



# SELECTIONS

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## RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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No. CCI.

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### REPORT

OF

### THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

### THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1883-84.



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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL.

*General Remarks.*—The past year has been a comparatively uneventful one, and the reports of Political Officers contain nothing of any striking or unusual interest. This may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory, for the more evenly continuous our relations with the Native States in subordinate co-operation with the British Government the better. A quiet and peaceful year may ordinarily be accepted as proof that the duties entrusted to Political Officers, many of which require the exercise of tact and patience, have been satisfactorily conducted, and that causes have been wanting which would give rise either to local disturbances or such serious misgovernment as to necessitate direct interference or other remedial measures.

2. On the other hand, complaints from more than one officer have reached me of a considerable increase in work, and in one Agency, Bundelkhand, public business was much hampered by the arrears which had been allowed to accumulate. There is, doubtless, a general tendency for work to increase throughout India, but Political Officers in Central India can, with the exercise of some discretion with regard to the business claiming precedence, keep their work within bounds, and no amount of correspondence should interfere with their moving about freely during the cold weather. Our means of acquiring information of the interior administration of Native States is extremely limited; the more powerful Darbars being very sensitive on this point, so much so that their officials are not allowed to discuss questions of administration with Political Agents or even to visit them. An officer marching about during the cold weather can employ his time very profitably in obtaining some knowledge of the internal affairs of those States to which he is accredited without appearing to enquire too minutely, or in a manner which might give offence.

3. Commencing my winter tour early in November, after visiting Gwalior, I marched for a short distance through the Rewah States, and subsequently, starting from Hoshangabad, I visited Bhopal, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh, Khilehipur, Agar, Jaora and Rutlam, and returned to Indore through the Bhil country, *via* Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Sirdarpur, Dhar and Mandu.

4. The capricious and uneven nature of the rainfall at one time gave rise to serious apprehension. A long break during the month of July led me to fear a complete failure of the kharif crop, on the produce of which a large portion of the population of Central India subsist, notably the Bhils, and the inhabitants of the Northern portions of Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and the wilder parts of Rewah. These fears were happily dispelled by copious showers at the close of July and commencement of August; when agricultural prospects materially changed, resulting in a crop which was, on the whole, probably not less than four annas in the rupee below the average. The revenue appears to have been fully collected in the Bhil States and in Rewah, where there was, at one time, cause for alarm; but in the Northern portions of Gwalior adjoining the Chambal, the Maharaja Sindia collected little, if any. The rabi harvest was in some parts of Malwa reported only to have yielded a 12-anna crop, but in those portions of Central India through which I marched the grain crops were excellent and promised a bumper yield. On the whole, the year may be classed as neither a very good nor a bad one. The threatened scarcity in July, and the subsequent failure of the kharif crop in Northern Gwalior and part of Bundelkhand, gave rise, as it was almost inevitable they should do, to an increase in violent crime, and two or three formidable bands of dacoits, one under the famous outlaw Bankaji, committed serious depredations. The British mail was robbed on one occasion between Gwalior and Goona, and two unsuccessful attempts were made on the Gwalior and Jhansi road. The States in whose limits these occurrences took place were enjoined to improve their police arrangements, and the measures taken have so far been successful. At the same time it is not an easy matter to guarantee the safety of mail bags, which occasionally contain large sums of money and other valuables, during a period when a scarcity is threatened, and when facilities abound for the inroad of suffering people from adjoining provinces.

5. *Opium.*—The opium trade in Malwa presents many complex considerations, and a few remarks regarding some of its prominent features may be of interest.

The figures below give the amount of chests exported during the past five years, year by year, from the Deputy Opium Agency at Indore, and the seven Assistant Opium Agencies subordinate to this office—

Year.	No. of Chests.
1879-80 . . . . .	46,204½
1880-81 . . . . .	36,649
1881-82 . . . . .	32,009½
1882-83 . . . . .	36,059½
1883-84 . . . . .	38,717½

From this it will be seen that from 1879-80 there was for two years a considerable decrease in the amount of exports, and that since 1882-83 there has

been a steady increase. To turn to the recorded prices for these years, I give below in statement form, for convenience of reference, the average prices for each of the past five years at Indore, Bombay, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai :—

Year	AVERAGE PRICES OF OPIUM PER CHEST				Remarks
	Indore	Bombay	Hong Kong	Shanghai	
	R	R	R	R	
1879-80 . . . . .	1,576	1,616	1,630	1,682	
1880-81 . . . . .	1,637	1,678	1,658	1,721	
1881-82 . . . . .	1,443	1,552	1,486	1,564	
1882-83 . . . . .	1,217	1,335	1,294	1,328	
1883-84 . . . . .	1,122	1,185	1,177	1,206	

For the past three years there has been a steady decrease in prices both in India and China. The Indore market has been principally affected by over-production in 1881-82. The crop sown in 1881, and gathered at the end of 1881-82, is estimated to have reached the inordinate total of 60,000 chests. The market thereby became glutted, and the demand in China having by that time considerably slackened, as a necessary consequence stocks increased here, and opium was only saleable at a much lower rate. Business then went on from bad to worse, until, at the close of 1882, a climax was reached which resulted in financial disaster to some of the leading firms here, and which would have been much wider spread in its action had it not been for the timely succour afforded by advances made from His Highness the Maharaja's treasury. In the cold weather of 1882-83 the middlemen had considerable difficulty in disposing of their purchases of that year; no one would buy opium who could avoid using his capital in that manner, and many commercial houses of good standing were threatened with bankruptcy, although they had godowns filled with what would, in ordinary seasons, have represented ample resources. The state of the market is instanced about that period by the low rates at which Mr. Hastings, of the Opium Department, was enabled to make his purchases in 1883 for the Bengal Government. The average of his transactions was only Hali R27-6 per *dhari* of 5 seers as against Hali R36-6 in the previous year. The former rate would represent a total of R1,100 (*i.e.*, 16½ *dharis* of crude, or 13½ *dharis* manufactured opium) per manufactured chest at Indore, including the Government duty of R650 per chest.

It is, owing to various circumstances which I need not detail, exceedingly difficult to obtain any accurate information regarding the opium trade from local merchants. I have, however, mainly through the courtesy of Mr. Murray, Agent, Bank of Bombay, been enabled to acquire some particulars which may, I think, be accepted as generally accurate.

The conditions under which the trade is carried on at Indore have altered much within the last few years. Up to 1879 holders of opium could afford to wait for purchasers, and all that passed the scales had previously been bought outright for Bombay account and export to China; in that year the practice, which has now taken firm root, appears to have originated, whereby consignments are sent forward to Bombay on the manufacturer's account. It is esti-

mated that about three fourths of the opium now weighed at Indore is sent forward at the risk of the consignors, the remaining one-fourth being procured on indents from Bombay.

The Indore quotations must always be accepted as merely nominal. It is probable that they are affected at certain seasons of the year by the gambling transactions in the drug which terminate annually in November and May, but that they do not represent real values is evident from the fact that frequently higher rates prevail at Indore than at Bombay. To the prices given in the statement above must be added Rs50 per chest as expenses of freight, insurance, and commission. To take the figures of the statement in 1879-80, the price per chest at Indore was, including Rs50 for freight, &c., to Bombay, Rs1,626, whilst the rate at Bombay was only Rs1,616. Similarly for the 1880 the figures would be Rs1,687 and Rs1,678 at Indore and Bombay respectively.

It has been suggested to me that the continuance of exports under circumstances can only be profitable on the assumption that the drug is adulterated here, and this opinion is, to a certain extent, endorsed by Hastings in his memorandum, which was forwarded to the Government of India with this office letter No. 570, dated 20th July 1883, but this view is difficult to accept as covering the general question. There are, doubtless, individual cases of adulteration, but the same Government duty is levied on the opium passed through the scales be pure or not; and, in view of the fact that the China market is not slow to recognise the quality of the drug, to pay for it accordingly, whilst the rates in Bombay occasionally vary to the extent of Rs40 or Rs50 per chest according to the excellence of its quality. I cannot believe that consignors would be so blind to their own interests as to continue a practice which must eventually tend to serious loss.

Under what conditions, whether of profit or the reverse, the opium trade is now carried on is a question which affords much room for conjecture. I have alluded to the downward tendency which terminated in the decline of 1882, resulting in a fall of about Rs570 per chest.

Subsequent to 1882 a gradual recovery took place which was probably occasioned by the sanguine nature of the traders and a belief that matters must eventually improve. They have now had leisure to gauge the position and prospects of the trade, and doubtless realised that the high prices hitherto obtained are things of the past, and that much lower profits must be expected in the future. It is probable that as long as the present average rate of Rs1,200 per chest (that is, the price *plus* Government duty of Rs650) can be maintained, no serious loss is likely to occur, though now the market shows a downward tendency. The absence of rain for a few days during the monsoon is quite sufficient to send up prices locally; whilst the prospects of the disastrous result to the trade, which the war between France and China may possibly entail, are either unknown or uncared for by traders who, notwithstanding their undoubted sharpness, are apparently unable to look beyond the local horizon or to take into account the probabilities of the future.

Had China not been able to take up an increased amount of opium during the past two years, there would have been many more failures in the trade, which, all things considered, exhibits a buoyancy which, some months ago, and

with less information of the new state of things than we now possess, I should have hesitated to give it credit for.

6. Whether or no the area of land under opium cultivation in the Native States has contracted in any appreciable degree I am not, at present, prepared to say. The average crop in Malwa is estimated to produce 45,000 chests, though, as I have mentioned, that of 1880 amounted to 60,000 chests. The outturn of 1883-84 is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 38,000 chests. Taking the mean of these figures, 36½ thousand, and allowing for short produce, as the reports of the 1883 crop were in some cases unfavourable, I should be inclined to say that the opium-sown area has not as yet decreased appreciably. In some of the smaller States, such as Rajgarh and Narsingharh, I learnt, during my tour, that less opium than usual had been sown to the extent of about 25 per cent., but this was probably an exaggeration, and no such decrease was reported in either Rutlam or Jaora, whilst in Bhopal the Darbar have informed the Political Agent that more than usual was sown. Our information regarding Indore and Gwalior territories is so imperfect as to render it impossible to hazard any opinion regarding the outturn there.

Including the past year's crop it may be safely estimated that there were, three months after the close of the year now under report, 70,000 chests for disposal in Malwa,—that is to say, approximately sufficient for the export of two years. It is certain, therefore, that, unless something untoward happens, there can be no hope of any improvement in prices for the present; and that this apprehension is shared by merchants, is evident from the fact that the market is practically at the mercy of buyers, and that on the slightest favourable variation in rates manufacturers are eager to press forward their consignments.

7. *Public Works.*—The Central India Administration suffers from a chronic deficiency of funds with which to carry on public works. It is only after much solicitude that those States whose finances allow them to make contributions for works of improvement can be induced to give the assistance required, and as the Imperial Government only concerns itself, to a limited extent, with Public Works in Native States, progress is necessarily slow. During the year work was continued, in a more or less desultory fashion, on the Dhar and Sirdarpore, Dewas-Ashta and Sehore, and the Sehore-Narsingharh roads. The two latter lines will prove valuable as feeders to the Bhopal State Railway, whilst the Dhar-Sirdarpore road will obviate the serious inconvenience which always exists during the rains, when this cantonment is entirely cut off from communication, except under circumstances of extreme difficulty, with the outer world.

The Daly College has not made much progress; in fact, owing to doubts as to the stability of the design, work was stopped during the greater portion of the year. This question formed the subject of a reference to the Government of India, and Mr. Martin, Architect to the Government of Bengal, was deputed to examine and report on the project. His opinion, though not wholly favourable, was sufficiently reassuring to render the further prosecution of the work justifiable, and since the close of the year considerable progress has been made. A suitable boarding-house for the boys attending the Rajkumar College is still a decided want, but we must await contributions from Native States before anything in this direction can be attempted.

8. *Transit Duties.*—The efforts of Political Officers to gradually free the country from these harassing imposts have been unrelaxed, and some advance has undoubtedly been made; all duties, excepting that on opium, have been relinquished by the three States occupying prominent positions in Central India, Rajgarh, Narsingharh, and Khilchipur, and also the smaller States of Maksudangarh, Basoda, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh, and Pathari in the Bhopal Agency, whilst Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has promised to consider this important question when the finances of her State will allow of the surrender of the revenue derived therefrom.

With the opening of the State Railway to Bhopal and the completion of the feeder road now in progress from Sehore through Narsingharh to Biaora, on the Agra and Bombay road, trade will be enabled to pass unrestricted from British territory through a large portion of Central India. Should the Godra-Rutlam Railway be constructed another free outlet will be afforded, and with the good example which, under the patient guidance of Colonel Kincaid, the Chiefs of his Agency have afforded, I have every hope that other Chiefs will shortly abolish these duties, and that eventually Central India may be freed from the restrictions on commerce which they impose, or at least that the present evil may be minimised.

The subject of railway extension is of paramount importance in this, as in other parts of India. The Bhopal State Railway was almost completed as far as Bhopal when the year finished, and it is now ready to be opened. The question of the extension of this line through Bhilsa to Lallatpur and Jhansi, where it would join on to a prolongation of the Sindia State Railway, has, with other projects of Railway extension in Central India, been temporarily shelved pending the report of the Railway Commission in England, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the continuation of the Bhopal line will not be indefinitely delayed.

The following prices are reported to have been current at the end of the year in a country the richest part of which this line would pierce:—

Wheat, 32 seers per rupee.
Gram, 40 „ „ „
Jowar, 50 „ „ „

No one who has seen the apparently boundless area of smiling plenty to which I allude, with its field after field of grain ready to be harvested, but which, owing to the difficulties of carriage, will be unable to find a profitable outlet, can doubt that the Bhopal State Railway has a prosperous future before it, in regard to the grain-carrying trade, or that the wheat export trade to England will not receive a stimulus mutually advantageous to both countries. The other line in course of construction, *viz.*, the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway, may be expected to afford much assistance in times of scarcity, traversing, as it does, a portion of Bundelkhand, which is very subject to drought and uncertain seasons. It has, however, I learn, been decided to abandon, for the present, at any rate, the construction of this line.

9. Closely connected with the subject of railways in Central India are the Rewah coal-fields. Various plans for working these collieries were discussed during the year, but nothing has, I regret to say, been decided upon as yet. The coal has been carefully tested as to its extent, which, it is now certain,

exists in excess of former anticipations, and the quality has been proved by trials on the guaranteed lines, giving very satisfactory results. As soon as the method of working has been settled by the Secretary of State, mining operations can be started, and, as the collieries develop their working, the benefits to railway management of the various lines in this part of the country cannot fail to be considerable.

10. *Boundaries*.—A summary of the administration of the past year would be incomplete without some allusion to boundary work. This I regard as one of the most important duties which Political Officers have to supervise.

In the interests of the peace of the country the intervention of the British Government is necessary to procure the settlement of disputes which, owing to jealousy, pride, and other causes, Native States are unable to settle without such unprejudiced assistance; but the impartial attitude which we assume, coupled with the fact that the deputation of a British Officer involves considerable expenditure to the litigant parties, render it absolutely necessary that the cases be conducted with skill and care, and in a manner which shall ensure finality.

When the border between two States is really in doubt, and both parties are anxious for a settlement, the boundary officer's work is easy enough; but in those cases in which the claimants are aggressive, and both sides endeavour to claim more than they can reasonably be held entitled to, the settlement can only be satisfactorily arrived at after careful and patient research by an officer with some experience in discriminating between good and worthless evidence, and who has a really competent knowledge of the vernacular.

The details and amount of work done are given further on in this report. I would merely add here that endeavours have been maintained throughout the year to supervise and control, as far as possible from head-quarters, the work of those officers engaged in boundary settlement operations, and that satisfactory progress in this direction has been made. A large number of decided cases have come before me, and with some few exceptions the records and maps were well prepared, and the settlements appeared to be the results of careful enquiries.

#### NATIVE STATES.

11. *Gwalior*.—The report was written by Colonel Berkeley when officiating as Political Officer in Kashmir. He had throughout the year acted as Resident at Gwalior. The seasons, and their effect on violent crime in this Agency, have already been noticed.

The Police supervision of the northern frontier, between the Gwalior State and the North-Western Provinces, presents serious difficulties, inasmuch as the country is much broken up by ravines, rendering efficient watching and patrolling practically prohibitive. Measures were, however, concerted by the head of the North-Western Provinces Police, and Mr. Lambert, the Officiating General Superintendent, Thuggi and Dacoity Department, to which the Gwalior Darbar agreed, whereby extra police posts were provided, and it is to be hoped that the reciprocal arrangements made will have the effect of rendering it more difficult for marauders to cross from British into foreign territory, and *vice versa*.



The administration of the Gwalior State proceeded so far satisfactorily that complaints were almost entirely absent, but business with the Darbar was on various occasions impeded by the illness, first of the Maharaja, and then of the Karbari. Sindia's Government is, like that of many other Native Princes, apt to become too central and personal, with the necessary consequence that, as the distance from the governing centre increases so the administration becomes more feeble and imperfect. This is clearly instanced in the case of His Highness's Malwa possessions, where work is much delayed. The officials are compelled to refer the most trivial matters to Gwalior, and this naturally tends to inaction. It is to be hoped that His Highness may be induced to spend a certain portion of each year in this part of his extensive territories. The Darbar has not as yet agreed to furnish returns for the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, but the matter has again been represented to His Highness in the sense that no interference in the administration of his State is contemplated, that the reports are merely required to enable the officers of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department to gauge the extent of crime with which they have to deal, as well as to check the wanderings of predatory tribes, and I have hopes that the request may shortly be acceded to.

Our Political relations with the Maharaja have been very satisfactory throughout. He is always ready to listen to advice, and has given many instances of a sincere desire to act in a friendly manner to the British Government and its officers. Though the State is very backward in the matter of public works, and much more remains to be done before the ruler can be said to have adequately recognised his obligations towards his subjects in this respect, yet he has contributed, at various times, large sums towards public works executed by our engineers. During the year his agreement with the British Government was revised, and he has agreed in future to pay Rs50,000 towards the repairs of roads in his territory. The payment of this sum, however small it may be in proportion to the annually recurring work necessary if the roads are to be properly maintained, is evidence of the acceptance of an enlightened policy, and stands forth in marked contrast to the proceedings of the Indore State, which not only makes no roads, but contributes nothing towards the maintenance of the main lines of communication through its territories.

The two chief events of the year in Gwalior were the visits of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and His Highness the Rana of Dholpur. Politically the latter event is of no significance beyond tending to establish friendly relations which may facilitate the transaction of interstatal business. The visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was marked by His Highness generously waiving all claim to compensation in the Bichpuri dacoity case. The friendly concession was duly acknowledged by the Government of India.

12. *Indore*.—Some difficulty was experienced in the settlement of cases with the Durbar, owing to the fact that the Chief's interest was continuously centred in the resuscitation of old claims. It has on more than one occasion been necessary to remind the Maharaja of the position in which guaranteed Thakurs and landholders stand. He is slow to recognise their rights, and is apt to insist on more than he can be allowed to realise consistently with the main tenance of their political status and dependence on the British Government. Unfortu-

nately Sir John Malcolm's wise and beneficial measures in Central India did not go far enough, and, probably by accident, a number of Rajput Thakurs have been omitted from the guaranteed list who are now loud in their complaints against the severity of the Indore Darbar. A number of them have been at Indore for more than three years, endeavouring to induce His Highness to mitigate the terms which he has offered them. In such cases it is not possible to interfere authoritatively, but, as occasions offer, the good offices of the Agent to the Governor-General are used in view to prevent the complete effacement of these Thakurs, who, as standing between the Durbar and the cultivators, are regarded in the light of undesirable encumbrances.

The officials of the Indore State have afforded valuable assistance to the Central Provinces Police in the attempts made to capture the noted Tantia Bhil. As yet these efforts have not been successful; but, mainly through the co-operation of Indore, the capture of Surtia, one of Tantia's trusted lieutenants, has been achieved, and the Maharaja Holkar has received from the Chief Commissioner a very flattering notice of the assistance rendered.

The chief desideratum in the Indore State is a Minister who shall be vested with some real power by the Maharaja. At present the entire administration is vested in the Chief, the Minister's duties being confined to carrying out orders received, and to disposing of petty routine matters; no official in the State has, without reference to the Maharaja, power either to expend money or to take any step, however trivial. It is to be hoped that this matter, which has been urged upon His Highness, will receive his careful consideration. The post of Minister in the Indore State is not one which would, under present circumstances, be readily accepted by any talented administrator who desires some scope for independent action, and I am afraid we shall have to wait some time before any real improvement takes place.

The Maharaja, who is a very astute ruler, and brings much skill to bear on his revenue proceedings, occasionally allows his desires for present advantage to outweigh statesmanlike considerations, and interferes personally in the commerce of Indore, which is now a trading centre of some importance. This is, however, a matter which will eventually right itself, as it is impossible arbitrarily to direct or coerce trade on any large scale; and if traders find that their business can only be carried on in subordination to the Maharaja's will with distinct risks, they will not be slow to sever their connection with Indore.

13. *Bhopal*.—Political business with Her Highness the Begum has been conducted as heretofore in a most cordial manner, Her Highness being invariably anxious to retain the good opinion she has so well earned from the British Government, and the character for unswerving loyalty which the State enjoys. It is, however, a matter of unceasing regret that Her Highness has been induced to withdraw from public life behind the *pardah*. The disadvantages which her position imposes were touched upon in my last report. I have no reason to believe that the State is badly governed, but it is impossible that any sympathy, or real touch, can be maintained between the ruler and her people when she is deprived of all opportunity of seeing and judging for herself how matters stand.

There has been some correspondence regarding the contribution to the Bhopal State Railway which had fallen into arrears, but Colonel Kincaid was

enabled to make satisfactory arrangements for payment before the close of the year, and the money due has since reached the Government Treasury. Her Highness complains much of the loss to her revenues which the state of the opium market occasions, and also of the remissions of land revenue which she has been compelled to make. That the State revenues have suffered, and will continue to suffer some loss on account of the decreased production of opium, is very probable, but the necessity for the so-called remissions of land revenue have never been explained, and it is probable that they merely consisted in a relinquishment of a new and excessive demand which the State attempted unsuccessfully to enforce. It is possible that the severe measures thus resorted to may have tended to throw some land out of cultivation.

The operations of the Moghia Settlement Department were extended to Bhopal, and Captain Martelli, the Superintendent, met me there, and has since, I learn, managed to register a number of this predatory tribe. The Inspector of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department did excellent work during the year in arresting some of the most formidable of this tribe, who have since been convicted of dacoities, and their removal will, it is hoped, facilitate the pacification of the remainder, though it is not, I am afraid, possible to expect that the scheme in which the Government of India take such interest can succeed to any appreciable extent when the supervising officer's duties cover such a large area as that now under Captain Martelli. The other States in the Bhopal Agency are politically of small importance. In Rajgarh the administration was uneventful. In Narsinghgarh the Chief had allowed the affairs of his State to drift into some confusion, and at his request the services of Moulvi Karamat Hussain were lent as a means of reforming the administration. The Political Agent reports that some improvement has already been effected.

The Seronj Pargana, which is an outlying portion of the Tonk State, gave some trouble, and the misgovernment which prevailed there has already come under the notice of the Government of India. A change of officials has, however, proved beneficial, and though there is still room for reform, things are progressing in the right direction, and we may, I think, hope, now that the attention of the Nawab of Tonk has been directed towards this portion of his territory, that progress will be maintained.

14. *Baghelkhand*.—The very full and interesting report of this Agency is submitted by Captain Barr, who held charge throughout the year. Such ample information concerning the administration of the Rewah State has been submitted to the Government of India that it is unnecessary to do more here than note briefly that the progress noticed in previous reports has been maintained.

Dr. Goldsmith has been appointed tutor to the young Chief, who, though a delicate child, is in fair health, and may be expected, with the careful training he is now receiving, to grow up a healthy and intelligent Prince.

The Council of Sirdars continues to merit the good opinion it has gained, and most important points connected with the administration of the State are submitted to discussion during its periodical meetings.

Captain Barr's remarks regarding the permit tax require careful consideration, and before any decisive step is taken in regard to their abolition, a full report will be submitted. I may say here, however, that the tax has always appeared to me an irritating and unnecessary impost, and I shall regard with

much satisfaction any step which tends to remove the harassing effect of a levy which must be highly unpopular.

The present position and prospects of the Rewah coal-fields have been touched upon elsewhere.

It is satisfactory to find that public works in this State are now making real progress under the newly-appointed Engineer, Mr. Harris. I have no doubt that, by judicious improvements in this direction, the prosperity of the country will eventually be secured.

The loss in forest revenue, occasioned by a failure in the lac crop, though very disappointing, was due to causes over which the Forest Officer, Mr. McKee, had no control, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the energy and patience with which he conducts Forest conservancy in Rewah.

The Revenue Survey, to which Captain Barr alludes, is an important measure. The objection of the Sengars to have their land measured was not, considering the conditions under which they have been allowed to exist, during the weak *régime* of the late Maharaja, surprising. As soon, however, as these wild people recognise that there is no present intention of enhancing the quit-rent on which they are allowed to hold, the present opposition will doubtless cease; meanwhile the case is being very carefully dealt with by Captain Barr, in whose impartial justice I have every confidence.

15. *Nagode*.—The Raja has, I regret to say, entirely neglected his duties as ruler of this small State, and it has been necessary on more than one occasion to address remonstrances to him on the score of extravagance, and the general apathy with which he regards his position as a ruling Chief. These admonitions have not, I am sorry to say, as yet been productive of any good effect. Nagode affairs will continue to receive careful attention, and if the Raja can only be induced to listen to the advice of his ministers, the necessary reforms can without much difficulty be effected.

16. *Bundelkhand*.—This agency is more heavily worked than any other in Central India. Dr. Stratton was for many years in Political charge, and his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the many petty Bundelkhand States, combined with the position of subordination in which they stand to the British Government, gave rise to a more minute interference than is either possible or desirable elsewhere.

Boundary settlement operations in Bundelkhand have become, by reason of the bitter feelings which these disputes engender, exceedingly complicated. As has been pointed out on various occasions, some of the Bundelkhand States enjoy an unenviable notoriety in the obstructiveness of their procedure in regard to boundary cases. Most of these are simple enough to commence with, but, if indifferently or imperfectly dealt with, they become very troublesome.

The Maharaja of Tehri has, as usual, managed his State with care and ability. The occurrence of violent crime is noticed by the Political Agent, but this is a matter with which the Maharaja was doubtless unable to cope, as the Tehri State is open to the incursions of roving bands of dacoits whose operations can only be properly checked by vigorous action on the part of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department.

The readiness with which the Chief surrendered land for the railway has been suitably acknowledged by the Government of India.

There is nothing of any special interest to record regarding the other Bundelkhand States. Of those under our management the only one of any importance is Chhatarpur, which is managed with very fair success by Munshi Chandi Pershad under the general supervision of the Political Agent. A tendency to hoard up large sums of money which might be dissipated when the Chief comes of age has been checked, and some good progress has been made in public works. The Chief is now at an age when it will shortly be desirable to invest him with some modified powers of administration.

17. *Charkhari*.—The affairs of this State were administered by an English officer. The report is submitted by Major Maitland, but for seven months in the year Lieutenant-Colonel Law held charge. The Maharaja continues to progress favourably, and gives promise of becoming a really competent ruler. The services of a native engineer have been lent to Charkhari, and several projects of public importance have been commenced.

18. *Western Malwa*.—The mismanagement of his State by the Nawab of Jaora necessitated an enquiry into the administration by the Political Agent, and I felt compelled to impress on the Chief the desirability of early and thorough reform. At the instance of the Political Agent he consented to appoint a responsible Minister, and Syed Hadi Hussain, ex-Judicial Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was nominated to this post. He has not as yet been sufficiently long at Jaora to enable him to submit a full report on its affairs, but I expect to receive this shortly, and I have no doubt that if the Nawab continues sincere in his professions and promises to abide by the Minister's advice, the affairs of this State will, in the course of a few years, right themselves.

The condition of the Mulhargarh Thakurs and their position with respect to the Jaora Darbar came up for consideration during the year, and their estates are now being measured with a view to the submission of revenue proposals for the orders of the Government of India. These Thakurs were in some danger of political effacement owing to incorrect entries regarding their status in Aitchison's Treaties. The matter is now engaging Colonel Buller's attention, and every effort will be made to do justice to them, and at the same time to respect the privileges of the Darbar.

The Rutlam State continues to be well managed by its ruler, who does much credit to his early training at the Indore Residency College.

19. *Bhopawar*.—Nothing of any special interest or importance occurred during the year. The Bhils gradually settled down after the recent disturbances, and when I visited the Ali Rajpur State in January its inhabitants appeared to be fairly content and happy under the management of the Thakur of Jaknaoda.

The concessions I was enabled to announce regarding the discontinuance of the levy of patwarris' huks, and the orders issued for immediate payment of dues owing to patels, gave much satisfaction, and I believe that, as a consequence of these measures, there was less than the normal amount of emigration which takes place annually, after the kharif crop, on which the Bhils subsist, has been reaped, and before the monsoon breaks.

A tentative arrangement has been made in the Barwani State, by which a separate parganah has been made over for management exclusively by the Rana as a means of enabling him to acquire some experience as an administrator in view to the subsequent rendition of his State. It is as yet too early to pronounce any definite opinion on this experiment, but the Political Agent was very sanguine as to its ultimate advantage.

One disquieting element still existed in the Bhil country, *viz.*, Nana Rawat, a daring freebooter who had become the terror of the neighbourhood, and who was enabled with impunity to defy the authority of the small State of Jobat in which he resided. Measures were concerted for effecting his capture, and subsequent to the close of the year he was killed by the Malwa Bhil Corps in resisting attempts made to secure his person. The Bhil leaders, Chittu and Bhowan, have, for the sake of greater security, and in order that the Bhils might understand that there was no prospect of their release, been removed to the Agra Central Jail, and with their disappearance from the locality, and the death of Nana Rawat, there is no reason why the Bhil country should not be quiet for some years to come.

Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph held charge of the Agency during the year, but was unfortunately compelled to take sick leave in June, and the report is submitted by the officer in temporary charge, Major Jasper Burne.

20. *Goonā*.—During the year under review nothing of any special importance has occurred in this Agency.

In January 1884 Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, C.B., of the Central India Horse, returned from furlough to England and assumed charge of the Agency from Captain Masters.

P. W. BANNERMAN, *Colonel,*  
*Offg. Agent to the Governor-General*  
*for Central India.*

INDORE RESIDENCY,  
*The 26th September 1884.*

## CHAPTER II.

## JUDICIAL.

The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year :—

Act I of 1878, the Opium Act, and Rules framed under sections 5 and 13 of the same Act, were extended to Morar, under Foreign Office Notifications Nos. 1747 I., and 1750 I., dated 26th June 1883.

Under Foreign Office Notifications Nos. 1768 I., 1769 I., 1770 I., dated 27th June 1883—

- I.—Every Political Agent was appointed a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, and authorised to exercise the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates within the limits of his Agency, and also for the trial of those cases cognizable by a Court of Sessions.
- II.—The 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General was appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Indore Residency.
- III.—The Residency Surgeon and Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, was authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of the Central India Agency Jail.
- IV.—The Political Assistant at Goona was invested with the powers of a District Magistrate under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code within the limits of his Political charge.
- V.—The Resident at Gwalior was appointed a Court of Sessions in respect of all offences over which the Political Assistant at Goona exercises jurisdiction as a Magistrate.
- VI.—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India was invested with the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court, as described in the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of all offences over which the officers mentioned in I, II, III, exercise jurisdiction.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1008 I., dated 21st March 1884—

- The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, were invested with the powers of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class respectively within the limits of the railway under their charge.
- The 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General was invested with the powers of a District Magistrate under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, within the limits of the railway, under the Central India Agency.
- The 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General was appointed a Sessions Judge within the same limits.
- The Agent to the Governor General for Central India was invested with the powers of a High Court in respect of all offences over which the above officers have jurisdiction.

The Officer Commanding Fortress Gwalior has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate to try all cases of breach of sanitation rules framed under Section 28, Cantonment Act (Act III of 1880) within the limits of the Fortress,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 2554 I., dated 4th September 1883.

The following officers were made Justices of Peace—

Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, within the limits of the Cantonment,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 2311 I., dated 13th August 1883.

The 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the whole of Central India,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 2323 I., dated 13th August 1883.

Major J. Biddulph, Political Agent, Bhopawar, for the Pargana of Manpur,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 2759 I., dated 18th September 1883 :

(1) The 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the whole of Central India : (2) All Political Agents under the Central India Agency within their respective charges,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 2760 I., dated 18th September 1883.

Rev. Father Jansen, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Morar, for the purpose of attesting soldiers within the Cantonment,—*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 1415 I., dated 30th May 1883.

The question of similar arrangements for the Cantonment of Mhow and Neemuch is under consideration.





## SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	PENDING AT CLOSURE OF 1882-83.		INSTITUTED DURING 1883-84.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSURE OF 1883-84.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSFERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
POLITICAL AGENTS' COURTS.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	18	11	19	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	14	7	1	1	10	12	...	...	4	4	3	2	...	...	7	1	14	7	54.40	
Culpable homicide	4	4	12	8	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	11	...	...	16	12	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	16	11	43.70	
Dacoity	7	2	149	84	168	99	2	2	...	...	13	9	53	49	72	28	16	8	169	96	...	...	58	26	...	...	...	...	14	2	72	28	52.11	
Receiving stolen property	...	...	28	14	28	14	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	21	10	...	...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	31	10	16.70	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	9.60	
Theft of cattle and elsewhere	10	9	231	146	240	155	...	...	...	...	24	16	61	34	146	94	9	10	240	155	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	11	129	81	145	94	1.11
Miscellaneous offences	11	4	500	327	514	331	...	...	...	...	2	2	222	167	285	170	5	2	514	331	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	233	121	50	46	6.31	
TOTAL	45	20	933	601	979	624	3	3	...	...	46	31	344	240	554	321	31	23	978	624	4	4	65	32	3	2	242	135	240	148	554	321	12.90	
CANTONMENT COURTS.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft of cattle and elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	9	2	2,847	1,517	2,856	1,519	...	...	...	...	6	5	626	315	2,199	1,191	25	8	2,856	1,519	51	47	...	...	...	...	1,921	984	227	160	2,199	1,191	1.90	
COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, RAILWAY POLICE.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft of cattle and elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	85	74	95	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	74	61	3	1	95	74	22	19	...	...	...	...	29	23	24	10	74	61	3.26	
GRAND TOTAL	54	22	3,875	2,195	3,929	2,217	3	3	...	...	52	36	988	573	2,827	1,573	59	32	3,920	2,217	77	70	65	32	3	2	2,101	1,142	101	327	2,827	1,573	4.98	

## SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Crimes.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF			Total.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates	Holkar and Sindi-Nee-much State Railways.	
Murder and attempted murder . . .	11	...	...	11
Culpable homicide . . . . .	12	...	...	12
Dacoity . . . . .	88	...	...	88
Receiving stolen property . . . .	14	44	...	58
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . .	2	...	...	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . .	145	123	45	313
Miscellaneous . . . . .	329	1,344	28	1,701
TOTAL . . . . .	601	1,511	73	2,185

## SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*Attendance of Witnesses.*

Class of Courts.	No. of Persons.	No. of Days	Average No of Days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Political Agent, Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...
"    "    Bhopal (including Superintendent, Sehoie Bazar . . . . .	525	525	1.0	525
"    "    Bundelkhand . . . . .	210	230	1.09	97
"    "    Baghelkhand . . . . .	36	36	1.0	36
"    "    Western Malwa . . . . .	21	26	1.24	15
"    "    Bhopawar (including Deputy Road Superintendent and Kamashdar, Maunpur) . . . . .	253	262	1.03	216
Political Agent, Guna . . . . .	82	49	0.59	51
2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India (Indore Residency) . . .	231	231	1.0	231
3rd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Thuggi and Dacoity Department . . . . .	2	1	0.50	2
1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India (Sessions Judge) . . . .	67	67	1.0	67
TOTAL . . . . .	1,427	1,427	1.0	1,270
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow . . . .	307	378	1.23	265
"    "    Morar . . . . .	548	548	1.0	548
"    "    Neemuch . . . . .	351	365	1.03	311
"    "    Nowgong . . . . .	587	594	1.01	580
TOTAL . . . . .	1,793	1,885	1.05	1,734
Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police, Indore. . . . .	142	115	1.002	140
TOTAL . . . . .	142	145	1.002	140
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	3,362	3,457	1.02	3,144

2. There were 2,217 cases for disposal during this year, against 1,710 for the previous year, and 2,165 in 1881-82; these figures represent the real amount of crime in Central India, as they include cases of breach of cantonment rules, the figures for which were not forthcoming for the previous year's report.

The more serious cases—*viz.*, murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery—were tried in the Courts of the Political Agents. The Political Agent, Bhopal, had the larger share of the criminal work,—*i.e.*, 220 out of 624 cases. Of the former number 18 cases only were tried by the Political Agent, Bhopal; the remainder coming within the cognizance of the Superintendent, Ahmed Hussain, Sehore Bazar.

There were only 12 murder cases, against 21 during 1882-83 and 16 during 1881-82. There were 12 cases of culpable homicide, 96 cases of dacoity, and 4 of highway robbery. Of the dacoity, 72 cases were prosecuted at the instance of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, and the remainder by Political Agents, irrespective of that department. This increase in dacoity cases is due to more activity and general efficiency of the Thuggi Department, and especially to the efforts of Inspector Abdul Samad. Generally there appears to have been more crime in Central India in the past year than in 1882-83; the number of persons prosecuted being 3,929 against 2,906.

This apparent increase may be due to the inclusion of persons tried for offences against cantonment rules and regulations, offences which were excluded from the previous year's returns.

Average duration of cases was 4.98, which compares very favourably with a duration of 7.96 in 1882-83.

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

Class of Courts.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1883-84.			
		Pending at close of 1882-83.	Filed during 1883-84.	Total.	Disposed of during 1883-84.	Pending at close of 1883-84.	Value.	Average Cost of Conduct of Suits.	Average Duration of Cases.	Average Value of Suits.
POLITICAL AGENTS' COURTS.							R a. p.	R a. p.	Days.	R a p
Political Agent, Gwalior		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Bhopal (including Court of Superintendent, Sehore)		61	343	404	377	27	34,582 9 9	91 11 8	17.42	6 5 6
Political Agent, Bundelkhand		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Baghelkhand		9	37	46	37	9	2,068 13 0	4 3 6	67.80	54 4 8
" Western Malwa		3	104	107	106	1	3 270 0 0	1 13 1	23.04	30 13 7
" Bhopawar (including Court of the Deputy Road Superintendent)		5	61	66	60	6	2,352 4 4	1 15 5	41.2	39 3 3
Political Agent, Guna		87	147	234	134	100	13,479 12 0	4 2 1	3.6	100 9 6
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India										
TOTAL		166	692	858	714	144	55,693 7 1	4 12 5	16.28	78 0 0
CANTONMENT COURTS.										
MHOW	Civil Judge's Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	16	46	62	55	7	63,858 2 11	78 0 4	117.31	1,161 0 11
	Small Cause Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	82	534	616	588	28	30,508 15 11	6 0 9	33.98	51 14 2
MOBAR	Civil Judge's Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	1	12	13	13	.	11,724 0 9	63 4 8	39.9	901 14 0
	Small Cause Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	5	232	237	231	8	10,319 10 7	4 15 10	11.3	44 10 9
NEEMUCH	Civil Judge's Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	11	22	33	24	9	10,341 3 0	34 14 10	36.70	185 12 3
	Small Cause Court (excluding miscellaneous and execution of decree cases)	25	230	255	228	27	4,910 1 9	2 7 3	12.86	40 1 1
NOWGONG	Civil Judge's Court	2	37	39	37	2	1,612 1 1	2 8 11	16.54	44 6 1
	Small Cause Court	2	122	124	119	5	3,303 12 9	4 9 1	16.21	27 12 2
TOTAL { Civil Judges' Courts		30	117	147	129	18	87,565 13 9	46 1 5	60.87	678 12 10
{ Small Cause Courts		144	1,118	1,32	1,166	66	49,012 9 0	4 9 8	22.41	42 0 11
TOTAL		114	1,235	1,379	1,295	84	1,36,608 6 9	8 11 8	26.40	105 7 9
GRAND TOTAL		310	1,927	2,237	2,009	228	1,92,301 13 10	7 5 2	22.70	95 11 4

3. The returns for Civil Justice for the past year show a slight decrease in Civil cases for disposal as compared with the previous year; the figures showing a total number of 2,237 suits, against 2,324 for the previous year.

The total number of Civil suits filed during the year was 1,927, against 2,054 in the previous year, or 127 less; the decrease is chiefly observed in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, and Political Assistant, Guna, who attribute it to a general cheapness of provisions enabling debtors to liquidate the claims of their creditors without coercial measures.

The total number of Civil suits disposed of amount to 2,009, against 2,014 in the previous year. Of this number 64 per cent. were disposed of in the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates, and the rest in the Courts of Political Agents.

The returns for the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts show that out of 1,295 suits disposed of during the year, 129 were regular Civil suits and 1,166 Small Cause Court suits; and of the total number of the latter suits, 588 were disposed of by the Small Cause Court, Mhow; the remainder being divided between Morar, Nowgong, and Neemuch. These results show an increase in the Mhow Cantonment of 59 Small Cause Court suits, as compared with the previous year.

The general average duration of cases was 22.20 days, against 28.45 in the previous year. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, and Political Assistant, Guna (67.89 and 41.2 respectively) have the largest duration.

Of the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts, that of Mhow has an average duration of 117.31; this is attributed to the number of cases pending at the end of 1882-83, which have been decided during the year.

The average value of suits disposed of amounts Rs95-11-4, against Rs92-4-6 for the previous year. The average cost of suits disposed of during the year shows an increase, *e.g.*, Rs7-5-2, against Rs6-14-4 for the previous year.

#### REGISTRATION.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Mhow . . .	68	120 8 0	...	...	24	16 0 0	...	...	92	139 0 0*
Morar . . .	57	170 0 0	...	...	14	28 0 0	...	...	71	193 0 0
Neemuch . .	20	60 0 0	...	...	15	11 8 0	...	...	35	71 8 0
Nowgong . .	29	20 0 0	...	...	16	13 8 0	...	...	45	33 8 0
TOTAL . . .	174	370 8 0	...	...	69	69 0 0	...	...	243	442 0 0*

\* Includes Rs2 8 on account of fees for copies of registered documents.

4. The following figures show the number of documents registered and the amount of fees paid :—

YEAR.	Documents registered.	Fees realised.
1881-82 . .	239	R 427
1882-83 . .	260	410
1883-84 . .	243	442

There is an apparent increase in registration of documents for immoveable property,—*e.g.*, 174 against 168; and a decrease in those for moveable property,—*e.g.*, 69 against 90.

The greater number of documents were registered in Mhow,—*viz.*, 92,—for which fees were realised amounting to Rs139.

## JAILS.

Name of Jail.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										Total.	Daily Average No. of Pri-soners.	Annual average Cost of Pri-soners.	Remarks.													
	In Jail on 1st April 1883.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.		Extra Establishment.																			
												R.	a.	p.	R.	a.					p.	R.	a.	p.									
Indore . . . . .	226	280	506	40	...	15	182	237	269	5,961	4	3	1,499	0	4	1,504	10	0	2,976	0	0	2,063	15	6	14,004	14	1	268	82	52	7	10	
Gwalior . . . . .	20	119	139	5	...	1	113	119	20	425	4	0	173	4	7	...	...	...	1,662	2	6	45	15	11	2,306	11	0	17	97	123	2	0	
Sehore . . . . .	23	182	205	73	...	*3	87	163	42	91	10	3	155	2	7	...	...	...	720	0	0	85	1	2	1,875	14	0	46	63	40	3	7	* 1 died, 2 hanged.
Nowgong . . . . .	40	101	141	53	...	...	56	109	82	1,037	0	0	124	0	0	69	0	0	1,632	0	0	56	0	0	2,918	0	0	33	44	87	2	6	† Clothing for constables.
Sutna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Agar . . . . .	7	38	45	11	...	...	29	40	5	257	12	3	160	10	1	3	1	3	756	0	0	...	...	...	1,177	7	7	8	05	146	1	5	
Sirdarpore (including Maunpore Jail) . . . . .	40	136	176	82	...	...	62	144	32	699	0	0	236	0	0	71	0	0	348	0	0	...	...	...	1,354	0	0	29	17	46	6	8	
Guna . . . . .	15	27	42	20	...	...	6	26	16	434	1	11	89	2	6	76	0	9	923	0	3	10	3	2	1,532	8	7	17	41	90	2	5	
TOTAL . . . . .	371	883	1,254	284	...	19	535	838	416	9,730	0	8	2,437	4	1	1,723	12	0	9,017	2	9	2,261	3	9	25,169	7	3	419	19	59	15	3	
CANTONMENT LOCK-UP.																																	
Mhow . . . . .	...	175	175	30	...	...	145	175	...	129	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	8	8	3	0	43	2	10	
Morar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Neemuch . . . . .	8	45	53	12	...	...	35	47	6	367	5	2	168	5	10	26	13	0	56	5	1	...	...	...	618	13	1	4	66	132	12	6	
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	8	220	228	42	...	...	180	222	6	496	13	10	168	5	10	26	13	0	56	5	1	...	...	...	748	5	9	7	66	97	8	11	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	379	1,103	1,482	326	...	19	715	1,060	422	10,226	14	6	2,605	9	11	1,750	9	0	9,073	7	10	2,261	3	9	25,917	13	0	427	15	60	10	9	

\* 1 died, 2  
hanged.  
† Clothing for  
constables.

5. The number of persons incarcerated during the year were 1,482, against 1,223 during 1882-83, or an increase of 259.

The average cost of maintenance of prisoners was ₹60-10-9, which is ₹1-14-8 less than the previous year. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner at Agar and Guna has lessened, but the rates are still high. At Gwalior the rate has risen from ₹108-5-1 to ₹128-2; this is accounted for by the fact that the total number of prisoners was less.

## POLICE.

Name of Office.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a p.			R a p.			R a p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers	4	161	20,520 0 0	...	147	12,500 11 8	4	308	33,029 11 8
Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	349	37,406 4 9	..	349	37,406 4 9
Holkar and Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway Police	...	133	22,004 5 1	...	...	...	...	133	22,004 5 1
TOTAL	4	294	42,524 5 1	...	496	49,916 0 5	4	790	92,440 5 6

6. The total number of Police maintained is 4 mounted and 790 foot.

In the Manpur Bhumia and Chikli Force there has been a decrease of 4 mounted and 2 foot, while the total cost is ₹1,256 less than the previous year.

The strength of the Cantonment Police shows an increase, both in number and cost, as compared with previous year.

The returns of the Railway Police, submitted by Assistant Superintendent Bala Pershad, show an increase of 5 men in the force, and ₹384-5-10 in expenditure. There has also been an increase of 14.4 per cent. in crime and a slight falling off in convictions, *e.g.*, 74.7 against 77.2. There were 80 cases of theft, and 13 of burglary, against 78 and 7, respectively, for the previous year; the value of the property stolen being ₹9,248, against ₹5,810 in 1882-83. Of this amount ₹5,717 was recovered, against ₹4,744 in 1882-83, being a percentage of 61.8, against 81.6, of property recovered during the previous year. Of a total number of 130 in the subordinate grades, 25 are reported as educated. The physique and general character of the force remains good, and much credit is due to Assistant Superintendent Bala Pershad, both for the fairly satisfactory efficiency of the force, and also for the cordial relations maintained with railway and Native States officials during the year.

## CHAPTER III.

## REVENUE—OPIUM.

*General Remarks.*—There was no change in the rate of duty levied, which remained at R650 per chest on exports to Bombay for China, and R700 per chest on provincial exports to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, as well as to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's dominions. R175 per chest was also levied, as last year, on opium exported to the Punjab. The duty levied on these provincial exports was remitted to the Administrations importing the opium, and was not credited to Imperial revenues.

2. There has been no change in the duties charged by Native States of Central India on the opium passing out of their respective territories, except at Indore, where His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has raised the duty on Imperial exports—that is, on opium sent to Bombay for transmission to China—from R12-13-6 per chest to R16, an increase of R3-2-6 per chest.

3. The state of the opium trade compares favourably with the previous year,—the figures showing that 38,717½ chests passed the scales in 1883-84, as compared with 36,059½ chests in 1882-83, or an increase of 2,658 chests, representing in duty a sum of R14,27,900.

4. The outcome of the opium harvest in the year 1882-83 was favourable; the rainfall, though somewhat irregular in the earlier portion of the year, having been towards the close plentiful, and the wells and tanks on which opium cultivation depends were therefore fairly filled. High winds, however, prevailed generally in Malwa during the season in which the milk exudes, and these did some damage, accompanied, as they were, by showers in some parts of the country. The estimated outcome, in spite of these unfavourable circumstances, was, however, 45,000 chests, which is an average crop.

5. The Government of India deputed Mr. Hastings of the Ghazipur Opium Agency to revisit Malwa during the season under report, and he made purchases on behalf of the Bengal Government to the extent of 5,538 maunds of crude opium, thus affording some slight relief to the overstocked local market.

6. No new scales were opened during the year under report. The work done at the Mandsaur scales, the opening of which was noticed in last year's report, continues to be of a favourable character. During the past year 5,471½ chests passed the scales at that Agency.

7. The scales which were formerly situated at Oodeypur, in Meywar territory, were moved during the year to Chitor. The former place was inconveniently situated owing to its distance from the railway, and also because of the insecure nature of the route from Oodeypur to Ahmedabad, the nearest railway station. Under present circumstances, Chitor being on the line of railway, the alternative route by road has been closed, and all opium from Meywar now proceeds to Bombay by the prescribed railway routes.

8. *Opium-smuggling.*—The following table shows the number of cases received during the year under report, the States from which the opium was smuggled, and the quantity of opium smuggled :—

No. of Cases	Native States from which the Opium was smuggled.	Weight of Opium.					Remarks.
		Maunds.	Seers.	Total.	Grains.	Ma-chas.	
48	Indore . . . . .	16	6½	4	138	10½	
11	Malwa . . . . .	6	2½	5½	0	0	
4	Gwalior—Ujjain . . . . .	0	20	58½	0	0	
1	Neemuch . . . . .	0	7	18	0	0	
6	Rutlan . . . . .	0	33	18	157½	0	
1	Air Rajpur . . . . .	0	2	7	0	0	
1	Dhar . . . . .	1	19	7	0	0	
2	Jaora . . . . .	0	0	58	80	0	
1	Aonjhera . . . . .	0	8	0	0	0	
80	TOTAL . . . . .	25	2½	0	25½	10½	



9. The table below gives the districts in British territory in which the cases of opium-smuggling were detected and tried, and the quantity of opium confiscated:—

No. of cases.	Districts.	Quantity Confiscated.					Remarks.
		Maunds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Grains.	Mashas.	
4	Nimar . . . . .	7	37 $\frac{9}{16}$	0	0	0	
1	Mahi Kantha . . . . .	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	
2	Ahmedabad . . . . .	5	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	
3	Palanpur . . . . .	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	0	0	
56	Khandesh . . . . .	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	Chota Oodepur . . . . .	0	15	0	0	0	
1	Poona . . . . .	0	7	0	0	0	
3	Hoshangabad . . . . .	0	0	21	0	0	
1	Bombay . . . . .	0	10	29	0	0	
3	Punch Mahals . . . . .	0	10	31	0	0	
1	Naru Kote . . . . .	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	
1	Idar State . . . . .	0	3	3	0	0	
2	Kaira . . . . .	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	0	0	
80	TOTAL . . . . .	25	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	0	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

10. *Internal Trade.*—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

*Crude Opium—Rate per Dhari of 5 Seers.*

Agency.	Apr. 1883.	May 1883.	June 1883.	July 1883.	Aug. 1883.	Sept. 1883.	Oct. 1883.	Nov. 1883.	Dec. 1883.	Jan. 1884.	Feb. 1884.	Mar. 1884.	Average.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Indore . . . . .	24	23	25	23	23	24	23	22	22	...	...	34new	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rutlam . . . . .	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dhar . . . . .	22	21	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ujjain . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	23	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	22	24	...	...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chitor . . . . .	15	15	17	15	17	17	16	14	15	...	...	25new	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jaora . . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bhopal . . . . .	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mandsaur . . . . .	19	20	21	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
AVERAGE . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{16}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{16}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	...	22

*Manipulated (ball) Opium, New—Rate per Dhari of 5 Seers.*

Agency.	April 1883.	May 1883.	June 1883.	July 1883.	August 1883.	September 1883.	October 1883.	November 1883.	December 1883.	January 1884.	February 1884.	March 1884.	Average.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Indore . . . . .	36	34	36	36	36	38	36	33	32	34	37	41	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rutlam . . . . .	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	42	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	37	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	45	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dhar . . . . .	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ujjain . . . . .	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	36	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33	35	37	43	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chitor . . . . .	24	23	27	27	29	29	28	24	26	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jaora . . . . .	38	39	39	38	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	39	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	40	41	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bhopal . . . . .	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	31	32	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	41	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mandsaur . . . . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	32	33	34	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31	33	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
AVERAGE . . . . .	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	36 $\frac{1}{8}$	35 $\frac{1}{16}$	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	32 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	36 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{8}$	35

11. The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last four years has been—

	Crude.		Manipulated.
1880-81	R48	per Dhari	R66
1881-82	„ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882-83	„ 30	„	„ 41
1883-84	„ 22	„	„ 35

12. *Imperial Revenue.*—Thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventeen and a half chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa during the year under report, or 2,658 chests more than last year. The duty realised was R2,51,66,375 at R650 per chest.

13. The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes used, and the duty realised at each Agency during the year 1883-84, as contrasted with 1882-83 :—

Agency.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	
	1882-83.				1883 84.				
			R	R			R	R	
Indore . . .	709 {	2,403 11,096	700 650	16,82,100 72,12,400	}	661	11,230½	650	72,99,825
TOTAL . . .		13,499		88,94,500					
Rutlam . . .	85 {	271 747	700 650	1,89,700 4,85,550	}	119	1,394½	650	9,06,425
TOTAL . . .		1,018		6,75,250					
Dhar . . .	87 {	200 1,307	700 650	1,40,000 8,49,550	}	92	1,305½	650	8,48,575
TOTAL . . .		1,507		9,89,550					
Ujjain . . .	618 {	2,045 8,251½	700 650	14,31,500 53,63,475	}	585	9,228½	650	59,98,525
TOTAL . . .		10,296½		67,94,975					
Chitor . . .	247 {	192 2,617	700 650	1,34,400 17,01,050	}	562	6,137	650	39,89,050
TOTAL . . .		2,809		18,35,450					
Jaora . . .	86 {	184 917	700 650	1,28,800 5,96,050	}	107	1,469	650	9,54,850
TOTAL . . .		1,101		7,24,850					
Bhopal . . .	207 {	356 2,373	700 650	2,49,200 15,42,450	}	172	2,481	650	16,12,650
TOTAL . . .		2,729		17,91,650					
Mandsaur . . .	234 {	345 2,755	700 650	2,41,500 17,90,750	}	392	5,471½	650	35,56,475
TOTAL . . .		3,100		20,32,250					
		5,996 30,063½	700 650	41,97,200 1,95,41,275					
GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,273	36,059½		2,37,38,475	2,690	38,717½		2,51,66,375	

14. *Abstract.*—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency :—

Month.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
		₹	₹		₹	₹
April . . . . .	2,716 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	19,01,550	1,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	10,20,825
May . . . . .	1,366	...	9,56,200	1,982	...	12,88,300
June . . . . .	*1,923 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 & 650	13,45,950	3,121	...	20,28,650
July . . . . .	1,171 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	7,61,475	2,539 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	16,53,275
August . . . . .	4,134	...	26,87,100	3,344	...	21,73,600
September . . . . .	3,715	...	24,14,750	4,313	...	28,03,450
October . . . . .	†3,724	...	24,20,600	2,948	...	19,16,200
November . . . . .	3,468	...	22,54,200	3,396 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	22,07,725
December . . . . .	2,715 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	17,65,075	4,24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	27,58,275
January . . . . .	4,114 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	26,74,425	5,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	33,07,525
February . . . . .	4,523	...	29,39,950	2,651	...	17,23,150
March . . . . .	2,488	...	16,17,200	3,516	...	22,85,400
TOTAL . . . . .	36,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 & 650	2,37,38,475	38,717 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	2,51,66,375

\* June 1882 — Ten chests at ₹650.

† October 1882 — Less 41 chests, for which a passport was issued at the Dhar scales, and was subsequently cancelled owing to the Dhar Durbar having attached the consignment.

15. *Provincial Revenue.*—Three hundred and ninety passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,537 chests of opium :—

	₹
339 passes for 1,337 chests at ₹700, duty . . . . .	9,35,900
30 „ for 159 „ at „ 175, „ . . . . .	27,825
21 „ for 41 „ free of duty.	

Additionally 20 chests were purchased by this office for the Mysore Government during the year, and half a chest for the Coorg Administration.

16. The following statement shows the amount of opium passed for consumption in India, and the duty realised thereon, together with exports free of duty, the provincial revenue secured on the exports being remitted to the chief revenue authority of the province importing the drug :—

#### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of Duty at ₹700.
<i>Rewa Kantha Agency—</i>			
Rajpipla State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Balasinar State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	4	...	...
Chota Oodeypur State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	2	...	...
Sunth State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Sanjeli State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Kadawa State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Sankeda (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,450
Pandu Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,450
Bhadarwa (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	...	3	2,100
<i>Mahi Kantha Agency—</i>			
Dabha State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	1	...	...
Sathamba State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Punadra State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	1	...	...
Idar State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	10	...	...
Ranasan State (from the Chitor scales) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Mohanpur State (from the Chitor scales) . . . . .	2	...	...
Mansa State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—continued.

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of Duty at R700.
<i>Palanpur Agency—</i>			
From the Rutlam scales . . . . .	4	...	...
<i>Bioach—</i>			
From the Rutlam scales . . . . .	...	43	30,100
<i>Ahmedabad—</i>			
16 from the Oodeypur and 5 from the Chitor scales . . . . .	...	21	14,700
<i>Kaira Agency—</i>			
Cambay State ( $\frac{1}{2}$ a chest from the Rutlam and 3 from the Indore scales) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	3*	2,100
<i>Kathiawar Agency—</i>			
Dhrangadra State (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	...	10	7,000
Paliad (from the Rutlam scales) . . . . .	...	1	700
Limri (from the Jaora scales) . . . . .	...	2	1,400
Jhalawad Prant (from the Oodeypur scales) . . . . .	...	8	5,600
Lukhtar (from the Chitor scales) . . . . .	...	2	1,400
Junagad State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . . . .	...	29	20,300
Lathi Taluka (from the Mandsaur scales) . . . . .	...	1	700
Valalh State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . . . .	...	2	1,400
Gondal State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . . . .	...	4	2,800
<hr/>			
Total number of passes—52.			
Chests . . . . .	41	136	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	95,200
<hr/>			

\* Duty levied by mistake, subsequently refunded.

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Bags (Cake Opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of Duty R700.
<i>Madras—</i>			
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Indore and 28 from the Ujjain scales	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	33,950
<i>Cuddapah—</i>			
From the Indore Scales . . . . .	15	...	10,500
<i>Bellary—</i>			
4 from the Indore and 1 from the Ujjain scales . . . . .	5		3,500
<i>Vizagapatam—</i>			
36 from Indore and 42 from the Ujjain scales . . . . .	...	78	54,600
<i>Kistna District—</i>			
Juggayapet (31 from the Indore and 7 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	38	26,600
Bezwada (2 from the Indore and 8 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	10	7,000
<i>Godaveri District—</i>			
Rajahmundry (124 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Indore and 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	247	1,72,900
Cocanada (5 from the Indore and 10 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	15	10,500
Ambajipetta (31 from the Indore and 20 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	51	35,700
Palcole (from the Indore scales . . . . .	...	10	7,000
Jeggampetay (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	...	5	3,500

	Chests.	Bags.	Amount of Duty at R700.
<i>Ganjam District—</i>			
Berhampore (from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	2½	1,750
<i>Karnool District—</i>			
Banganipal (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	1	...	700
<i>Malabar District—</i>			
Palghat (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	2	...	1,400
<i>South Canara District—</i>			
Mangalore (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	1	...	700
Total number of passes—126.			
Chests . . . . .	72½	456½	
Amount of duty . . . . .	...		3,70,300

## PUNJAB.

<i>Delhi—</i>			
15 from the Indore and 2 from the Mandsaur scales . . . . .	...	17	2,975
<i>Sirsa—</i>			
From the Indore scales . . . . .	...	15	2,625
<i>Karnal—</i>			
From the Ujjain scales . . . . .	...	27	4,725
<i>Perozepore—</i>			
14 from the Indore and 36 from the Ujjain scales . . . . .	...	50	8,750
<i>Ludhiana—</i>			
11 from the Indore, 27 from the Ujjain, and 12 from the Mandsaur scales . . . . .	...	50	8,750
Total number of passes—30.			
Chests . . . . .	...	159	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	27,825

## BERAR, HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

<i>Amraoti District—</i>			
68½ from the Indore and 4½ from the Dhar scales . . . . .	...	73	51,100
<i>Wun District—</i>			
From the Indore scales . . . . .	...	12	8,400
<i>Akola District—</i>			
Khamgao (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	...	145	1,01,500
<i>Bassim District—</i>			
from the Indore scales . . . . .	...	2	1,400
<i>Buldana District—</i>			
From the Indore scales . . . . .	...	1	700
<i>Ellichpur District—</i>			
10 from the Indore and 5 from the Ujjain scales . . . . .	...	15	10,500
Total number of passes—48.			
Chests . . . . .	...	248	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	1,73,600

## OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

<i>Hyderabad, Deccan—</i>			
128½ chests and 241½ bags (from the Indore scales). . . . .	135½	288½	2,96,800
4 chests and 47 bags (from the Ujjain scales). . . . .			
2 chests from the Bhopal scales. . . . .			
1 chest from the Mandsaur scales. . . . .			
Total number of passes—134.			
Chests . . . . .	135½	288½	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	2,96,800

## PURCHASED AND SUPPLIED BY THIS AGENCY.

*Mysore Government—*

(No duty levied at Indore) . . . . . 20 chests.

*Coorg Administration—*(No duty levied at Indore) . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  chest.17. *Abstract Provincial Exports.*

Presidency.	Number of Passes.	DUTY PAID.			Duty-free Chests.	Remarks..
		Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.		
Bombay . . . . .	52	136	₹ 700	₹ 95,200	41	} Purchased and supplied.
Madras . . . . .	126	529	700	3,70,300	...	
Punjab . . . . .	30	159	175	27,825	...	
Berar . . . . .	48	248	700	1,73,600	...	
Hyderabad . . . . .	134	424	700	2,96,800	...	
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	20	
Coorg . . . . .	...	..	.	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
TOTAL . . . . .	390	1,496		9,63,725	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	

18. Hundi stamps to the value of ₹17,448 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

19. In addition to the usual returns a statement is also given showing the number of chests which passed the various scales, under the Malwa Opium Agency, for exportation to China during the past five years, and the average monthly prices of new opium in the Indore, Bombay, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai markets, during the same period,—*viz.*, from 1879-80 to 1883-84.

20. *Cess Dues Collections.*—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as under—

Scales.	Road-cess at ₹1 per Chest.			Dhurmshala Fund at ₹1 per Chest.			Manpur Road Dues at ₹3-10 per Chest.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Indore . . . . .	12,185	0	0	...			...		
Rutlam . . . . .	1,458	8	0	1,142	8	2	...		
Dhar . . . . .	...			...			4,748	12	0
Ujjain . . . . .	9,615	8	0	9,615	8	0	...		
Jaora . . . . .	1,471	0	0	1,149	0	10	...		
Bhopal . . . . .	2,483	0	0	2,483	0	0	...		
Mandsaur . . . . .	5,522	8	0	5,522	8	0	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	32,735	8	0	19,912	9	0	4,748	12	0

NOTE.—The Dhurmshala cess is levied at Rutlam and Jaora in Shalumshahi currency.

21. *Sub-Agencies.*—There are the following sub-agencies, *viz.*:—

Agencies.	Assistant Opium Agents.
Rutlam and Jaora . . . . .	Mr. P. Y. Grant.
Dhar . . . . .	„ Jamasji Naorosji.
Ujjain . . . . .	„ F. Fernandez.
Chitor . . . . .	„ A. Collins.
Bhopal . . . . .	„ Hormusji Naorosji.
Mandsaur . . . . .	„ Byramji Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the sub-agencies were maintained by Native States.

*Statement showing the Total Exports from the Malwa Opium Agency and the Average. Prices of new Opium in the Indore, Bombay, and China Markets in each month during the five years ending 1883-84.*

Month.	1870-80										1880-81.										1891-92.										1892-93.										1893-94.																																							
	Average Prices of Opium.										Average Prices of Opium.										Average Prices of Opium.										Average Prices of Opium.										Average Prices of Opium.																																							
	Indore.					China markets.					Indore.					China markets.					Indore.					China markets.					Indore.					China markets.																																												
	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.																																																		
April	2,315	72	950	650	1,000	1,635	1,640	1,070	R	R	R	2,088	78	1,300	1,720	1,700	1,725	1,770	R	R	R	1,352	81	1,005	700	1,605	1,620	1,512	1,508	R	R	R	2,716	47	8.0	700	1,320	1,512	1,408	1,100	R	R	R	36	475	650	1,125	1,221	1,147	1,117																														
May	3,016	76	900	650	1,010	1,690	1,750	1,700	R	R	R	1,703	77	1,016	1,710	1,700	1,710	1,790	R	R	R	1,273	80	770	700	1,470	1,480	1,465	1,508	R	R	R	1,300	48	634	701	1,334	1,412	1,485	1,176	1,114	R	R	R	31	419	650	1,090	1,233	1,176	1,114																													
June	3,409	74	900	650	1,010	1,670	1,610	1,710	R	R	R	1,910	76	1,003	1,703	1,700	1,715	1,745	R	R	R	3,073	83	832	700	1,532	1,545	1,524	1,601	R	R	R	1,023	40	617	700	1,317	1,457	1,568	1,103	1,219	R	R	R	36	475	650	1,125	1,271	1,163	1,219																													
July	2,975	71	937	650	1,087	1,600	1,610	1,630	R	R	R	2,351	77	1,016	1,716	1,750	1,740	1,790	R	R	R	3,782	82	858	700	1,538	1,500	1,615	1,681	R	R	R	1,171	40	607	650	1,257	1,467	1,443	1,163	1,192	R	R	R	36	475	650	1,125	1,273	1,163	1,192																													
August	4,180	69	911	650	1,501	1,690	1,645	1,685	R	R	R	2,031	76	1,023	1,703	1,778	1,707	1,708	R	R	R	2,746	76	730	700	1,440	1,576	1,555	1,657	R	R	R	1,131	43	564	650	1,218	1,319	1,38	1,390	R	R	R	36	475	650	1,125	1,261	1,161	1,221																														
September	3,783	63	839	650	1,532	1,620	1,600	1,620	R	R	R	2,870	72	950	1,650	1,712	1,686	1,713	R	R	R	2,834	73	728	700	1,426	1,570	1,639	1,691	R	R	R	3,715	42	564	650	1,204	1,312	1,339	1,337	R	R	R	38	502	650	1,152	1,250	1,108	1,280																														
October	6,181	60	792	700	1,492	1,645	1,680	1,605	R	R	R	2,900	66	871	1,671	1,620	1,614	1,659	R	R	R	4,162	65	72	700	1,426	1,688	1,529	1,671	R	R	R	3,724	39	515	650	1,105	1,234	1,282	1,267	R	R	R	36	475	650	1,125	1,220	1,204	1,247																														
November	3,677	61	815	700	1,515	1,655	1,675	1,690	R	R	R	4,240	61	858	1,658	1,632	1,616	1,655	R	R	R	3,037	65	7.6	700	1,426	1,5	1,688	1,529	1,671	R	R	R	3,468	37	188	650	1,138	1,237	1,291	1,172	1,269	R	R	R	31	430	650	1,086	1,117	1,209	1,100																												
December	4,015	61	822	700	1,532	1,655	1,659	1,616	R	R	R	3,680	60	871	1,671	1,620	1,614	1,655	R	R	R	2,629	64	713	700	1,413	1,668	1,398	1,546	R	R	R	2,713	35	162	650	1,112	1,103	1,105	1,193	1,183	R	R	R	32	422	651	1,072	1,121	1,183	1,214																													
January	6,060	60	911	700	1,611	1,655	1,635	1,715	R	R	R	3,980	60	911	1,600	1,612	1,601	1,701	R	R	R	2,691	63	700	700	1,400	1,667	1,300	1,611	R	R	R	4,111	39	502	650	1,152	1,222	1,147	1,251	1,148	R	R	R	31	519	650	1,008	1,136	1,148	1,105																													
February	2,014	72	920	700	1,660	1,660	1,615	1,720	R	R	R	4,041	67	894	1,694	1,624	1,677	1,671	R	R	R	2,098	61	6.3	700	1,373	1,543	1,392	1,471	R	R	R	4,123	38	502	650	1,152	1,233	1,166	1,237	1,127	R	R	R	37	488	650	1,138	1,155	1,127	1,200																													
March	1,983	69	911	700	1,611	1,655	1,625	1,675	R	R	R	4,139	63	892	1,692	1,680	1,610	1,612	R	R	R	1,010	16	071	700	1,331	1,608	1,407	1,471	R	R	R	2,188	36	475	650	1,125	1,232	1,145	1,184	1,246	R	R	R	11	511	650	1,101	1,206	1,246	1,250																													
Average for the year	3,850	63	901	650	1,570	1,610	1,610	1,692	R	R	R	3,054	71	927	1,637	1,678	1,658	1,721	R	R	R	2,667	56	713	700	1,419	1,551	1,490	1,581	R	R	R	3,055	42	518	650	1,217	1,335	1,291	1,328	R	R	R	36	472	650	1,122	1,185	1,177	1,200																														
Exports during the year.	40,201	Duty Rs 21,00,050																			32,004	Duty Rs 27,18,475																			39,717	Duty Rs 21,00,050																			39,717	Duty Rs 27,18,475																		

Note.—Local weight, with which pum is weighed at Indore, 5 seers=1 dhrd of 121 Halli Rupes weight.

*Government Pass Duty—*  
From 16th July 1877  
From 15th September 1878  
From 28th June 1881

*Exports : Indore scales,*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	661	11,230½	72,99,825	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency	1	3	2,100	700
To Madras Presidency (244½ in bags and 43½ in chests)	85	288	2,01,600	700
To Punjab	11	55	9,625	175
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts)	46	235½	1,66,950	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (241½ in bags and 128½ in chests)	112	370	2,59,000	700
To Mysore State, purchased and supplied	...	20	..	...
To Coorg Administration, purchased and supplied	..	½	...	...

*Rutlam.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . . .	119	1,394½	9,06,425	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free . . . . .	17	26	...	...
Duty paid . . . . .	18	64	44,800	700

*Dhar.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . . .	92	1,305½	8,48,575	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts)	1	4½	3,150	700



*Ujjain.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . . .	585	9,228½	59,98,525	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Madras Presidency (212 in bags and 29 in chests.) . . . . .	41	241	1,68,700	700
To Punjab . . . . .	16	90	15,750	175
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) . . . . .	1	5	3,500	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (47 in bags and 4 in chests) . . . . .	20	51	35,705	700

*Chitor.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . . .	562	6,137	39,89,050	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Duty free . . . . .	3	12½		
,, paid . . . . .	5	31	21,700	700

*Jaora.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured	Remarks.
			R	Duty at R
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . . .	107	1,469	9,54,850	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency . . . . .	1	2	1,400	700

*Bhopal.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured	Remarks.
			₹	Duty at ₹
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . .	172	2,481	16,12,650	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Hyderabad (Deccan) . . . .	1	2	1,400	700

*Mandsaur.*

Exports.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	Remarks.
			₹	Duty at ₹
<i>Imperial—</i>				
To Bombay for China . . . .	392	5,471½	35,56,475	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Duty free . . . . .	1	2½		
" paid . . . . .	6	36	25,200	700
To Punjab . . . . .	3	14	2,450	175
To Hyderabad (Deccan) . . . .	1	1	700	700

## GENERAL REVENUE.

₹ a. p.      ₹ a. p.

*I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.*

Land Revenue, Abkari, &c. . . . .	29,037	5	5
Sale of Stamps . . . . .	33,776	2	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts . . . . .	403	7	0
Electric Telegraph . . . . .	69,988	6	1
Postal (including Money Order) and Savings Bank Collec- tions . . . . .	15,59,176	3	6
	16,29,164	9	7
Miscellaneous . . . . .	22,245	0	10

*II.—Payment by Native States.*

Contribution to Contingent . . . . .	4,91,157	12	8
Tributes assigned to British Government . . . . .	3,15,668	12	9
" paid through " . . . . .	2,59,594	13	8
Fixed payment for Istumrar land . . . . .	27,194	5	6
Succession and Nazrana . . . . .	49,975	14	6

GRAND TOTAL . 28,58,218 3 11 23,58,218 3 11

## GENERAL REVENUE.

Names of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.								Total.	Balance on 31st March 1931.
	Balance on 1st April 1931.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and Management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	68,000 14 2	1,83,289 15 10	2,43,355 14 0	9,111 7 2	27,315 4 10	2,390 0 0	39,836 0 1	600 0 0	8,105 13 0	.....	94,201 10 5	1,60,561 0 0	62,702 13 3
II.—Patilled Agencies and Nampore Pergunbah Funds.	37,370 16 9	81,779 2 11	1,10,150 2 2	11,570 8 6	13,992 0 1	10,280 7 8	11,715 14 9	3,816 12 5	1,535 8 4	170 3 0	20,231 7 0	88,727 11 6	30,122 3 8
III.—Fund raised for special purpose.	65,887 11 4	64,285 13 3	1,20,473 8 7	38,903 0 0	258 12 7	.....	382 0 0	10,142 1 9	15,299 2 8	.....	1,077 7 11	64,082 8 11	53,510 15 8
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	19,812 7 2	23,052 8 10	42,895 0 0	2,711 0 0	698 0 0	.....	5,129 0 0	.....	410 0 0	8,585 0 0	3,380 0 0	21,210 0 0	21,079 0 0
Grand Total.	1,71,167 15 11	3,51,407 8 10	6,95,575 8 9	65,307 15 8	42,201 1 6	12,670 14 2	50,003 5 1	14,538 11 2	25,750 8 0	9,061 3 0	1,28,403 10 1	3,57,170 8 2	1,63,103 0 7

## CHAPTER IV.

## EDUCATION.

*The Residency College.*—Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Semlia and Dhundu Pant of Panth Peeploda left the college during the year. All the other young Chiefs mentioned in last year's report were studying in the college. The attendance was not as good as I should have liked it to have been. Fair progress was made in the studies. The Physiology Primer was finished by the boys of the 1st class. They also managed to get through the Astronomy Primer and commenced reading the Chemistry one. Good progress was made, too, in other subjects.

Babu Makaradwaj Singh, the Superintendent of the boarding-house, died in August. His place was filled up by the appointment of Lala Bansidhar, B.A., Head Master of the Chhatarpur State School, Bundelkhand, who, since his appointment, has worked well and to my entire satisfaction.

2. *The Residency School, Indore.*—In November of 1883 the school lost the services of Lala Piyari Lal, the Head Master, who resigned his post in order to take up a better employment in the Punjab. Lala Russick Behari, B.A., 1st Assistant on the Hindi side in Maharaja Holkar's School in the city, Indore, was appointed in his place. He has, since taking up his appointment, done good work.

The school did very well in the University and Central India Schools Examinations, passing 13 out of 22 sent up. Of these 13, 2 passed in the first division, 10 in the second, and 1 only in the third. No less than 7 scholarships were carried off by the boys of this school.

Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh of Dattia, living at Indore, offered a scholarship of ₹10 a month, tenable for one year, to the boy who, in the whole of the Central India Agency, stood first in order of merit in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The only condition attached to this scholarship was that the winner of it should proceed at once to some college to read for his degree. The scholarship was won by Kesho Dás of the Residency School, who is now studying in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and from the accounts received of him is making good progress.

The lower classes of the school were, as usual, examined at the end of the year. The faults pointed out in last year's report had all had attention paid to them. Good work seems to have been done. Besides the half-yearly examinations, examinations are held every Saturday, and the whole of the work of the month is well tested. English is taken one Saturday, Mathematics another, History and Geography the third, and Vernacular the fourth. In this way the boys become well accustomed to answering questions.

No less than seventeen schools were examined this year under the Central India Schools Examination system. More money in examination fees was realised than has ever been realised since Mr. Mackay first started this system of examinations. I think, therefore, it may honestly be said that these examinations are taking a hold on the people of Central India. If the authorities were to decide upon employing no one who did not possess a certificate of some sort, the greatest encouragement possible would be given to these local examinations. The Director General of Post Offices made particular enquiries about the local examinations, and seemed anxious to employ only those who possessed a certificate of having passed them.

I should like very much to see a system of examinations in the Vernacular

also started. These examinations I would propose holding at the same time as the ones in English are held, and thus the boys of the Vernacular Departments would be examined in all the subjects that are generally taught in the State schools. I started such a system in Bundelkhand, but I should like to see it started throughout the whole of the Central India Agency.

At the end of the official year I laid a proposal before the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, by which all the State schools about Indore would be inspected yearly, as they are, and have been for some years, in Bundelkhand. I proposed spending the usual vacations given in the school and college in inspecting these schools. If my proposal be sanctioned, then all the schools in the Central India Agency will thus be inspected at least once a year, while at present they are not so.

3. *Mhow Zoroastrian School*.—This school did very well in the University Examinations, passing both the boys that were sent up; but the results in the three classes of the Central India Schools Examinations were not good. Fourteen were sent up, and only three passed. Mr. Antia, the Head Master, has, since the close of the official year, left the school for other employment in Bombay. During his incumbency the school maintained its position and always came out well in the different examinations. The school has suffered greatly from the death of Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee, who did a great deal for it, and always took the most lively interest in it. At present the school is in a very unsettled state. The school lost a very good teacher in Mr. Antia.

4. *The Sehore High School*.—The total average number of boys in this school during the year was 298, a decrease of 72 on the previous year. The average daily attendance, too, was much below that of last year, being 250.05, as compared with 313.94 in 1882-83. No mention is made in the Political Agent's report of the visit of the Inspector to the school, nor are the results of the examinations given. The Political Agent in his report writes:—

“It is proposed to institute a higher Oriental classical class than at present exists with especial reference to proficiency in Arabic and Persian. Her Highness the Begum, one of our chief contributors, takes a personal interest in the matter. This can be achieved by a little re-arrangement of classes and masters, and thereby we shall be more in sympathy with the better class of Mahomedan families, few of whose sons attend our school at present.”

Mrs. Mears, the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, was obliged to go home on 6 months' leave on medical certificate. Mrs. Pettigrew, the Telegraph Master's wife, carried on the school-work during her absence.

5. *The Manpur School*.—The average daily attendance in the four schools during the year was 71 and the cost Rs. 1,144-3-6. In two of the schools the average daily attendance of boys was under 7, while in the third it was under 4. No boys appeared from the Manpur High School for any of the classes of the Central India School Examinations.

6. *The Barwani High School*.—The average daily attendance at the town and district schools was 539.95. Six boys were sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations. Four passed, one being placed in the first division and three in the second. One boy carried off a scholarship for geography. The boys, instead of coming in to Indore, as has been the usual custom, to be examined, were examined at Burwani.

Four boys from the Rajpur School were examined at the same centre, but not one succeeded in passing.

7. *The Rewah School*.—The Political Agent writes:—

“The progress of education in the Rewah School is good. One boy passed the Calcutta University Examination. The increase in the average attendance of boys in the year under report shows that the schools have maintained their good character and popularity.”

The average daily attendance was 170.

Two boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University from this school. One passed and was placed in the second division. Nine boys were sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations. Only one passed. The failures were in the third class, for which eight boys were sent up, but not one passed. The results cannot by any means be considered good.

In the nine tehsil schools, where Urdu, Persian, and Hindi are taught, the average daily attendance was 349.47.

Of the schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Koshi, the Political Agent remarks that they have been fairly attended.

Of the young Maharaja of Rewah it is reported that he made considerable progress in his studies. Dr. Goldsmith, the Agency Surgeon, was appointed his tutor. Towards the end of 1883 a class of sons of Sirdars of the Rewah State was formed to study with the young Maharaja. After a good deal of selection nine young Sirdars were chosen. Pandit Puran Mall, a teacher in the Agra College, was appointed Assistant Tutor, and has given satisfaction. The way in which the Maharaja is being educated is best described in the Political Agent's own words. He writes thus:—

“The Maharaja and his companions are not called upon to undergo as yet any severe course of education. The hours of study are limited to two in the morning and one in the afternoon. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness and manners of the boys, and they are encouraged to learn out-door games and to take regular exercise. One or two of the class generally accompany the Maharaja in his drives, and Dr. Goldsmith is endeavouring to bring the boys up in a friendly association with His Highness, which will, I feel sure, be productive of happy results in the future.”

8. *Sutna Bazar School*.—A small school has been started in the bazar. One boy was sent up for the 3rd class of the Central India Schools Examinations, but failed to pass.

9. *Gwalior*.—Though the cost of education to the State, as judged by the Durbar returns, remains the same as last year, the number of students has slightly increased, being 3,186, against 2,938 of last year. It is very evident that not much encouragement is shown to education in the State. The Resident's remarks are generally to this effect: “This is a lamentable state of affairs,” or “Comment is needless.”

The private school is still kept going in Morar by the help by subscriptions, but the Resident's remarks on it are the same as last year, that “it is quite inadequate to the wants of the place.”

There is a small school in the cantonment of Sipri which is kept up by private subscriptions.

10. *The Goona School*.—The Agency school is reported to have been very well attended. Its funds are now in a very satisfactory state. The girls' school, started in January, has not been very successful.

11. *The Jaora School*.—The results of the University and local examinations, as regards this school, were not very satisfactory. Two boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but failed to pass. For the Central India Schools Examinations two appeared, but only one passed. He, however, stood second in order of merit and carried off two scholarships, one for English and the other for Persian.

12. *The Rullam School*.—The Central College was again successful in passing a boy for the Entrance Examination. He was placed in the second division. For the Central India Schools Examinations eleven were sent up. Five passed, one being placed in the first division, and four in the second. The results in both the examinations are by no means bad. One boy carried off a scholarship for proficiency in Persian in the 2nd class.

13. *The Dhar School*.—Four boys appeared from this school for the Entrance Examination. One, however, only passed. He was placed in the second division. The results of the local examinations as regards this school were very good. Eleven were sent up and nine passed, of whom four were placed in the first division and five in the second.

The number of scholars in the nineteen schools in the State slightly increased. There were 766 receiving education, to 694 of the previous year.

14. *The Dewás School*.—This school did very much better in the University and local examinations than it has done for many years past. Nine altogether appeared and seven passed, one being placed in the first division, five in the second, and one in the third. All those who were sent up for the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Central India Schools Examinations passed, showing, I think, that much more pains and trouble are taken with the boys in the lower classes than was formerly the case. This is only what it should be.

15. *Ali-Rajpur*.—The State supports four schools,—one in the capital itself, and three in the district. The average daily attendance in the school at the capital was 98, and in the district schools 62.

16. *Jhabna*.—The four schools maintained by the State are reported as doing good work. The attendance was 206. A girls' school opened during the year; had an attendance of 20. The Political Agent remarks that

“it is worthy of note that, as an initiatory step, the boys of the Bhil class have been selected and placed under tuition at Jhabna, the State bearing the cost of their food and clothing. They have made good progress, and are able to read Hindi and solve examples in addition and subtraction.”

17. *Rajkumar College, Nowgong*.—A number of changes were made during the year. The lower school was abolished, one annual vacation was arranged, and the erection of a boarding-house was about to be proceeded with. Mr. Mitchell was in charge of the college during the whole year. The revenue of the college exceeded the expenditure by over ten thousand rupees. The reserve fund now amounts to Rs 71,587-7-5. Out of this reserve the boarding-house about to be erected will be paid for. Mr. Mitchell speaks of the attendance of the Chiefs as having been very irregular. At one time during the year 18 Chiefs were attending the college. The average, however, is not more than 10. The names of the Chiefs that were studying in the college during the year are as follows:—

1. Raja Vishwa Nath Singh of Chatarpur.
2. Raja Chatar Singh of Khanyadhana.
3. Dewan Rattan Singh, brother of the Chief of Khanyadhana.
4. Raja Ram Singh, Jagirdar of Rampura, North-Western Provinces.
5. Rao Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
6. Raghunandan Dikshit, cousin of the Jagirdar of Bilchri.
7. Kuar Dhiraj Singh, Thakur of Khanyadhana.
8. Raja Bhopal Singh, eldest son of the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.
9. Raja Bir Singh Deo, eldest son of the Maharaja of Samphar.
10. Kuar Sukh Saheb of Tehri.
11. Kuar Piareyju of Dattia.
12. Kuar Bankaju of Dattia.
13. Kuar Ganeshju of Dattia.
14. Kuar Sukh Saheb of Dattia.
15. Kuar Bhan Pratap of Behut.
16. Kuar Mangal Singh of Banpur.
17. Kuar Pahar Singh of Banpur.

Of the lower school that has since been abolished Mr. Mitchell remarks that it afforded instruction for some twenty boys. Two boys were sent up for the

Central India Schools Examination; one passed and was placed in the first division. The Political Agent in his report says that, since the close of the official year, the public spirit of the inhabitants of Nowgong, with certain aid from the Cantonment Fund and the Agency Local Fund, has made it possible to start a school in the sadr bazar, which, it is hoped, may in time fully replace the Lower Division of the College. At the close of the first month of its existence there were 80 boys at work in this school.

It has been decided by the Agent, Governor General, that the boarding-house that is to be built should be in the native style, and have sufficient accommodation for 20 to 30 boys. Mr. Mitchell visited the different State schools, and was, on the whole, fairly satisfied with what he saw. A short account of some of these schools is now given.

18. *Charkhari*.—This school again did very well in the University and local examinations. Four boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination. Two passed, one being placed in the second division, and the other in the third. For the third class of the Central India Schools Examination four boys appeared, all of whom passed. One of the four passed first in order of merit, winning three scholarships and carrying off the silver medal yearly given by the Residency School, Indore. Another boy obtained the scholarship for Sanskrit. Mr. Mitchell reports of this school that the numbers remain much the same, but the school continues to grow in efficiency. He speaks of it as being well managed and popular. A gymnasium is in course of erection, and football and cricket are played with zest.

There are four village schools maintained by the State. These gave instruction to 108 pupils. Mr. Mitchell was able to visit only one of them. In the one that he visited, he reports that the Indore course has been introduced and a great improvement has resulted. The Political Agent remarks of these schools that they were all inspected by the Head Master of the Charkhari State School. Of the attendance at these schools, he remarks that it is small, because they are almost entirely confined to those boys whose parents live in the villages where these schools are located.

The young Maharaja is reported to be making excellent progress in his studies. Mr. Mitchell, who examined him, reports thus:—

“The young Maharaja has made very satisfactory progress in colloquial English, and is now able to converse with considerable fluency on easy subjects in this language. He was able to read fairly parts of the book he had not studied, and to translate them with a little help. He also wrote a short passage to dictation with moderate success. In the Vernacular the young Maharaja has got through a fair amount of work: 129 pages of *Mufid-i-Subiyan* in Urdu and 14 chapters of the *Premasagar* in Hindi, which were both well known.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Law, who officiated as Political Agent for a short time during Major Maitland's absence, also examined the young Chief and expressed very much the same kind of opinion of the young Maharaja's progress in his studies as Mr. Mitchell did.

19. *Chatarpur*.—The attendance in the English Department was the same as last year, but in the Vernacular Department there was a considerable increase. Three boys appeared for the second class of the Central India Schools Examinations. Two passed, both being placed in the first division and winning scholarships. For the 3rd class two boys were sent up, both of whom passed.

During the year under review, no less than ten new village schools were opened. In 1882-83 there were six village schools with 190 boys receiving instruction in them, while last year there were sixteen with 558 boys. This is the only State in Bundelkhand which has done so much towards encouraging education among the village boys. Great credit, I consider, is due to the Superintendent of the State.



Mr. Mitchell was able to see only one village school—Rajnagar. He was, however, very much pleased with what he saw.

20. *Tehri*.—Of this school Mr. Mitchell reports that the English Department is very poorly attended, but such as did present themselves were carefully and systematically taught. Three boys appeared for the 3rd class of the Central India Schools Examinations. Two passed.

Of the girls' school Mr. Mitchell remarks that it was maintained in very much the same state as last year. Mr. Mitchell was able to visit two out of the four village schools supported by the State. These were at Prithipur and Jatara. Good work seems to have been done in them. The four schools had 148 scholars in them.

21. *Dattia*.—Mr. Mitchell considers that this school, which was once the best in Bundelkhand, is, under the present management, fast deteriorating. In his report he says:—

“ Four boys who had left the school were re-called and sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations in the 3rd class, but they all failed. One boy appeared in the 2nd class and failed. The other classes were equally neglected, and the English masters seem to have done nothing ”

The only department Mr. Mitchell has any praise for is the Vernacular, which he describes as good.

22. *Punnah*.—The school is reported to be very well managed, and sound instruction was given. Four boys were sent up for the 3rd class of the Central India Schools Examinations, but all failed. Mr. Mitchell ascribes the failure chiefly to the youth of the boys, as he says that, except in arithmetic, they had been well taught.

There are as yet no village schools in the State. The Maharaja has made many promises about starting them, but his promises have never been fulfilled.

23. *Ajaigarh*.—There is no change in the state of this school. It is in the same unsatisfactory state as it was last year.

24. *Bijawar*.—There is a Vernacular School maintained by the State. It is, however, of little use.

25. *Alipura*.—Mr. Mitchell found 56 boys present in this Vernacular School when he inspected it. He considers that the school made fair progress during the year.

26. *Samphar*.—This, like the Bijawar School, has always been a very badly managed one. No interest is taken in it by the State officials, and no improvement is ever to be found.

27. *The Indore City School*.—The results of this school in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were very poor. Twelve were sent up, but only two passed,—one in the second division and the other in the third. Six appeared as private students who ought really to have been put down as appearing from this school. Only one of the six passed. He was placed in the third division. Three passing out of eighteen sent up is a very poor result indeed.

J. MATHER,

*Officiating Principal.*

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,

CENTRAL INDIA ;

*The 11th September 1884.*

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE, CENTRAL INDIA ;  
11th September 1884.

JOHN MATHER,  
*Officiating Principal.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN												PERCENTAGE OF PASSED STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.									
	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.				CLASS I.			CLASS II.			CLASS III.			Total number passed.	Total number sent up.							
	Passed.				Passed.			Passed.			Entrance.	Class I.	Class II.			Class III.						
	Sent up.				Sent up.			Sent up.														
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.												
Residency School, Indore	6	...	2	1	3	6	1	2	3	4	1	3	4	6	...	3	22	13	50	50	100	60
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	50
Ratlam Central College	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	3	3	6	1	1	13	6	50	...	50	40
Mhow Zoroastrian School	2	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	7	...	1	16	5	100	33	25	11
Charkhari State School	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	6	50	...	...	100
Rera High School	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	4	1	3	4	9	7	50	100	...
Devas " "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	100
Jaora " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Datia State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	4	...	...	67	100
Chatarpur " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	67
Tohri " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Pannah " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Burwadi High	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	8	4	...	50	75	...
Dhar " "	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	6	3	...	3	15	10	25	...	75	100
Sulma " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpur " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
English Madaras, Indore	12	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	17	...	...	...
Private Students	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	2	17	...	50	...
TOTAL	42	...	8	6	14	13	1	6	6	35	8	14	22	60	7	16	160	65	33	40	63	39





## Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1893-84—concluded.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. \$										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. \$							TOTAL EXPEND- ITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUC- TION.	REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCA- TION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCA- TION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	Univer- sity.	Direc- tion.	Inspe- ction.	Scholar- ships.	Build- ings.	Special grants for furni- ture and appara- tus.	Miscol- laneous.	Total.				
Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Train- ing Schools.	All other Special Schools.													
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18		
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
...	...	20 11 10	2 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	20 11 10	4 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	20 11 10	6 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	25 0 3	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	11 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	36 11 4	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	4 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	5 9 7	7 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	20 11 10	4 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	26 5 5	11 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
LOCAL FUND {Cost to Provincial Revenues Schools. {Cost to Local Funds . . . . .																		
TOTAL COST																		
MUNICIPAL {Cost to Provincial Revenues Schools. {Cost to Municipal Funds . . . . .																		
TOTAL COST																		
INSTITUTIONS {Cost to Native State Revenues IN NATIVE {Cost to Local and Municipal STATES . Funds . . . . .																		
TOTAL COST																		
AIDED INSTITU- {Cost to Provincial Revenues TIONS . {Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . . . . .																		
TOTAL COST																		
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS . TOTAL COST																		
ALL INSTITU- {Cost to Provincial Revenues TIONS . {Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . . . . .																		
TOTAL COST																		

† The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE, CENTRAL INDIA;

4th December 1894.

JOHN MATHER,  
Officiating Principal.

The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages

**JOHN MATHER,**  
*Officiating Principal.*

## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
		MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.							MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							MAINTAINED		
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	For boys {	English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,816	...	814	...	3,515	8,145	31,621	2,873	13,310
		Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Girls {	English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,816	...	814	...	3,515	8,145	31,621	2,873	13,310	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
	For Boys . . . . .	4,675	...	...	616	8,319	...	13,640	180	1,230	...	120	807	108	2,451	2,6766	...	1,814
	" Girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	272	...	...	1,355	153	2,403	770	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	4,675	...	...	616	8,319	...	13,640	803	1,502	...	120	2,162	261	4,854	26,542	...	1,814
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																		
University . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Direction . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,120	...	...	...	...	...	9,120	...	...	...
Inspection . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,170
Scholarships held in . . . . .	Arts Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...
	Professional Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	273	480	...	105	
	Primary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	290	...	210	...	...	...	71
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	201	2,321	...	...	689
TOTAL . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,120	...	...	133	500	273	10,026	5,632	...	2,036
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION . . . . .		4,675	...	...	616	8,319	...	13,640	9,023	5,324	...	1,067	2,662	1,040	23,025	68,868	2,873	17,159

Fractions of a rupee

Table IV.

## Central India for the official year 1883-84.

TIONS																TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
BY NATIVE STATES.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS				UNPAID.														
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.			
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
2,339	...	2,631	55,777	...	...	...	1,133	...	600	1,733	...	...	...	...	...	6,689*	...	4,286	54,680	65,655	* This is inclusive of Rs2,873 levied in Native States.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2,339	...	2,631	55,777	...	...	...	1,133	...	600	1,733	...	...	...	...	...	6,689	...	4,286	54,680	65,655		
...	...	...	27,680	180	...	...	37	30	300	547	210	645	218	1,103	5,035	1,230	1,814†	1,013	36,223	45,321	† Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	
...	...	180	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	272	...	...	2,464	3,359		
...	...	180	28,536	180	...	...	37	30	300	547	240	645	218	1,103	5,658	1,508	1,814	1,013	33,687	48,680		
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,120	...	...	...	...	9,120		
...	...	...	2,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	1,200	2,370		
...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	739	844	
...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	176		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	133	299	503		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	773		
...	...	...	3,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	...	3,022	3,711		
...	...	...	7,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,120	...	2,035	133	6,460	17,753		
2,339	...	2,811	97,040	180	...	...	1,170	30	900	2,280	240	645	218	1,103	14,778	8,197	3,849	5,432	99,832	1,32,088		

are omitted.

JOHN MATHER,  
Officiating Principal.



## Education—General Table V.

*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1883-84.*

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.				MIDDLE STAGE.		UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.					Total.				
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
			1				2		3			4									
			Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Boys.			Girls.		Total.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.			
For Boys	SECONDARY SCHOOLS— { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	302	1	6	7	83	...	...	...	93	...	122	...	71	...	302					
		173	3	29	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173					
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		1,129	10	17	39	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129				
		131	1	20	82	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		2,035	15	72	141	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035				
For Boys	PRIMARY SCHOOLS— { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided TOTAL	343	3	...	7	83	...	...	...	93	...	69	...	171	...	343					
		250	6	...	67	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250					
		7,419	204	...	308	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,419				
		72	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72				
		1,310	38	...	52	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310				
		9,304	252	...	121	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,304				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
For Girls	PRIMARY SCHOOLS— { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided TOTAL	139	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139					
		219	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219				
		63	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		450	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450				
		9,814	267	...	121	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,814				
		11,879	242	72	665	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,879				

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;

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# Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1883-84.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.					NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Institu- tions.	Other Institu- tions.	Total.	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Institu- tions.	Other Institu- tions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Institu- tions.	Other Institu- tions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Euro- peans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Parsis.	10f
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation	8	1	...	9	34	2	...	6	42	11	2	...	1	14	...	...	11	1	2	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India Schools Examinations	16	1	...	17	91	14	...	3	108	47	3	...	1	51	...	...	41		5	...

JOHN MATHER,  
Officiating Principal.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,  
CENTRAL INDIA;  
4th December 1884.

## Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1883-84.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												REMARKS.									
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.						IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.						IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY						Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.															
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY						IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY						Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.																		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 1st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Local Fund grants.	Municipal rates.					Local Fund grants.	Fees.		Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Secondary Schools.																																	* This sum does not include the Local Fund expenditure of the Native States.	
For Boys { English Vernacular	3	173	181	144	...	3,816	...	...	...	...	8,115	...	...	...	3,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Girls { English Vernacular																																...		
TOTAL	3	173	181	144	...	3,816	...	...	...	...	8,115	...	...	...	3,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Primary Schools.																																...		
For Boys { English Vernacular	6	226	217	108	180	1,230	...	...	807	108	2,451	...	...	...	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
" Girls { English Vernacular	2	138	151	113	62	272	...	...	1,355	164	2,103	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
TOTAL	8	364	371	221	242	1,502	...	...	2,162	272	4,554	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Schools for Special Instruction.																																...		
Artis Colleges																																...		...
Professional Colleges																																...	...	
Secondary Schools																																...	...	
Primary Schools																																...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools.																																...	...	
Buildings																																...	...	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)																																...	...	
Miscellaneous																																...	...	
TOTAL	11	501	555	325	304	5,324	...	...	1,007	2,401	13,905	...	...	...	5,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL																																15,105		

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,  
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4th December 1884.JOHN MATHER,  
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\* This sum does not include the Local Fund expenditure of the Native States.

## CHAPTER V.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

## I.—MILITARY.

*Revenue.*—Against the budget estimate of ₹11,000 and revised estimate ₹10,000 during the year under review, the actual realisations amounted to ₹9,278.

₹1,75,000, the budget grant for expenditure during the year, was raised to ₹1,85,700 by subsequent additional grants aggregating ₹10,700 sanctioned by the Government of India. The budget and the revised allotments under the classified heads stood as follows:—

	Budget. ₹	Revised. ₹
New Works . . . . .	48,000	71,500
Repairs . . . . .	73,600	58,100
Barrack Department . . . . .	20,000	20,000
Tools and Plant . . . . .	3,000	3,700
Establishment . . . . .	30,400	32,400
Suspense . . . . .	..	...
	<u>1,75,000</u>	<u>1,85,700</u>

The actual expenditure against the revised estimate has been as follows:—

	₹
New Works . . . . .	67,524
Repairs . . . . .	58,568
Barrack Department . . . . .	19,446
Tools and Plant . . . . .	3,130
Establishment . . . . .	31,429
Suspense . . . . .	4,951
Total expenditure . . . . .	<u>1,85,048</u>
Less expenditure in England . . . . .	746
Expenditure in India . . . . .	<u>1,84,302</u>

The excesses and lapses, which on the whole result in a net lapse of ₹1,398, may be explained as follows under the prescribed budget sub-heads:—

LAPSE.	₹	₹
New Works . . . . .	3,976	
Repairs . . . . .	...	
Barrack Department . . . . .	765	
Tools and Plant . . . . .	570	
Establishment . . . . .	971	
Suspense (Increase of Stock) . . . . .	...	
	<u>6,282</u>	
EXCESS.		
Original Works . . . . .	...	
Repairs . . . . .	468	
Barrack Department . . . . .	211	
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	
Establishment . . . . .	...	
Suspense (Decrease of Stock) . . . . .	4,951	
	<u>5,630</u>	
Less expenditure in England . . . . .	746	4,884
Net Lapse . . . . .		<u>1,398</u>

*Lapses.*—The net lapse under new works is principally due to savings on estimates and allotments for minor works, too numerous to be detailed. Lapses under other heads are unappreciable, and appear to call for no explanation.

*Excesses* are small, and deserve no notice, except that under Suspense, which is due to stock laid in for Daly College at Indore, which, though legitimately a (local) civil building, the stock appertaining to it practically affects the stock of Mhow Division, to which Indore is attached, there being no discrimination as to stock pertaining to military and civil buildings. The whole stock in a division is treated military or otherwise, according as the division is styled military or otherwise. Thus, Mhow Division being considered a military division, the whole of its stock is dealt with as military.

The above outlay was solely from imperial funds, in addition to which an expenditure of ₹9,156 was incurred from local funds.

### I.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

*Mhow.*—Garrison cells, including provost sergeant's quarters and out-houses, commenced last year, were nearly completed.

North and west porches to the station hospital, commenced last year, were completed.

*Indore.*—Quarter-guard, cells, and store for the European Infantry detachment were commenced, and superstructure nearly completed.

*Quarters* for officers of Native Infantry, which were commenced during previous year, were completed and occupied.

*Well* in the Native Infantry Lines, commenced last year, was completed. Further deepening, if necessary, will be considered, should the supply fail during the hot weather.

*Schore.*—Rifle range for Bhopal Battalion was commenced and nearly finished, except road of approach, for which materials were on the site of work by the end of the year.

*Goon.*—Armourer's shop for Native Cavalry, commenced during last year, was completed.

*Neemuch.*—The expenditure on original works is restricted to absolute wants, owing to the question of withdrawal of European garrison being still undecided; therefore the expenditure during the year was confined to such sundry minor works not of sufficient importance to deserve mention in detail here.

British troops at this station suffer inconvenience from want of certain accommodation authorised by the regulations, but not provided for on account of the restriction above mentioned; among such may be enumerated improvement of officers' quarters, a new plunge-bath for the Artillery and mess-house for the Infantry.

### II.—ORDNANCE.

The work done under this head being in the fort will be noticed under "Fortifications."

### III.—COMMISSARIAT.

*Mhow.*—Transport elephant sheds, which were in an advanced stage of progress at the end of last year, were finished. The two end rooms were fitted up as store-rooms, and a separate store-room provided for by improving an old store-room south of mules' lines—

A transport workshop was commenced and completed during the year.

## IV.—STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

An encamping ground on the Gwalior and Etawah road was commenced and completed during the year.

## VII.—GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

*Mhow.*—The existing wells were cleared out and deepened to keep up the supply of water as far as possible. A comprehensive scheme of water-supply, estimates of which have been submitted to Government, is in abeyance, if not finally given up on account of its being too costly. Investigation thus far goes to show that a less expensive one will not sufficiently meet requirements. The scheme suggested by the Governor of Bombay of impounding rain-water and storing it in reservoirs is in hand, but has not as yet reached that stage of maturity which would admit of a conclusive report being drawn up on the subject, and grave doubts are entertained against the success of the project, which has induced relaxation of energy in its preparation in favour of current works of greater urgency and importance.

## VIII.—FORTIFICATION.

*Mhow.*—The ordnance buildings being within the fort are noticed under this head. Corrugated-iron roof of the miscellaneous store shed was reconstructed with a greater pitch, and an improved roof was also provided for the other store-room resting against the north curtain of Mhow Fort to the west of gateway.

In the workshop, engine and fuel sheds outside the south curtain were constructed, and machinery inside the workshop set up during the year.

The scheme for fortifying this station as a place of defence and refuge, which was long in contemplation, was of too ambitious a character and has been given up, Government having finally decided that all that is necessary to provide is chiefly as follows:—

- I. Improved water-supply.
- II. Greater security of powder magazine.
- III. Strengthening walls, so as to resist Field Artillery.

With a view to a scheme for carrying out the above works being drawn up, the Defence Committee called for certain drawings, which were furnished by the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division.

## REPAIRS.

The military buildings and roads generally at the several stations under the administration—*viz.*, Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Agra, Mehidpore, Goona, Satna, and Sehore—were kept in a state of efficient repair.

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The furniture in use at several stations was maintained in a state of proper repair, and the new supply of it was kept up to the extent required.

## II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.

The imperial budget estimate for these services, as originally sanctioned by Government, allowed an assignment of Rs.33,900, which was afterwards increased in passing the revised estimate to Rs.98,200—*vide* Government

No. 97 A. G., dated 12th March 1884, and the outlay against the latter amount has been Rs.47,274, as per table given below :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
<b>CIVIL BUILDINGS.</b>					
New Works . . . . .	20,000	33,800	37,655	...	3,855
Repairs . . . . .	20,000	23,500	22,253	1,247	...
<b>COMMUNICATION.</b>					
New Works . . . . .	54,300	88,600	33,989	54,611	...
Repairs . . . . .	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,22,818	17,182	...
Establishment . . . . .	1,87,600	1,87,300	2,10,679	...	23,379
Tools and Plant . . . . .	12,000	25,000	21,880	3,120	...
Suspense . . . . .	...	.	—2,000	+ 2,000	...
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>5,33,900</b>	<b>5,98,200</b>	<b>5,47,274</b>	<b>78,160</b>	<b>27,234</b>
				27,234	
<b>NET LAPSE . . . . .</b>				<b>50,926</b>	

2. The excess under "Original Works, Civil," is principally due to Rs.3,000 worth of materials having been charged to an estimate for additions to the Gwalior Residency, which not being required were ordered to be transferred to the stock, but the transfer was not carried out until after expiry of the year.

NOTE—This charge for stock was chiefly due to expenditure incurred by Officiating Superintending Engineer on stock from Bombay ordered to meet the requirements of a change made by him in a design previously sanctioned. The original design was ultimately adhered to.

3. The apparent lapse of Rs.54,611 under "Communication" is absolutely nominal, as would appear from the explanation given below.

4. In the first place, the revised grant for communication was not in reality Rs.88,600, but only Rs.77,600. The former amount is shown up provisionally, only to maintain financial regularity, as enjoined by the budget rules. The additional grant of Rs.39,000 sanctioned in Government telegram dated 28th February 1884 was not wholly for original works, as exhibited in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 97 A. G., dated 12th March 1884. It included Rs.11,000 for establishment, as admitted in Government telegram No. 56 A. G., dated 16th April 1884. This was ordered to be so shown in the subsequent accounts as a re-appropriation sanctioned subsequent to budget orders determining the revised grant for the year. Following these instructions, the apparent lapse is reduced to Rs.43,611, which is chiefly due to advances made during 1882-83, as per margin,

₹	
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	20,000
Contractors . . . . .	24,681
<u>44,681</u>	

for prosecution of work on Saugor and Banda road, and refunded during the year under review, under orders conveyed in Government letter No. 218 A. G., dated 25th July, 1883, which in the financial accounts of the year are treated as writes-back, entailing for the purpose reduction of actual outlay from Rs.78,670 to Rs.33,989.

5. *Repairs, Civil.*—The lapse of Rs.1,247 is made up of small savings on various estimates and allotments which appear to call for no explanation.

6. *Repairs, Communication.*—The lapse of Rs.17,182 is only nominal to the extent of Rs.3,101, which is the net amount of reappropriations eventually made from this to other heads, but not shown up as such, owing to financial

restrictions which require that alterations in the grants subsequent to passing of revised estimate are not to affect the amount sanctioned by Government. This reduces the lapse to ₹14,081, which is due partly to savings on estimates and partly to sanctioned appropriations not having been fully worked up to, and which came to light only on closing the year's accounts, notwithstanding that the Superintending Engineer was in frequent communication with the Executive Engineers up to the latest date of the financial year, with a view to adjusting excesses and utilising lapses.

7. *Establishment.*—The excess under this head is simply nominal to the extent of ₹11,000, as explained in paragraph 4 of this report, showing that the revised grant for establishment is advisedly exhibited at a figure 11,000 less than the total amount intended to be sanctioned, simply to conform to the financial regularity. This raising the total grant by ₹11,000 reduces the excess to ₹12,379, which includes some arrears of last year adjusted this year, the whole necessarily falling against the grant for establishment for Imperial civil buildings, roads, and services, owing to outlay from other funds which bear establishment charge at fixed percentages being far less than anticipated in the budget and revised estimates.

8. *Tools and Plant.*—The lapse of ₹3,120 under this head is due to sanctioned appropriations not having been fully utilised, nor reported for reappropriation, to which end Superintending Engineer continued his enquiries up to the close of the financial year.

9. In addition to the foregoing outlay from imperial funds there has been a further expenditure of ₹2,70,958 from contributions against revised estimates and final grants of those funds for the year, as indicated in the sub-joined table :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Revised Estimate.	Final Grant.	Outlay.
	₹	₹	₹
<b>CIVIL BUILDINGS.</b>			
New Works . . . . .	2,000	7,954	10,306
Rep . . . . .	...	1,150	1,389
<b>COMMUNICATION.</b>			
New Works . . . . .	1,87,900	1,85,216	2,62,881
Repairs . . . . .	13,500	16,104	11,149
Establishment . . . . .	43,400	47,517	35,687
Tools and Plant . . . . .	19,400	17,731	9,546
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>2,66,200</b>	<b>2,75,672</b>	<b>2,70,958</b>

10. The combined outlay from imperial and contributonal funds on civil buildings, roads, and services during the year has been as follows :—

	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Imperial . . . . .	5,98,200	5,47,274	Lapses nominal, as explained above.
Contributions . . . . .	2,66,200	2,70,958	
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>8,64,400</b>	<b>8,18,232</b>	



## CIVIL BUILDINGS.

## IV.—OPIUM.

11. *Indore*.—Certain additions and alterations to the opium godown were commenced.

## VI.—POST OFFICE.

12. *Agar*.—Compound wall was constructed.

## VII.—TELEGRAPH.

13. *Ujjain*.—A new telegraph office, for which materials were collected during the previous year, was completed.

14. *Mandesaur*.—Additional room for the peon and gate for the compound were constructed.

15. *Indore*.—Cook-houses to signallers' quarters, which were commenced in 1882-83, were finished.

## XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

16. *Indore*.—Additions and alterations to the Treasury building, which were begun during previous year, were finished.

17. *Sehore*.—Certain additions were made to the Political Agent's office.

18. *Gwalior*.—The porch of the Residency-house was reconstructed, and a wing of the main building which has been subject to serious leakage was reroofed, materials having been collected for re-roofing the other half.

19. *Morar*.—A strong room for the custody of treasure, which was begun in previous year, was completed, and a latrine was constructed.

20. *Nowgong*.—A verandah was added to the Treasury office.

## XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

21. *Mhow*.—Honorary Magistrate's court and a room for the pleaders were constructed, and certain additions were made to the Magistrate's court.

22. *Morar*.—Certain additions were made to the Magistrate's court.

## XVIII.—EDUCATIONAL.

23. *Indore*.—Work on Daly College, started on local subscriptions contributed mostly by Native Chiefs, was stopped by the Officiating Agent to the Governor General during the early part of the year under review, pending orders of Government on a reference made regarding certain details of construction. The work was not resumed during remainder of the year.

## XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

24. *Indore*.—A well to the Public Works workshop, put in hand during previous year, was completed.

25. Certain additions to Examiner's office commenced during previous year were finished.

## COMMUNICATION.

## MHOW AND NEEMUCH ROAD.

26. Causeways over Molani, Duswas, Dharar, and Gungait rivers have been completed, the first three of which were commenced last year. Bheel-pauk, Ratageri, and Renmow rivers are still unbridged, and causeways should be constructed over them to avoid large expense of bridging. Twenty miles of the road, chiefly in Dhar, Rutlam, and Silina sections, have received second coat of metal, and only 4 miles still remain to complete the metalling of the whole length of 163 miles.

Seventy miles of the road from Neemuch to Molani river has been re-miled, and mileāge both from Mhow and Neemuch cut on the mile-stones.

#### FEEDER ROADS.

27. Roads of approaches linking Mhow and Neemuch road with the Malwa-Rajputana Railway stations at Malargurh and Harkia have been completed during the year. The only feeders still wanting to complete linking of this road with the railway from north boundary of Central India to Rutlam are approaches to stations of Peeplia and Kaiserpoora.

An approach to the Budunpore Railway station on Jubbulpore and Alahabad line in the Maihur District was sanctioned, but owing to delay in obtaining land the work was not put in hand during the year.

#### UJJAIN AND AGAR ROAD.

28. Laying down of second coat of metal was effected from 1st to 36th mile. The extreme northern portion of the road, 37th to 41st mile, was taken over from the Commandant, Central India Horse, and will be metalled with laterite, which has been collected.

#### DHAR-SIRDARPORE ROAD.

29. *Length* 24½ miles.—Earthwork has been finished, except the raising of the sides flush with the metalling, and at the approaches to the bridges.

*Bridging*.—Bridge over the Phulgumery Nulla, as also those between it and Sirdarpore, were commenced.

*Metalling*.—Soling coat in the first 7 miles has been completed, and metal for a similar coat collected for all the remaining miles.

*Inspection Bungalows*.—Those at Sirdarpore and Mangodi, the only ones proposed, have been finished.

*Plantations*.—Trees have been planted all along the road.

*Wells*.—Three wells have been constructed at places where most wanted.

#### AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD

30. A causeway in the 25th mile south of Indore was constructed, and rough projects prepared for bridges instead of causeways in miles 36th and 37th. Considerable breaches caused by previous heavy floods in several miles near Gwalior were repaired, and improved waterways provided.

The traffic for 63rd mile out of Agra is inconsiderable and chiefly local, but it is heavy from that point *via* Agra loop-line to Morar, chiefly on account of building-stone from Banwar quarry. Between Gwalior and Sipri, in the 143rd mile, the traffic is very heavy, and has much increased during the year; 1,000 to 1,300 carts having been noticed passing up and down daily, besides large convoys of pack-bullocks. The width of metalling in this portion is 12 feet, and but for limited funds it would be increased to 15 feet—a natural consequence of insufficient allotments due to the same cause. The road was much broken up, and was only maintained in passable order with great difficulty.

Traffic between Sipri and Goona and Goona and Parbuttee is not heavy.

The railway bridge over the Chumbal does not provide a subway for general traffic, and therefore a ferry has to be maintained.

Parbuttee river is unbridged; it has only a low causeway, which does not extend from bank to bank; the temporary approaches between the causeway and the main road on either sides are partly washed away during every rains, and the traffic suffers much on account of there being only a local ferry, inadequate to requirements, and therefore of little use.

## GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

31. Heavy traffic, which hitherto consisted of grain and seeds, continues on this road, as noticed in previous reports; it has been still more increased by transport of materials for Jhansi and Manikpore Railway. The last few miles near Gwalior, where the traffic converges, has suffered much from this cause. Arrangements have been made to widen the metalling in the first 11 miles to 15 feet.

## GWALIOR AND ETAWAH ROAD.

32. This road is completed, except Inspection Bungalow at Blind and Phoop. An estimate for the first was sanctioned, but work was not commenced owing to Maharaja Scindia not having paid his contribution until late in the year. Approaches to the Koari river in the 52nd mile are steep, and will have to be improved and made easy for the traffic, which suffers at this unbridged river during the rains, particularly as the ferry kept up is inefficient, the boat being unsafe.

## JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

33. Kalipahari causeway was finished during the year. The length of the road is 60 miles, of which only 27 miles are metalled. Traffic, principally consisting of building materials, has much increased since commencement of Jhansi and Manikpore Railway. On an average about 400 carts have been noticed passing daily, and it is believed that when the general traffic develops in this direction on opening of the above railway, it will be considerably increased still more. Total absence of wells along this road renders execution of repairs impracticable except during the rains, and a project for wells will be called for. This is one of the roads to which Maharaja Scindia's contribution is devoted.

The completion of this road has been advisedly deferred hitherto on account of traffic being small, but now, owing to the Jhansi-Manikpore Railway, it shows signs of rapidly increasing, and cannot fail to do so still more with the extension of the Bhopal Railway hereafter.

## SHORT ROADS ABOUT GWALIOR.

34. These are Fort Road, Red Road, Post Office Road, Agra Loop-line and Sipri Loop-line, which, though short, are important lines of communication, and traffic over them is very considerable.

*Sipri Loop-line*, which has a width of 12 feet metalling; suffered much from cart traffic during the last half of the year under review.

## NOWGONG AND JHANSI ROAD.

35. The section under this Administration is only about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles; it is metalled and bridged throughout, except at the Dasan river, over which a ferry is maintained throughout the year, and has been kept in good order.

## NOWGONG AND SUTNA ROAD.

36. Length 100 miles, divided into 5 sections.

*1st Section, 14 miles.*—Complete in every respect.

*2nd Section, 30 miles.*—This is also completed, except last mile, which as yet has received only one coat of metal. At the end of this section is a large unbridged river, the "Ken," over which a temporary trestle bridge and causeway is constructed every year, and a ferry is maintained by Chatarpur and Punnah States during the rains. This river is the only obstruction on

the line. During 1882-83 the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, undertook to construct a causeway over it. The Executive Engineer matured a project for him, and the grant of R20,000 placed at his disposal for this purpose finally lapsed and was re-credited to Government at the end of year 1883-84.

*3rd Section, 13 miles.*—This portion is banked, bridged, and partly metalled. The last 5 miles have got two coats, and the remaining miles only one coat.

*4th Section, 26½ miles.*—Is complete in every respect, excepting 5 miles which have received only a single coat of metal.

*5th Section, 17 miles.*—Is completed in every respect.

#### GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

*37. 1st Section, 31 miles.*—Is banked, metalled, and partly bridged.

*2nd Section, 13¼ miles.*—Is complete in every respect.

#### NOWGONG AND SRINUGGER ROAD.

*38. Length 21 miles.*—Is complete in every respect.

#### BANDA AND SAUGOR ROAD.

*39. The portion in Central India, 63 miles in length, is divided into three sections—II, III, and IV.*

*II Section, nearly 20 miles.*—Is banked, bridged, and metalled throughout, excepting Oormal river in the 45th mile, which has only a causeway. The line is passable throughout the year, save during heavy floods.

*III Section, 16 miles.*—Is wholly completed.

*IV Section, 27 miles.*—Is partly banked. Estimates for earthwork and metalling were sanctioned long ago, but the work then in progress was stopped in 1868, and not resumed until February 1883. Earthwork is nearly two-thirds finished, and the metalling is entirely so. Estimates for large, bridges sanctioned before 1868 were commenced during the year and progress made as follows :—

*Puniari Bridge of 6 pans of 30 feet each.*—Foundations finished and one abutment up to springing, and piers 1 to 4 feet.

*Magrar Bridge of 5 spans of 25 feet.*—Each built up to springing level, except one pier, which is up to 2½ feet only; centrings ready for three openings,

*Kirkee Bridge of 3 spans of 25 feet.*—Each abutment and one pier built up to springing, and others up to a height of 7½ feet only.

#### NAGODE AND KALLINGER ROAD.

*40. Is maintained as a fair-weather road.*

#### DEWAS AND ASHTA ROAD.

*41. Scindia Section.*—Second coat was consolidated and metal collected for third coat. Metalled dips and pavements finished. Lodri causeway in the 15th mile was commenced; and the Kali Scind causeway near Sankutch was completed.

*Bhopal Section.*—Second coat of metal was consolidated, and metal collected for the third coat. Metalled dips and causeways were completed except that over the Parbuttee at Ashta, for which materials have been collected with a view to its completion during the following year. In this section an Inspection Bungalow at Doodie has also been finished, except the out-houses. The out-houses to Ashta Dâk Bungalow have been reconstructed.

## ASHTA AND SEHORE SECTION IN BHOPAL TERRITORY.

42. Earthwork completed throughout, as also causeway over the Pupnasa Nulla. Retaining walls of dips have also been constructed up to the 55th mile. Soling coat was collected and partly spread in 45th to 61st mile and well started in miles 62 to 71. Collection of metal for second coat has been completed in almost all miles between Ashta and Ujnar, and soling coat for dips has been laid throughout. In this section an Inspection Bungalow which was proposed to be built at Imlia is not considered necessary and the proposal is given up.

## BEORA AND SEHORE ROAD.

43. *Rajghur Section*.—All earthwork in this section has been completed and culverts, causeways, and metalled dips put in hand. In constructing this road, stone-breaking by steam, steam road-rolling, and a short length of light tramway for carrying metal from quarry to road, seem to promise well, notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to the introduction of such a new system of work with untrained establishment.

*Nursingghur Section*.—Earthwork has been completed throughout, as well as most of rock-cutting, with the exception of a bank to be thrown up across the tail of the Nursingghur city tank and the north approach of the Parbuttee at Pilloo Khiri. Foundations of an Inspection Bungalow at Nursingghur were excavated, and stone and lime collected. The work was, however, stopped on Nursingghur Chief's undertaking to construct a much larger building at his own expense. Plan and estimate have been approved by Political Agent, on the part of the Chief, and they are about to be submitted for sanction. The Chief has also desired bridges and culverts being substituted for metalled dips and causeways in miles 17, 18, 19, and 20. The estimate being revised with this view. The probable excess on this account over the original estimate is roughly estimated at Rs6,000, which the Chief is prepared to pay.

*Bhopal Section*.—Causeways over the Parbuttee and Parnas have been commenced and some minor ones completed. All dips and pavements are expected to be finished before the rains of 1884-85. Earthwork has been entirely completed. Bricks and lime for an Inspection Bungalow at Hingonia are on the site, and work will be pushed on.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

44. The total length of roads in Central India is upwards of 1,600 miles, of which more than 1,300 are completed, and about 200 miles are in progress. About 90 miles of new roads projected have not been undertaken for want of funds. The imperial budget grant for repair of the roads was Rs2,40,000, which was supplemented by contributions and local funds to the extent of about Rs16,000, raising the total grant to Rs2,56,000, which is found insufficient to keep all the roads in so good a state of repairs as is desirable. The allotments to different lines of communications were determined and assigned with great care, in order to maintain the important lines in a passable order, so far as means available admitted. Of the above roads aggregating upwards of 1,600 miles, only about 29 miles are in British territory. All the rest pass through the Feudatory Native States, of which only Maharajas Scindia and Dhar contribute Rs50,000 and Rs4,000 a year respectively. The rest of the outlay is borne from imperial funds, there being no provincial funds in Central India, except Abkaree, Opium, and Ferry collections, which are generally chiefly devoted to construction of new roads, and they therefore afford little for maintenance of completed roads.

## EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

45. Central India budget for these funds consisted only of Indore Bazar and School funds, which, as far as they are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, are devoted to repairs and improvements of roads within the limits of the Residency bazar, and to school premises at Indore. During the year under review an outlay of ₹4,408 was incurred against the budget and revised estimate of ₹7,000, which was only a provisional grant subject to such individual requisitions for the works which may arise or be found necessary during the year. These did not absorb the whole grant, which accounts for the large saving that remained unappropriated at the end of the year.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

46. The percentage of establishment in the Nagode Division is higher this year compared to that of previous years, which is principally due to reduced extent of the division, with reference to which its abolition was previously proposed. This abolition has not, however, been carried out, for reasons which have formed the subject of separate correspondence with Government. Every effort has been made to reduce the percentage of establishment generally, but further reduction seems impossible, unless all such public work be placed under the Public Works Department proper.

The following changes have taken place in the Engineer and Superior Account Establishment under the Administration:—

Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, went on 12 months' furlough to England on the 19th September 1883.

Mr. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, joined from Burma on the 30th November 1883.

Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was deputed to the Railways on the 15th August 1883.

Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was promoted to that grade in June 1883, and deputed to Railways on the 22nd November of that year.

Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, was promoted to 2nd Grade on 6th December 1883.

Major F. Oldham, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was succeeded by Mr. W. Palmer on the 20th November 1883.

C. S. THOMASON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General

for Central India, P. W. D.

*Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1883-84.*

	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL,
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment	Contingencies.	Furniture	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	2,986	...	3,444	405	235	4,084
Under Political Agencies . . .	65	3,051	88	8	...	96
TOTAL . . .	...	3,051	3,532	413	235	4,180

## FORM H.

*Public Works from Local Funds.*

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund . . .	73 7 6	3,263 5 7	3,336 13 1	
2. Gwalior Agency . . .	...	196 6 3	196 6 3	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	6,710 0 0	6,710 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency . . .	157 0 0	1,644 10 9	1,801 10 9	
5. Bhopawar Agency . . .	344 0 0	1,087 0 0	1,431 0 0	
6. Goona Agency . . .	560 15 1	273 10 5	834 9 6	
7. Maunpore Pergunnah Road School Agency Road and Municipal Funds . . .	...	828 0 0	828 0 0	
8. Baghelkhand Agency . . .	...	...	...	
9. Bundelkhand Agency . . .	200 0 0	139 4 7	339 4 7	
10. Mhow Cantonment . . .	...	10,694 12 2	10,691 12 2	
11. Morar Cantonment . . .	...	8,161 5 7	8,161 5 7	
12. Neemach Cantonment . . .	2,842 5 7	837 0 0	3,679 5 7	
13. Nowgong Cantonment . . .	2,534 4 6	2,941 3 10	5,475 8 4	
14. Sipri Cantonment . . .	...	99 9 0	99 9 0	
15. Mehidpore Cantonment . . .	...	41 12 2	41 12 2	
16. Malwa Dharmasalla Fund . . .	...	...	...	
17. Indore School Fund . . .	...	229 12 7	229 12 7	
TOTAL . . .	6,712 0 8	37,147 12 11	43,859 13 7	

## CHAPTER VI.

## POST OFFICE.

Mr. Williams held charge of this circle during the year under review, but made over charge to Mr. Rose, who submits the report, early in April 1884.

2. A comparative abstract marked A accompanies this report, and it will be observed that while very marked decreases are shown against the Indore and Nowgong Head Disbursing Offices, owing, as regards the first named, to the conversion of Indore City Receiving Office into that of a sub-office, and consequent transfer to it of the delivery of all articles, and in Nowgong to general depression, it is believed, in trade, there is a general increase of 6 per cent. on the whole,—that is, the general increase of all articles in the year under report is ₹4,01,135 and the decrease is ₹1,90,530 as compared with the figures given for the previous year.

3. The following statement shows the transactions for the past two years as regards postage due on unpaid correspondence made over to the Indore State Post Office by the Imperial Post Offices at Indore and Neemuch :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹ a. p.	₹. a. p.
Value of unpaid letters sent to the State Post Office, Indore . . . . .	1,536 12 6	1,437 6 0
Half share due to the State Post Office . . . . .	768 6 3	718 11 0
Deduct on account of unpaid covers returned undelivered . . . . .	217 11 9	208 11 9
Balance paid to the British Post Office . . . . .	550 10 6	509 15 3

4. The subjoined statement exhibits the total of balances at the Savings Banks under each Head Office in this circle as they stood at the close of the year under report :—

HEAD OFFICES	Number of accounts open on 31st March 1884	Total of balances including interest on 31st March 1884.	Average of accounts.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Agar . . . . .	15	117 8 0	7 10 8
Gwalior . . . . .	93	12,055 13 3	129 11 1
Indore . . . . .	129	20,675 14 9	160 4 5
Mhow . . . . .	216	37,080 3 5	171 10 8
Neemuch . . . . .	50	14,248 13 10	284 15 7
Nowgong . . . . .	73	9,357 4 8	119 15 5
Rutlam . . . . .	30	1,833 0 0	61 3 0
Sehore . . . . .	46	8,004 9 11	174 0 2
Sutna . . . . .	64	5,603 15 9	87 3 11
TOTAL . . . . .	721	1,08,977 3 7	151 2 4
Total for the year 1882-83 . . . . .	359	51,164 2 5	142 8 3
Increase . . . . .	362	57,813 1 2	8 10 1



It would appear that on the 31st March 1884 there were 721 accounts open, having at credit of depositors a total balance of R1,08,977-3-7, and showing an increase in the number of accounts as well as the amount of 362 and R57,813-1-2 respectively over the figures for the previous year.

5. In the accompanying table marked B Mr. Rose gives comparative statistics of India Postal Notes sold. It will be seen that while in 1882-83 the total of all three classes was 707 with commission realised of R13-4 for three months, *i. e.*, from the date of introduction of the system, *viz.*, 1st January 1883, in the year under report it stood at 2,391 with commission to the amount of R47-2-4.

6. The following is a summary of the money order business for the past two years:—

	ISSUED.			PAID.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		R	a.		R	a.		R	a.
1882-83 . . . . .	74,966	23,44,720	6	19,660	7,95,663	1	94,626	31,40,383	7
1883-84 . . . . .	88,198	27,40,314	7	22,823	9,98,424	7	111,021	37,38,738	14
Increase . . . . .	13,232	3,95,594	1	3,163	2,02,761	6	16,395	5,98,355	7

There is a satisfactory increase under both heads, *i. e.*, Issues and Payments of money orders, as compared with the previous year. It will be seen that 88,198 money orders of the aggregate value of R27,40,314-7 were issued, and 22,823 money orders of the value of R9,98,424-7 were paid, exhibiting a total transaction of more than 37 lakhs of rupees which passed through the Post Offices in Central India Circle during the official year under report.

7. In the margin is given the grand total for the past two years showing the transaction of insured articles. It will be seen that there was a falling off of R69,021-5-11 in the declared value, while the insurance fees were in excess by R92-9. The increase in the value for 1882-83 was due to unusual despatches of insured parcels during December 1882, January and February 1883, from the Biaora Post Office. The usual statement

Year.	Declared value.	Insurance fees.
	R a. p.	R a.
1882-83 . . . . .	14,77,064 9 3	2,601 9
1883-84 . . . . .	14,08,043 3 4	2,601 2
Decrease . . . . .	69,021 5 11	Increase . 92 9

marked C giving detailed figures for the year of all value payable and insured articles is attached. From April to October 1883 the figures for value-payable articles received are given, and from November 1883 to March 1884 only for those posted in the circle.

8. During the year under report, Government securities were purchased in four instances through the Post Office—one at Indore for R500, and three at Mhow for R7,700. Of this sum R2,100 has been deposited for safe custody with the Comptroller of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.

9. In the Central India Circle there are four divisions noted in the margin held by Inspectors in independent charge comprising 28 districts named after the Native States, and one Examiner, with head-quarters at Mhow, whose duty is to examine the accounts of the head offices.

Goona.  
Indore.  
Schore  
Sutna.

10. The following statement will show the number of Post Offices, village postmen, letter-boxes, and letter-box peons, as compared with the previous year:—

	Existing on 31st March 1883.	Existing on 31st March 1884.	Increase.
Post Offices . . . . .	79	88	9
Village Postmen . . . . .	41	38	3 decrease.
Letter-boxes . . . . .	68	71	3 „
Letter-box Peons . . . . .	3	3	0

It will be observed that while on the last day of the year 1882-83 the total number of Post Offices was 79, it was 88 on the last day of the year under report, thus showing an increase of nine offices noted in the margin. There is a decrease of three village postmen and increase of three letter-boxes as compared with the previous year. Out of the nine Post Offices opened during the year, the five offices of Bajrangarh, Berasia, Fatehabad, Ghatia, and Nalkhera were constituted village offices from the 1st July 1883, having originally been opened as stationary village postmen during the previous year: the other four Post Offices at Muxoodangarh, Raesen, Siwas, and Udipura were newly established during the year.

11. Below is given an abstract of Postal lines over which the mails have been conveyed in Central India circle during the past two years:—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail-cart.	Runners.	TOTAL.
1882-83 . . . . .	302	70	1,414	1,786
1883-84 . . . . .	302	71	1,524	1,897
Increase . . . . .	...	1	110	111

It will be observed that one mile of mail-cart line between Mhow and the Railway Station was added to the number for the previous year, making a total of 71 miles and 110 miles of runners' lines increased, caused by a direct line being opened between Dewas and Sehore connecting the break between Sonkaeh and Ashta and the opening of new lines to new Post Offices opened at—

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Muxoodangarh. | 3. Udipura. |
| 2. Raesen.       | 4. Siwas.   |

The average speed on the mail-cart line from Gwalior to Jhansi is 7 miles per hour in the dry and 6 miles an hour in the wet season, while on the principal runners' lines it was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour in the dry and four in the wet season.

12. In pursuance of the Government policy for amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments, two Telegraph Offices were opened in combination with the Post Offices at Sutna and Rewah on the 1st November 1883. The offices are worked by signallers of the Postal Department.

YEARS.	Committed by Post Office officials.	Committed by persons not in Post Office Department.	Highway Robberies.	Attempts
1882-83	8	4	...	...
1883-84	2	5	6	2

13. In the margin is given a summary of crimes for the past two years committed by Post Office officials and persons not in the Postal Department, also the number of highway robberies and attempts committed on the mail while in transit.

14. The statement marked D is annexed showing details of highway robberies of the mail committed during the year 1883-84. It will be seen that out of six robberies two occurred in Sindia's territory, one in Bhopal, one in British (Mhow cantonment) territory, and other two in petty Native States.

15. The statement E furnishes details of unsuccessful attempts made during the year to commit highway robberies of the mails. It would appear that two attempts were made on the mail-cart in Sindia's territory between Gwalior and Morar; and for the better protection of the Government mails His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has arranged for a conveyance, which, with five armed men, accompanies the mail-cart in His Highness's territory.

TABLE A.

*Comparative Abstract of the Enumerations of Central India Circle for 1882-83 and 1883-84.*

	ARTICLES.		DIFFERENCE		PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease	
D. O.							
Gwalior . . .	554,435	563,195	8,760	...	1	...	*Decrease attributed to the conversion of the Indore City B. P. O. into sub-office on 1st October 1882. † General depression in trade.
Indore . . .	351,495	192,720	...	158,775	...	45*	
Nowgong . . .	120,815	95,630	...	25,185	...	19†	
Sehore . . .	63,510	66,430	2,920	...	4	...	
	1,090,255	917,975	11,680	183,960	...	15%	
Non-D. O.							
Agar . . .	49,640	54,385	4,745	...	9	...	
Mhow . . .	323,025	316,455	...	6,570	...	2	
Neemuch . . .	182,500	200,750	18,250	...	10	...	
Rutlam . . .	90,885	100,740	9,855	...	10	...	
Sutna . . .	77,745	89,060	11,315	...	14	...	
	723,795	761,390	44,165	6,570	5%	...	
	1,814,050	1,679,365	55,845	190,530	...	7%	
Sub-offices and V. offices	1,436,640	1,781,930	345,290	...	24	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	3,250,690	3,461,295	401,135	190,530	6%	...	

R. ROSE,

Deputy Postmaster General,  
Officiating in Central India.

The 3rd September 1884.

TABLE B.

Statement of India Postal Notes sold during the year under report compared with the previous year.

	CLASS A, 8 ANNAS.				CLASS B, R.1.				CLASS C, R.2, 8.			
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.
		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
Gwalior, D.	47	0 7 10	110	1 2 4	89	1 6 3	255	3 15 9	44	1 6 0	104	3 4 0
Indore, D.	28	0 4 8	77	0 12 10	51	0 12 9	119	1 13 9	26	0 13 0	46	1 7 0
Nowgong, D	11	0 1 10	53	0 8 10	37	0 9 3	167	2 9 9	16	0 8 0	37	1 2 6
Sehora, D	10	0 1 8	32	0 5 4	21	0 5 3	40	0 10 0	9	0 4 6	34	1 1 0
Agartala	16	0 2 8	28	0 4 8	20	0 5 0	50	0 12 6	7	0 3 6	12	0 6 0
Mhow	25	0 4 2	87	0 14 6	38	0 9 6	253	3 15 3	79	2 7 6	474	14 13 0
Neemuch	6	0 1 0	35	0 5 10	15	0 3 9	64	1 0 0	4	0 2 0	29	0 14 6
Rudham	13	0 2 2	18	0 3 0	15	0 3 9	27	0 6 9	3	0 1 6	16	0 8 0
Satna	18	0 3 0	51	0 8 6	48	0 12 0	137	2 1 9	11	0 5 6	38	1 3 0
TOTAL	174	1 13 0	491	5 1 10	334	5 3 6	1,110	17 5 6	199	6 3 6	790	24 11 0

INDORE,  
3rd September 1884.R. ROSE,  
Deputy Postmaster General,  
Officiating in Central India.



TABLE D.

*Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1883-84 in the Central India Postal Circle.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
No.	Date of Highway Robberies.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	REMARKS.								
(1)	17-5-83	Ghatatill and Mhow and Sirdarpore Line.	Indore	Sindia	No parties implicated in the case have been found.	7 mail bags with 3 registered letters, 1 insured letter.	The runner Panchum and the escort both were attacked by a gang of robbers. The whole mail was found in a field, and nothing was lost.	Agent, Governor-General, Central India, addressed to recover the value of the parcel mail, and nothing yet settled.								
(2)	25 5-83	Near Dip Bhopal and Hoshangabad Line.	Sohore	Bhopal	.....	2 ordinary parcels, value Rs 7-2-6, and 6 partially-insured parcels, value Rs 1,701.	The runner accompanied by a sepoy was attacked by robbers, about 15 in number, at about 9 P.M. Empty bags and parcels, lists and receipts attached to them, were found in the morning, and all parcels carried away.	Agent, Governor-General, Central India, addressed to recover the value of the parcel mail, and nothing yet settled.								
(3)	12-9-83	Mhow Railway Station to Post Office.	Indore	British (cantonnement).	No parties implicated in the case have been found.	3 ordinary unpaid parcels, value Rs 248-12, and 1 insured parcel containing 12 silver bangries.	Shindin runner was carrying the bag from the Railway Station to Post Office at midnight, when he was set upon by 6 highway robbers and beaten with some violence. Bags were found torn open next morning with their contents correct, except the 4 parcels which had been carried away by the robbers.	No trace of the robbers has been found.								
(4)	14-10-83	Near Bhadaura, Sipri and Goona Line.	Goona	Bhadaura and Myana	Ditto	The mail bags contained ordinary letters, paid and unpaid.	Khuman runner was accompanied by a State sepoy, who was the first attacked. In the meanwhile the runner tried to escape with the mail, and in doing so he dropped it. The mail bags contained nothing of value, and therefore left torn open by the robbers and subsequently found with their contents all correct.									
(5)	2-11-83	Near Mohana, Gwalior and Sipri Line.	Goona	Sindia	Ditto	The mail consisted of 5 mail bags, the valuable articles of which were— <table><tr><td>Ordinary parcel</td><td>Rs 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>50 0</td></tr><tr><td>Unpaid letters</td><td>1 14</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>54 14</td></tr></table>	Ordinary parcel	Rs 3 0	Cash	50 0	Unpaid letters	1 14	TOTAL	54 14	14 or 15 men attacked the runner, by name Shivilal, who was carrying the mail accompanied by a sepoy and a sowar. These men were injured and the mail carried away by them. No trace of the mail.	Agent, Governor-General, addressed to recover the value of the mail, and nothing yet settled.
Ordinary parcel	Rs 3 0															
Cash	50 0															
Unpaid letters	1 14															
TOTAL	54 14															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	Date of Highway Robberies.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	REMARKS.
(6)	22-1-81	Near Ratli in Biringnon and Goona Line.	Goona	Dhanuadla	No parties implicated in the case have been found.	2 Registered letters, contents of no value. R 2. 1 Ordinary parcel 8 12 value. Account bag 0 1 And a packet containing Telegraph instruments 23 4 TOTAL 32 1	Kalbo runner in charge of the mail, accompanied by 2 sepoy, was attacked by about 20 men. One sepoy seriously wounded and died after 24 hours. The other sepoy and the runner slightly injured. Whole mail was carried away and nothing found.	Agent, Governor General, addressed to recover the value of the mail, and nothing yet settled.

TABLE E.

*Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1883-84, in the Central India Postal Circle.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Final order including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	REMARKS.
(1)	3-10-83	Gwalior and Jhansi Line, 25 miles from the former.	Goona	Sindia	No parties implicated in the case have been found.	The mail cart escorted by a sowar and having three passengers—2 Natives and 1 European—was attacked by dacoits, about 30 in number. The driver succeeded in forcing his way through, but not until both he and the European passenger had received some blows of sticks. The cart with the mail thus escaped safely.		No trace of the robbers.
(2)	26-12-83	Gwalior and Jhansi Line, 4 miles from the latter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The mail cart with 4 European passengers and escorted by 2 sowars was attacked by about 20 dacoits in the night. The coachman and syce were struck by them, and one of the passengers seriously injured. The other passenger fired a revolver, which frightened away the robbers and thus the mail was saved.	His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has arranged for a conveyance with 5 armed men to accompany the mail cart in his territory.	Ditto.

INDORE,

3rd-September 1883.

R. ROSE,  
Deputy Postmaster General, Offg. in Central India.

# CHAPTER VII.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

### Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1883-84.

#### LINES.

From	To	At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c. and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Morar	Morar Railway Junction	303	..	..	307 96	6	
Gwalior Railway Junction	Indore Junction					2	
Morar Railway Junction	Gwalior Fortress					1	
Junior Branch Devas	Rajah's Telephone Line					1	
Jubbulpore Sub.Division Junction	Indore Office	..	..	..	443-07	6	
Indore Railway Junction	Ujjain Office					2 & 4	
Fatehabad Junction	Rutlam Office					4	
Rutlam Junction	Neemuch Railway Station					4	
Neemuch Railway Station	Ajmere Junction	444	..	..	751 03	4	
Mhow Office	Dhar Office					1	
Indore Railway Station	Indore City					1	
Office of Agent, Governor General	1st Assistant Agent, Governor General's Bungalow					1	
W Railway Station	District Traffic Superintendent's Office	747				1	
awab's Palace Station connections	Kotewali Dewan's Office and Zenana					1	
	TOTAL						



## Offices.

At what places.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year.	No. of Offices open at end of the year.	Class of Office.	Reasons for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Bilora . . . . .	..	..	535	16	3rd.	Exclusive of 50 Railway Telegraph Offices, out of which one was opened during the year.
Danas . . . . .	..	..	676		3rd.	
Dhar . . . . .	..	..	916		3rd.	
Goona . . . . .	..	..	1,171		3rd.	
Gwalior . . . . .	..	..	391		3rd.	
Indore (Main) . . . . .	..	..	6,209		2nd.	
Do. (City) . . . . .	..	..	8,538		2nd.	
Jaora . . . . .	..	..	1,430		3rd.	
Mhow . . . . .	..	..	3,832		2nd.	
Morar . . . . .	..	..	4,816		2nd.	
Mandsaud . . . . .	..	..	2,128		3rd.	
Neemuch . . . . .	..	..	2,526		3rd.	
Nus-cernbud . . . . .	..	..	2,533		3rd.	
Rutlam . . . . .	..	..	4,212		3rd.	
Shajapur . . . . .	..	..	634		3rd.	
Jjjain . . . . .	..	..	6,595		2nd.	

No. 1420, dated Indore, 22nd July 1884.

Forwarded to the First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, with reference to his No. 2198, dated 14th instant.

W. C. DURLING,  
Chief Superintendent, Telegraphs, Indore Division.

	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	Strength.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.			
<i>Troops of the Line.</i> Mhow Division (Uhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, and Indore). Gwalior District (Morar, Gwalior Fortress, and Sipri) Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna) TOTAL	1	477	2-3rd	437	3	424	1½	1,140	2	1,682
	...	...	1 and Detachment	553	4	553	1 & 3 Cos.	1,246	2	1,656
	...	...	4 Troops	253	1	129	2 Cos.	158	Head-Qrs. & 4 Cos.	322
	1	477	2	1,253	8	1,106	2 Regts. & 7 Cos.	2,544	4 Regts. & a Wing	3,600
	...	...	2	991	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i> Central India Horse (Agar and Goona) Bhopal Battalion (Sehore) Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur) TOTAL GRAND TOTAL	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	938
	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	598
	...	...	2 Regiments	991	...	...	.....	...	2	1,536
	1	477	4	2,244	8	1,106	2 Regts. & 7 Cos.	2,544	6 Regts. and a Wing	5,196

## 1.—ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS.

None of the Local Corps in Central India were employed on service outside the limits of the Administration during the year under report. The 1st and 2nd Regiments, Central India Horse, were stationed throughout the year at Agar and Goona respectively, and the Bhopal Battalion and Malwa Bhil Corps at Sehore and Sirdarpur. Beyond a slight outbreak of cholera at Agar in July 1883, in which Surgeon Grant died, the health of the Local Corps has continued good, and even during the outbreak referred to, though there were 8 fatal cases in the station of Agar, there were none in the lines.

## 2.—CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The 1st Regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, on the 29th and 30th January 1884, and the 2nd Regiment by Brigadier-General Dunham Massy, Commanding the Gwalior District, on the 5th and 6th March. Both officers have expressed their sense of the high state of efficiency in which they found these regiments.

The following statistics are taken from the records:—

	Men.
Died during the year . . . . .	13
Transferred to Invalid Establishment . . . . .	31
„ other Regiments . . . . .	...
Voluntary discharge . . . . .	19
Discharged under 3 years' service . . . . .	13
Dismissed by Court-martial . . . . .	2
Dismissed by Commandant . . . . .	...
Discharged with gratuity . . . . .	1
Deserted . . . . .	...
TOTAL . . . . .	79

To replace the above casualties 77 recruits were entertained, of whom 30 were Sikhs, 26 Mahomedans, and 21 Hindus. One hundred and seven remounts were purchased, of which 71 were Arabs. Of the remainder the greater proportion were country-breds from the annual horse fairs at Pokar, Balotra, and Batesar. The average price paid for remounts was R294—a considerable advance on the price paid in 1882-83, when the average was only R230.

The horse-breeding studs both at Agar and Goona have been doing good work during the past year, and will, it is hoped, in time improve the local breed both of horses and ponies.

Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield was appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment on the 6th August 1883, *vice* Surgeon Grant, who died of cholera on the 22nd July.

Lieutenant Evans Gordon, 1st Regiment, was appointed to officiate as Political Assistant on the 17th March 1884.

Lieutenant H. Daly, of the Glo'ster Regiment, joined the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on the 4th October 1883.

Lieutenant Dressner, 2nd Regiment, was appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, on the 1st August 1883.

Colonel Buller commanded the force throughout the year. The command of the 1st Regiment was held by Captain Vincent, and that of the 2nd by Captain Masters, who was relieved at the beginning of January 1884. by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, on the return of the latter from England.

The musketry returns show a great improvement in the efficiency of the force in this department. Twenty men of the 1st Regiment attended the Local Corps Rifle Meeting held at Ajmere in February last, where they were very successful.

The transport arrangements of the force have been much improved during the past year. A number of light transport carts are under course of construction, and several ponies have been broken in to harness.

The whole of the 1st Regiment have now received their equipment of Snider carbines. The 2nd Regiment is as yet only partially armed with this weapon, but it is hoped that the full number will be received from the arsenal during the present year.

The supply of grass has, as is usual in Malwa, been abundant, and it is proposed to try the new system of ensilage. Silos are in course of construction at Agar and Goona.

### 3.—BHOPAL BATTALION.

Colonel Hall, who submits the annual report of the regiment, only returned from furlough to England on the 4th March, the command being held during the greater part of the year by Major Peart, 2nd-in-Command. There is nothing special to notice in the report now submitted. The health of the regiment was good; 9 deaths occurred. The percentage of sick in hospital was 1·5 during the year.

The average strength of the battalion was 933 Native officers and men, the average number effective for duty at head-quarters being 710, of whom 88 men were on duty daily.

During the year 39 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 499 men.

Four summary courts-martial were held during the year. The casualties in the battalion were as follows :—

Invalided . . . . .	{ 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 3 naibs, and 7 sepoys, or of all ranks . . . . .	13
Discharged at their own request . . . . .		14
„ as bad characters . . . . .		2
„ as a recruit . . . . .		1
„ by summary court-martial . . . . .		3
„ as being unlikely to become an efficient soldier . . . . .		1
„ being physically unfit for further service . . . . .		2
Deserted . . . . .		1
Transferred to Central India Horse . . . . .		1
	TOTAL . . . . .	38

Sixty-two recruits joined the regiment, 53 being enlisted at head-quarters, and 9 in the Rhotak district. Of the recruits enlisted in the previous year 57 passed into the ranks.

The regiment was instructed during the year in the usual drills and parades, and special attention was also paid to instruction in the formation for attack, skirmishing outpost duties, shelter trench exercise, and in running and ladder drill.

The annual musketry course was commenced in October and concluded in March. The figure of merit reached was 87·90, showing an improvement of 10·04 points as compared with last year, and nearly 20 points in advance of the year previous.

A party of the regiment under the command of Major Peart took part in the Local Corps Rifle Meeting at Ajmere, and distinguished themselves greatly by winning the challenge cup.

The following changes of officers took place during the year :—

Surgeon-Major Allen proceeded to England on furlough on the 21st

October 1883, and was succeeded by Surgeon Dane, I.M.D., who officiated till the end of the year under report.

Lieutenant Harris joined on 28th April 1883, and left, to join the 17th Native Infantry, on the 16th October 1883.

Lieutenant Watson joined the regiment on 30th October 1883.

The site of the rifle range being considered faulty, permission to take up ground for a new one was obtained from the Bhopal Durbar, and the butts were duly erected by working parties from the regiment.

The right to draw superior pension after 40 years' service with unblemished character was granted to the regiment by the Government of India on special recommendation. But it was not considered necessary to extend to the corps the special indulgences in respect to pension now enjoyed by other native troops of the Bengal Army.

The regiment was inspected by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Mhow Division on the 21st and 22nd of November 1883, whose report was in every way satisfactory.

#### 4.—MALWA BHIL CORPS.

The regiment was commanded throughout the greater portion of the year by Major Burne, officiating for Colonel Miller, absent on furlough.

The only other combatant English officer with the regiment was Captain Bignell, who was absent from head-quarters for some time with a portion of the corps in Ali Rajpore.

Surgeon-Major Compigne returned from leave to Europe on 5th March 1884, and during his absence Surgeon Burke, I.M.D., officiated.

The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1884, as shown in the Commandant's report, was—

Bhils	. . . . .	466
Bhilalas	. . . . .	1
Naiks	. . . . .	79
Banjaras	. . . . .	6
Other castes	. . . . .	46
TOTAL		<u>598</u>

Of the above, 163 were employed at the various outposts. In January 1884 a fresh distribution took place. As the country had quieted down, a reduction in the strength of detachments appeared advisable, and the following distribution was ordered:—

Satpura Hills	. . . . .	64
Ali Rajpore	. . . . .	57
Jhabua (new post)	. . . . .	26
Jobat	. . . . .	16
TOTAL		<u>163</u>

The regiment was 14 under strength on the 31st March, and the following casualties occurred during the year:—

Pensioned	. . . . .	20
Discharged with gratuity	. . . . .	14
„ at own request	. . . . .	8
Dismissed	. . . . .	11
Deserted	. . . . .	53
Died	. . . . .	3
Discharged as not likely to become an efficient soldier	. . . . .	1
TOTAL		<u>110</u>

The number of desertions is high, but not so compared with the previous year, when 61 took place. As noticed in last year's report, the Bhil sepoy is exceedingly prone to desert, especially during a good grain season. The greater proportion of those who leave the colours do so during the first few months after enlistment, the restraint of a soldier's life being specially irksome at first. The health of the regiment has been satisfactory. The regiment was not inspected during the year, owing to the paucity of men at head-quarters.

Musketry instruction was imparted to the regiment, which is still armed with muzzle-loading rifles.

The school is now carried on as a purely regimental institution. The sons of residents of the Sirdarpur Bazaar are, however, allowed to attend on payment of a small fee.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### SECTION I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. The progress in the settlement of boundary cases during the year has been satisfactory. Lieutenant Jennings, R.E., completed the demarcation of the border between the States of Gwalior and Jhallawar under the mutual agreement of both Durbars. The settlement of this case, which included numerous villages of both Durbars, between which the boundary had been contested for many years with much rancour and bitterness, is a matter for much satisfaction.

2. In Bundelkhand the Boundary Settlement Office was held by Major Wilson from the 24th January 1883 to 24th May 1883, and again from the 20th December 1883 to the end of the year. Eighteen cases were settled during the year under review. The most severely contested cases were those between the States of Punnah, Ajaigarh, and Bijawar; the litigious character of the two last especially has frequently been commented upon, and has again this season been the cause of much delay and annoyance in the settlement of boundary disputes.

3. In Bhopal Captain Yate settled 45 disputes including 61 villages during the working season. Ninety per cent. of the settlements were either accepted on the spot or mutually arranged under his direction to the satisfaction of the States concerned. The length of boundaries demarcated in the above cases is about 64 miles.

4. In the Bhopawar Agency the Office of Boundary Settlements was held by Lieutenant Evans Gordon, of the Central India Horse, working under Mr. Dane. During the year there were 149 cases filed. Of this number 9 were settled by Mr. Dane, 36 by Lieutenant Evans Gordon, and 3 were disposed of otherwise, making a total of 48 cases settled during the working season.

5. Captain Muir held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office of the Western Malwa Agency under Mr. Dane from the 4th November till 6th May 1884: during this period he settled 17 cases; in 10 of these the settlement was accepted, and 7 appeals have been filed.

6. At Goona Captain Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, has been employed in the settlement of boundary disputes whenever his military duties have permitted. Three cases have been settled by him during the year, and four are still pending. Much delay has been experienced in the settlement of these cases owing to the attitude of the Gwalior Durbar authorities.

7. Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., who was originally appointed on special boundary settlement duty in Central India, has very ably supervised the whole of the boundary work during the year under review, and has taken up the more important cases, both original and on appeals.

This appointment has given great satisfaction, and owing to his tact, judgment, and methodical arrangements, far more work has been effected during the past season than has been done for years, and it is much to be regretted that ill-health has compelled him to proceed to England on sick leave.

8. The returns from the Agencies under my charge show the following number of boundary disputes settled and pending :—

Agency.	Settled during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Bundelkhand . . . . .	18	49
Bhopal . . . . .	45	93
Bhopawar . . . . .	48	101
Western Malwa . . . . .	20	72
Indore Agency . . . . .	...	6
Goona . . . . .	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>134</b>	<b>325</b>

9. The subject of the appointment of a special officer to resume the work which Mr. Dane was compelled to abandon has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and will, I hope, meet with early attention.

#### SECTION II.—STUDS.

*Nil.*

#### SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

10. The following statement shows in an abstract form the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known Deaths	Number of Vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, Sillana) . . . . .	94,707	496	5,874
Gwalior Dispensaries (Lushkur, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, and Nemuch) . . . . .	18,729	74	1,546
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Beowra, Bhilsa, Narsingpur, Khilchipore Korwaie, Muxoodengurh, Victoria Hospital) . . . . .	39,061	257	6,118
Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong Dispensary, and 13 Native State Dispensaries) . . . . .	17,516	170	25,931
Charkari Dispensary (Bundelkhand) . . . . .	10,414	7	3,429
Baghelkhand Agency (Agency Hospital at Sutna and Rewah, Sutna Bazaar, Nagode, Sohawal, Sitalhá, Mungawan, Ramnugger, Chandia, Maiher, Sihawal) . . . . .	38,422	156	51,878
Bhopawar Agency (Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Amjhera, Bakatgarh, Ali-Rajpore, Jobat) . . . . .	19,310	79	1,336
Manpur Agency (Manpur, Burwani, Rajpore, Pansemal, Khullghat) . . . . .	20,514	58	293
Mhow (Staff Hospital and Dorabjee Pestonjee's Charitable Dispensary) . . . . .	7,521	17	812
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>266,194</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>97,217</b>

The above return shows an increase of 11,068 in the total number of treated, as compared with last year, and a decrease of 445 in the number of deaths. The number of vaccinations is, however, less by 5,758. The decrease in vaccinations occurred in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The following table shows the total number of major and minor surgical



operations performed during the year at the undermentioned hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major Operations	Minor Operations.
Manpur Agency (Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarunpur, Sillana)	638	5,570
Baghelkhand Agency (Agency Hospital, Sutna, Sutna Bazaar, Rewah, and 8 branch dispensaries)	56	1,494
Goonia Dispensary (Gwalior)	44	119
Nowgong Dispensary (Bundelkhand)	41	114
Bhopal Agency (Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, and Sehore Dispensary)	29	1,753
Bhopawar Agency (Jhabua)	22	973
Manpur Agency (Burwani, Rajpur and Manpur)	3	461
TOTAL	833	10,484

The above return shows an increase of 156 in the number of major operations as compared with last year, an increase altogether effected in the Malwa dispensaries, the Indore Charitable Hospital, as usual, heading the list.

The number of minor surgical operations is nearly the same as last year.

The small amount of surgical work done at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, and at the Sehore Dispensary, does not say much for the zeal and efficiency of the former Superintendent of the charitable institutions in the Bhopal Agency. It is gratifying, however, to know that new life has been effused into the working of the dispensaries of this Agency since the present Superintendent, Dr. Dane, assumed charge, and next year the number of important surgical operations will treble the number performed by Surgeon-Major Allen.

11. *Gwalior Agency Dispensaries (five).*—There is a dispensary at the five following places in this Agency, viz., Lushkur, Sipri, Jawad, Goona, and Neemuch. The total number treated was 18,729 as compared with 17,982 in the preceding year. With the single exception of the dispensary at Goona, which is supervised by one of the medical officers of the Central India Horse, all the other dispensaries in this Agency are in a most backward condition. The number of vaccinations performed was 1,546 as compared with 1,630 in the previous year.

12. *The Goona Dispensary.*—The annual report of this dispensary is furnished by Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, who supervised this institution with much zeal and ability. Two hundred and eighty in-dore patients were admitted, and 4,165 out-door patients treated during the year, as compared with 336 and 5,154 respectively in the previous year. The falling off was due to the healthiness of the year. The decrease occurred amongst patients suffering from ague, 577 patients having applied for relief for this disease as against 991 in the previous year. The general health of the district was very good, and there was no epidemic disease of any kind.

Forty-four major operations were performed, comprising 15 linear extractions of cataract, of which 11 were completely successful, 2 had imperfect vision, and 2 were unsuccessful. Eight iridectomies were performed chiefly for glaucoma. Three lithotomies were performed, with a good result in each case.

Surgeon-Major Caldecott reports that the main dispensary building is in a very bad state of repair, but that the consulting room and the room in which the medicines are dispensed are in good order. A shed for patients suffering from leprosy was built during the year by the Political Assistant,

and answers its purpose. Hospital Assistant Nur Ahmed, attached to the dispensary, worked well during the year.

13. *Bhopal Agency Dispensaries (seven) and Hospital (one).*—The number of dispensaries is the same as in 1882. Doctor A. Dane assumed charge of the dispensaries in this Agency towards the close of 1883. The number treated was 26,519, being 1,256 less than in 1882. The daily average attendance in the whole seven dispensaries was 228.58. In only two of the branch dispensaries is there any accommodation that could be utilised for the treatment of resident patients, *viz.*, at Bhilsa and Khilchipur. Only 17 major operations were performed during the year, and the people would seem to have an unaccountable aversion to present themselves for operation. This aversion will doubtless soon wear away under Doctor Dane's superintendence.

Vaccination was carried out by the compounders at the various dispensaries and in their immediate vicinity. Six thousand one hundred and eighteen persons were vaccinated, with 4,594 successful operations. These numbers show a decrease of 1,842 as compared with the previous year. The cause of the decrease was the fact that vaccine lymph was not applied for till very late in the year.

14. *The Prince of Wales' Hospital (Bhopal City).*—The establishment has not changed during the year, and the hospital is ably supervised by Hospital Assistant Wali Mahomed, who evinces much zeal in his profession. The total number of out-patients treated was 12,174, showing an increase of 685 on the previous year. There were 368 in-patients treated during the year. There were only 12 major operations performed during the year: 8 were for cataract, 2 for stone in the bladder, and 2 amputations. This is a very miserable out-turn of operative surgery for one year in a populous city like Bhopal. Next year will doubtless witness a vast improvement in this respect under Doctor Dane's superintendence.

15. *Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries (seven).*—The total number treated was 19,310 as compared with 17,808 in the previous year. Surgeon-Major Compigne, who submits the report, visited all the dispensaries during the cold season. At the Jhabua dispensary, Native Doctor Paim Singh performed twenty-two major operations. This is a very creditable piece of work, and only shows how much the success of a branch dispensary depends on the skill and zeal of the native doctor or hospital assistant who supervises it. At none of the other dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency were there any important operations performed.

The number of vaccinations performed in this Agency during the year was 1,336.

16. *Manpur Agency Dispensaries (five).*—The total number treated during the year was 20,514 as compared with 20,057 in the previous year. At the Burwani dispensary, which is the most important in this Agency, 9,710 patients were treated, giving a daily average of 135. Mahomed Akbar, the hospital assistant in charge of this dispensary, is most zealous in the discharge of his duties, and submits a very good report. The number of vaccinations in this Agency was only 293.

Three major and 461 minor operations were performed during the year.

17. *Bundelkhand Agency Dispensaries.*—The total number treated in the dispensaries of this Agency during the year amounted to 27,930 as compared with 21,422 in the previous year. The medical institutions of this Agency consist of one dispensary under British supervision at Nowgong and 13 branch dispensaries managed by native agency. The dispensary at Charkari is also included in the total of patients treated. There were 29,360 vaccinations performed during the year.

The report of the working of the Nowgong dispensary is furnished by Surgeon-Major Raddock, who superintended this institution from the 16th August so the end of this year, Surgeon J. Clarke having held charge from the 1st January to the 15th August.

The daily average number of out- and in-patients treated was 26.51 and 11.49 respectively. There were 41 major surgical operations performed, including 21 lithotomies, 7 operations for cataract, and 1 amputation. There was an epidemic of cholera during the year around Nowgong, but this cantonment was happily spared. This epidemic carried off 700 people in the Hamceer-pur district, 132 in the State of Chutterpur, and 173 in the Charkari State.

18. *Baghelkand Agency Dispensaries*.—Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith submits a very exhaustive report of the working of the dispensaries in this Agency. Surgeon C. Lowdell held medical charge from the beginning of the year until the 6th November, when he was relieved of his duties by Surgeon Goldsmith, on his return from furlough in Europe.

The total number treated was 38,422 as compared with 37,111 in the previous year. There were 51,878 vaccinations performed as compared with 57,236 in the previous year. The daily average of patients treated amounted to 675.23.

There were 56 major and 1,494 minor surgical operations performed. Nearly all the major operations were performed at the Sutna Bazar dispensary and the Rewah dispensary. Twenty-three lithotomies were performed by Surgeon C. Lowdell, with a mortality of eight cases. This is a very unfortunate result. Two amputations at the shoulder were performed successfully.

19. *Malwa Charitable Dispensaries*.—These institutions are supervised by the Residency Surgeon, Indore, and are 9 in number, *viz.*, Indore Charitable Hospital (with dispensary attached) and a dispensary at each of the undermentioned places, *viz.*, City of Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, and Sillana.

The total number of patients treated in the Malwa dispensaries during the year amounted to 94,707 as compared with 91,437 in the previous year. The daily average of in- and out-patients was 152.17 and 908.18 respectively as compared with 126.72 and 954.86 in the previous year. This large increase in the number of in-patients treated is due to the greater amount of in-patients admitted into the Indore Charitable Hospital. The proportion of males, females, and children admitted as in-patients was 124.04, 21.90, and 6.23; treated as out-patients the proportion was 511.72, 129.19, and 267.27 respectively. During the year 638 major and 5,570 minor surgical operations were performed as compared with 507 and 6,261 respectively in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed was 5,874 as compared with 5,696 in the previous year.

20. *Indore Charitable Hospital*.—This hospital, now one of the largest and important of its kind in India, is under my direct superintendence. I attend it every day for many hours. I sketched its rise and progress in a former report, and it is with much pleasure that I view its steady progress in popularity and usefulness. My personal efforts are ably seconded by my assistant, Mr. Gunput Sing, whose zeal and capacity in the discharge of his arduous duties it is again my pleasing duty to bring prominently to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India. The system, which has obtained for many years at the Indore Charitable Hospital, of having separate rooms, with separate cooking-places, continues to attract a large number of well-to-do and high-caste patients, who otherwise would not think of seeking admission into a hospital wherein the system of treating patients exclusively in large wards exists. Patients from the most distant portions of the Central

India Agency and from other provinces flock to this hospital, and the well-to-do patients not only supply their own food, but in many cases pay for their own medicines, and on leaving the institution for their homes occasionally present small donations to the hospital as a mark of their gratitude for the treatment received within its walls. There are now within the hospital compound 21 separate rooms built on the hut or cottage system, and capable of accommodating 42 patients. A new operating theatre was built during the year. This is a very great improvement.

Kibia Sahib, with his usual generosity, was kind enough to hand over a valuable bungalow and out-houses, which adjoined the dispensary building, as a gift to the hospital. Mr. Gunput Singh will reside in this bungalow.

A daily average number of 133 in-patients and 97·52 out-patients were treated during the year as compared with 110·60 and 96·51 respectively in the previous year. The large increase in the number of in-patients is very satisfactory.

#### SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were 531 major and 859 minor operations as compared with 417 major operations and 1,010 minor in the previous year. The annexed returns show the details of this large amount of operative surgery. Listerism has been rigidly carried out during the past five years in the treatment of surgical cases, and with marked success. The Indore hospital was the first in India to adopt the modern operation of lithotripsy at one sitting, and this operation has been extended to cases of male children suffering from stone in the bladder, and with marked success. The death-rate for the year seems high, being 9·73 per cent. on the admissions, which latter figure amounted to 2,235 patients. But when it is remembered that numbers of half-starved patients in the last stage of dysentery and diarrhoea flock to the hospital, the death-rate cannot be considered a very high one under the circumstances.

The small medical school endowed by Maharaja Holkar in 1878 in connection with this hospital continues to flourish. At present the medical class numbers 11 pupils, who are being instructed up to the standard which attains at the Poona Medical College for hospital assistants. No pupils are allowed to enter the school who have not a pretty fair knowledge of English, and the course of instruction lasts four years. I give lectures in practice of medicine and surgery during the greater portion of the year, and in the cold weather I give demonstrations in anatomy, and my assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh, instructs the class in materia medica and midwifery, in addition to giving valuable aid in the dissecting-room. Clinical lectures are also delivered in the wards of the hospital. To each senior student is allotted a certain number of medical and surgical cases, and the pupils are instructed in the method of taking cases. Their education is therefore a very practical one, and many of the pupils who have passed out of the school are now engaged as hospital assistants in charge of dispensaries in Maharaja Holkar's territories or employed in his army. At present there are two pupils attending the school who have received scholarships from the Maharaja of Rewah, and when they shall have finished their studies they will receive appointments in the Baghelkhand Agency. The Raja of Jhabua, in the Bhopawar Agency, has also given one of his subjects a scholarship, and he will likewise be entertained by that Chief as a hospital assistant in charge of one of the dispensaries in the Jhabua State.

21. *Indore City Dispensary.*—The total number treated during the year at this dispensary was 18,342, giving a daily average attendance of 130·11 patients. This dispensary acts as an important feeder to the large hospital in the matter of surgical operations.

22. *Ujjain Dispensary*.—This is a most successful dispensary, and continues to increase in popularity, under the superintendence of Mr. Ram Dyal Pattuck, who is energetic in the discharge of his duties. The total number of out-patients treated was 15,397 as compared with 14,824 in the previous year. There were 211 in-patients received into the ward attached to the dispensary as compared with 179 in the previous year, giving a daily average number of in-patients amounting to 11.17. There were 54 major and 1,115 minor surgical operations performed. These 54 major operations included the treatment of 34 large abscesses, 9 dislocations reduced, the removal of 3 malignant tumours, and 4 operations for cataract, which latter I performed on one of the occasions of my inspecting the dispensary in the cold season.

23. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—At this dispensary there were treated 12,149 patients as compared with 12,764 in the previous year. Thakur Din, the native doctor in charge of the dispensary, is deservedly popular. He performed 17 major and 952 minor operations. In two former reports I have directed attention to the want that existed, and seems likely to exist indefinitely, of a good dispensary building, with sufficient accommodation, for the treatment of at least 6 in-patients. The present dispensary building is simply a disgrace to an important town like Rutlam.

24. *Dhar Dispensary*.—The attendance at this dispensary during the year was about the same as in the previous one, 7,937 patients having applied for relief, giving an average daily number of 80.85 patients. There were 3 major and 381 minor operations performed. Vishnu Vithul, the native doctor in charge, is very popular, and is most attentive to his duties. There were 492 vaccinations performed.

25. *Dewas Dispensary*.—The attendance at this dispensary during the year was 7,436, being an increase of 480 patients on the previous year. The daily average attendance was 49.52. The dispensary is in charge of Mr. Gopal Pattuck, a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay Medical College. He is now becoming more popular. Here, as in Rutlam, there is no suitable dispensary building with accommodation for the treatment of in-patients. The present building is on a par with the Rutlam one.

There were 1,112 vaccinations performed. There were 6 major and 284 minor surgical operations performed.

26. *Agar Dispensary*.—This dispensary is supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse stationed at Agar. Surgeon A. Sedgfield forwards the report. He joined his appointment at Agar soon after the lamented death of Surgeon P. Macpherson Grant, who fell a victim to the zealous discharge of duty in an epidemic of cholera which broke out in the Agar City in the month of August 1883. Doctor Grant's death was a great loss to the service, for he was a most promising and zealous officer. During the year 164 in-patients were treated at the dispensary, and the total amount of out-patients numbered 4,408. There were 19 major, and 169 minor surgical operations performed, and 705 children were vaccinated.

During the epidemic of cholera which occurred in the City of Agar, 195 people were attacked, and the mortality was large. From many years' personal experience of Agar, I can safely state that the sanitary condition of Agar City is in a most deplorable condition, and it is not a subject of wonder that when cholera visited the city that it should claim many victims. In the year 1869 cholera and small-pox decimated the city. Sindia's authorities at Agar care little for sanitary laws of any kind, and throw every obstacle in the way of sanitary improvements by sullen indifference to the sanitary welfare of the inhabitants of the city.

27. *Sarunapore Dispensary*.—The attendance at this dispensary during the

year amounted to 4,756 as compared with 4,299 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients was 26.15.

A new dispensary is being built, the old one being in a most dilapidated condition.

Eight major and 34 minor operations were performed during the year. The hospital assistant in charge, Gopal Rao, is a well-qualified man, and is zealous in the discharge of his duties. This dispensary is visited frequently during the year by the medical officer of the Central India Horse stationed at Agar. There were 265 vaccinations performed at Sarunpore during the year.

28. *Sillana Dispensary*.—This dispensary has done fairly good work during the year, 3,116 patients having attended. It was opened in August 1882, the Raja of Sillana having endowed the institution with a yearly grant of Rs.1,200. There were 223 minor surgical operations performed and 91 vaccinations.

29. *General Remarks*.—During the cold season I inspected all the dispensaries in Western Malwa, with the exception of Sarunpore. Some of the dispensaries, such as Dhar and Ujjain, I visited on two or three different occasions. There are many large cities in Western Malwa which urgently require a dispensary, notably Mundisore, Barnuggur, and Shajapore, all belonging to Maharaja Sindia.

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*Medical Officer for Central India.*

*List of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1883.*

MAJOR OPERATIONS.	Total No. of Operations.	Cured or Relieved.	Otherwise or absented.	Deaths.	Remaining
<i>Operations on Arteries.</i>					
Ligature of arteries . . . .	1	...	1	...	...
<i>Operations on Joints.</i>					
Reduction of dislocation . . . .	11	11	...	...	...
Incision of joints . . . .	3	2	1	...	...
Puncture of joints . . . .	4	4	...	...	...
Extension of stiff joints . . . .	9	...	8	...	1
<i>Operations on Bones.</i>					
Excision of bones . . . .	22	20	...	...	2
Refracture of bones . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
<i>Amputations.</i>					
Amputation of arm . . . .	3	1	...	1	1
" of hand . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
" of thigh . . . .	3	2	...	1	...
" of leg . . . .	7	4	1	...	2
" of foots choparts . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
" of fingers and toes . . . .	5	4	...	1	...
" of penis . . . .	5	5	...	...	...

*List of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1883—concluded.*

MAJOR OPERATIONS.	Total No. of Operations.	Cured or Relieved	Otherwise or absented.	Deaths.	Remaining.
<i>Operations for Tumours.</i>					
Non-malignant tumours . . . . .	9	8	...	...	1
Malignant " . . . . .	16	11	2	2	1
<i>Removal of Foreign Bodies.</i>					
Removal of foreign bodies from beneath the superficial structures.	11	11	...	...	...
<i>Removal of Calculi.</i>					
Lithotomy . . . . .	13	10	...	2	1
Lithotripsy (Rapid) . . . . .	29	26	...	3	...
<i>Incisions.</i>					
Urethral calculus when behind the Scrotum.	1	1	...	...	...
Tracheotomy . . . . .	4	4	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia Taxis . . . . .	3	3	...	...	...
Perineal section . . . . .	3	1	...	2	...
Tenotomy . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Large abscesses (including deep Liver Iliac, &c.) . . . . .	72	60	3	3	6
For Cicatrices . . . . .	3	3	...	...	...
Recto Vesical Fistula . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Harelip . . . . .	3	3	...	...	...
Stretching of the nerves . . . . .	2	2	...	...	...
Rhinoplastic operations . . . . .	2	2	...	...	...
Castration . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
<i>Obstetric Operations.</i>					
Craneotomy . . . . .	3	2	...	1	...
Forceps . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Turning . . . . .	2	2	...	...	...
<i>Operations not classified.</i>					
Parocentesis Abdomens . . . . .	24	11	11	1	...
Internal Piles . . . . .	20	20	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	300	240	27	17	...
Total of Eye Operations . . . . .	231	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	531	...	...	...	...

EGAN, M.D., Surgeon-M  
Residency Surgeon, Indore.







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## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

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## APPENDIX A.

### Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for the Fuslee year 1293.

#### Introductory Remarks.

This memorandum is for the Fuslee year 1293, commencing from the 6th June 1883, and ending with the 5th June 1884.

2. In June 1883, Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., paid a visit to His Highness the Maharajah.

3. In November 1883, the Jhageerdar of Arnee, in the Madras Presidency, came to Indore on his way to Calcutta. He was the guest of His Highness the Maharajah during his sojourn here. His Highness received a visit from him at the Palace, and formed a very favourable opinion about him.

4. In January last, His Highness the Maharajah visited Burwai, Oonkarnath, and Mahesur, on a tour of inspection.

5. In February last, Their Highnesses the Princes Shivajee Rao Balasaheb and Yeshwunt Rao Balasaheb took a trip to Calcutta, with a view to witness the International Exhibition held there.

6. Mr. Nowrojee Patuck, the Agricultural Superintendent, was deputed by the Durbar to Calcutta, with instructions to remain there throughout the whole period during which the Exhibition lasted, and study the Exhibition in general and the agricultural machinery in particular. At his recommendation the Durbar have purchased some simple and useful agricultural instruments. At the suggestion of Mr. Joubert, His Highness Shivajee Rao Balasaheb sent a few skilled artisans to Calcutta to study the Exhibition. Mr. Balwant Rao Govind Jambhekar, Engineer in charge of the New Palace Works, went with them in order to show them the Exhibition and help them in studying it, in a manner which might enable them to turn their knowledge to practical account.

7. In February, His Highness the Maharajah Sayajee Rao Gaikwar sent some Mankurees to Indore with sugar, on account of the birth of an heir to the Baroda Gadee. His Highness the Maharajah held a special Durbar and received the sugar under the usual formalities.

8. In April last, the Durbar deputed Mr. Shrikrishna Bapujee Phatak, Superintendent of State Education, to Bombay, to see the Educational Exhibition which came off there.

9. In May 1884, Nawab Khurshed Jah, the chief noble of Hyderabad, visited Indore on his way home and was the guest of His Highness the Maharajah. He paid a visit to His Highness at Lal Baugh. His Highness Yeshwantrao Bala Saheb paid a return visit to him on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah, as His Highness was unable to do so himself on account of indisposition.

#### Civil Justice.

10. The year 1293 commenced with a balance of 1,597 pending original suits, made up of 705 in the Indore Zillah, 585 in the Nemar-Nemawur Zillah, and 307 in the Rampoorra Zillah.

11. The number of original suits filed in the year was 5,833, the value of these suits amounting to Rs. 4,24,784. Of these, 3,069 were filed in the Indore Zillah, 1,848 in the Nemar-Nemawur Zillah, and 916 in the Rampoorra Zillah; 103 cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal.

12. Thus there were, in all, 7,533 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,317 cases were disposed of in the Indore Zillah, 1,842 in the Nemar-Nemawur Zillah, and 967 in the Rampoorra Zillah. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,126, leaving a balance of 1,407.

13. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject matter:

Cases.	Cases.
1,834 on written bonds.	131 for easements, trespass, &c.
1,280 on oral promise.	5 for partition.
2,451 on accounts stated.	12 for wattans.
35 on mortgage bonds.	9 for specific relief.
7 on deeds of sale.	69 on other claims.

## 14. They may again be thus classified according to value :—

								Cases.
Below R	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	891
Above "	5 and below R	10	.	.	.	.	.	1,094
" "	10 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,429
" "	20 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,202
" "	50 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	960
" "	200 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	207
" "	1,000 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	18
" "	2,000 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	28
" "	5,000 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
" "	10,000 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	1

15. There were 73 appeal cases pending before the several Zillah Courts at the commencement of the Fuslee 1293. 104 appeal cases were filed in the year. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal was 177 ;—33 appeals were disposed of by the Zillah Judge, Indore ; 41 by the Zillah Judge, Nemar and Nemawur ; and 31 by the Zillah Judge, Rampoor. The total number of appeals disposed of was 105 ; 72 appeal cases remained in balance at the close of the year.

16. There were in the year 4,861 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 1,759 applications pending at the close of the year. Of these, 2,967 applications were disposed of in the following modes :—

888 by cash payment in Court.
427 by compromise.
410 by granting instalments.
61 by the delivery of specific property.
1,181 were otherwise executed.
<u>2,967</u>

17. There were 307 civil appeals (first, second, and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal in the Sudder Court. Of these, 234 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 73 at the end of the year.

**Criminal Justice.**

18.—There were 10,767 criminal cases for trial this year, including 1,231 cases, which remained pending at the close of the last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 9,646 and the balance left at the close of the year was 1,121.

19. Three hundred and twenty-one cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year. Of these, 126 were committed to the Indore Zillah Court, 144 to Nemar-Nemawur Zillah Court, and 51 to the Rampoor Zillah Court ; 14 and 7 cases remained undecided in the Nemar and the Rampoor Zillah Courts respectively at the close of the year.

20. There were 202 criminal appeals for decision in the Zillah Courts and the Courts of Magistrates of the First and Second Classes, of which 133 were disposed of. The balance at the end of the year was 69.

21. In the Sudder Court there were one sessions case and 45 criminal appeals on the file for disposal ; and of these, 31 were disposed of. In 13 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 12 modified, in 5 reversed, 1 was sent back for retrial, &c.

22. The following statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fuslee year 1293.

1. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—	
(1) Riots . . . . .	7
(2) Other offences . . . . .	175
2. OFFENCES BY, OR RELATING TO, PUBLIC SERVANTS . . . . .	34
3. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS . . . . .	270
4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—	
(1) Giving false evidence . . . . .	8
(2) Other offences . . . . .	75
5. OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS . . . . .	34
6. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS. . . . .	76
7. OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—	
(1) Hurt . . . . .	1,311
(2) Grievous hurt . . . . .	44
(3) Culpable homicide . . . . .	18
(4) Murder . . . . .	18
(5) Miscarriage . . . . .	17
(6) Kidnapping and abduction . . . . .	21
(7) Rape . . . . .	15
(8) Other offences . . . . .	2,719

## 8. OFFENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY—

(1) Theft . . . . .	1,645
(2) Robbery . . . . .	53
(3) Dacoity . . . . .	13
(4) Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	81
(5) Receiving stolen property . . . . .	43
(6) Cheating . . . . .	105
(7) Mischief . . . . .	222
(8) House-breaking . . . . .	86
(9) Other offences . . . . .	254

## 9 OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—

(1) Forgery . . . . .	8
(2) Other offences . . . . .	11

## 10. OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—

(1) Adultery . . . . .	83
(2) Enticing away a married woman . . . . .	49
(3) Other offences . . . . .	142

## 11. OFFENCES RELATING TO DEFAMATION . . . . . 113

## 12. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES . . . . . 1,056

TOTAL . . . . . 8,804

23. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them:—

		DESCRIPTION.	
Hanging . . . . .			5
Imprisoned for life . . . . .			0
Ditto for a period not exceeding 14 years . . . . .			1
Ditto ditto 7 " . . . . .			15
Ditto ditto 3 " . . . . .			46
Ditto ditto 1 year . . . . .			36
Ditto ditto 6 months . . . . .			84
Ditto ditto 3 " . . . . .			168
Ditto ditto 1 month . . . . .			919
Sentenced to imprisonment only . . . . .			64
Ditto fine . . . . .			4,698
Ditto whipping . . . . .			66
Ditto imprisonment and fine . . . . .			1,189
Ditto ditto and whipping . . . . .			11
Ditto fine and ditto . . . . .			65
Ditto imprisonment, fine, and whipping . . . . .			69
Security for good behaviour . . . . .			45
Recognizance for keeping the peace . . . . .			16
Fined above Rs. 1,000 . . . . .			7
Ditto in a sum not exceeding Rs.1,000 . . . . .			12
Ditto ditto 500 . . . . .			50
Ditto ditto 100 . . . . .			74
Ditto ditto 50 . . . . .			206
Ditto ditto 25 . . . . .			632
Ditto ditto 10 . . . . .			512
Ditto ditto 5 . . . . .			4,458

## Education.

24. The following extracts from the report submitted by the Superintendent of State Education will show the working of the Educational Department in the year under review.

“The following is a tabular statement of expenditure for the year under report:—

No.	On what account.	Government Funds.	Popular contributions.	TOTAL.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Direction and subsidiary charges . . . . .	3,527 2 6	...	3,527 2 6
	Inspection and subsidiary charges . . . . .	2,934 13 6	...	2,934 13 6
	Instruction and subsidiary charges . . . . .	33,856 1 3	1,513 12 0	35,369 13 3
	Rewards, grants, &c., &c. . . . .	1,080 0 0	...	1,080 0 0
	TOTAL . . . . .	41,398 1 3	1,513 12 0	42,911 13 3

1. “The first head includes the salary of the Officiating Superintendent and the charges of his establishment.

2. "The second head includes the salaries of the two Inspectors, the charges of their establishments, and their travelling allowances.

3. "The third head includes the salaries of the teachers in various schools, including the cost of the medical school, the normal class, &c., their contingencies and scholarships.

4. "The fourth head explains itself.

"As regards the work of inspection, I have to report to the Durbar that in the year under report, the Inspector, Southern Division, had 45 schools in his charge, and the Inspector, Northern Division, had 46 schools in his charge. The Inspector, Southern Division, speaks well of the schools at Mahesur, Mundlesur (girls' school), Kuseravend, Khurgone, Balakwara, Oon, Chikhulda, and Kathafode. The Inspector, Northern Division, speaks well of the Marathi School at Rampoor, Mehidpoor Sanskrit School, Mehidpoor Persian School, Rampoor Persian School, and Kukdesur Hindee School.

*The Indore English School.*—"There was no change in the staff of teachers. The school passed only two students at the Entrance Examination in connection with the University of Calcutta.

"The Educational Budget was again revised in the month of December last year.

"The number of pupils in the training class stood at 10. The institution was a success so far as its strength was concerned. During the year under report, some 5 students were sent up to take charge of schools in the districts. The progress of pupils was fair.

"The number of female schools in the year under report was 3. The smallness of the number of these schools evidently shows that the Department has much left to accomplish in this direction.

"The cost of maintaining the medical school amounted to Rs88, including contingencies and the salaries of the servants attached thereto. This amount, with the sum of Rs600 as scholarships, shows the annual grant towards this institution."

"I am happy to observe that the Maharajah sanctioned, at the revision of the Budget, Rs150 as grant-in-aid to indigenous schools. This system will encourage private enterprise, and thus be a means of opening a number of schools in the State, without entire dependence upon Government funds. To utilise the fund sanctioned I examined the schools in the Indore city and was much pleased with the results.

"I beg to observe I am indebted to the Durbar for affording me every facility to carry on my work. My thanks are also due to my colleagues and the Civil authorities with whom I came in contact, as also to all my subordinates."

*"Statement of the Number of Schools and Scholars in the State during the Fuzlee year 1293.*

Description of Schools.	No.	Scholars.	Remarks.
Indore English School . . . . .	1	271	
" Sanskrit " . . . . .	7	179	
" Persian " . . . . .	4	185	
" Marathi " . . . . .	7	683	
" Hindee " . . . . .	70	3,402	
" Female " . . . . .	3	84	
" Medical " . . . . .	1	11	
" Engineering " . . . . .	1	12	
" Normal " . . . . .	1	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,837</b>	

*Statement showing the Amount of Stipends paid to Scholars.*

Schools.	Amount.
	<i>Rs a. p.</i>
Indore English School . . . . .	30 0 0
" Sanskrit " . . . . .	17 0 0
" Persian " . . . . .	11 0 0
" Normal " . . . . .	30 0 0
" Medical " . . . . .	50 0 0
Paupers (59 in number) . . . . .	123 2 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261 2 0</b>

*Statement showing the Number of Scholars studying at the different Colleges and the Monthly Amount paid to them.*

Scholar's Name.	Institution	Amount.
		R
Mr. Aizezur Rahimon . . . . .	Allahabad Arts College . . . . .	12
„ Viswa Nath Ram Chunder . . . . .	Puna, Deccan „ . . . . .	12
„ Bal Krishna Rama Kant . . . . .	„ „ „ . . . . .	9
„ Wasudeo Kesheo Kunte . . . . .	„ Science „ . . . . .	12
„ Vithul Vishun Chitale . . . . .	„ „ „ . . . . .	15
„ Babajee Kashinath . . . . .	Bombay Arts College, Elphinstone . . . . .	12
„ Naiayen Ram Chunder . . . . .	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ . . . . .	12
„ Sheoram Sadashev . . . . .	Jubbulpur Arts College . . . . .	9
	TOTAL . . . . .	93

25. His Highness the Maharajah examined cursorily all the schools of the Indore Madrisa on the 1st of December last and distributed prizes. The members of the Board examined all the classes of the different schools in all the subjects which were taught therein.

26. In the year 1882, His Highness Shivajee Rao Balasaheb announced through the Granthol Tejak Mundlee of Poona that a prize of R400 would be awarded for the best translation, by competition, of the latter half of the *Kanambari*. None of the translations received by the Mundlee came up to the requisite standard. They, however, recommended that the amount of the prize should be equally divided and paid to Messrs. Gunesh Shastree Lele and Wamon Shastree Kemkar. Effect was, accordingly, given to their recommendation.

27. His Highness the Maharajah extended his patronage to the Society which has taken up the work of reforming our calendar according to the “Sayan” system. In March last meetings were held at the Palace under His Highness’s orders for the discussion of this subject, and it has been in agitation since then. His Highness has promised a pecuniary contribution of R360 per annum for three years in aid of the work of the Society.

28. No report has been received from the Superintendent of the Indore Sanskrit College, but its working was fair. A very learned Shastri of Poona named Krishna Shastree Rajwade happened to visit Indore in the year under review. He examined some of the schools comprised in this college, and he expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress made by the students thereof. This college is maintained at the annual cost of R2,641.

29. *Engineering Class*—The following is an extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Engineering Class. It has made a steady progress in the year.

“This year the class was called before His Highness the Maharajah on the 1st of December last in the Madrisa. The drawings exhibited before him were a survey of the ground round the Madrisa and an unfinished elevation in pencil of the rear of the Hill House known by the name Hava Bungla.

“On this occasion His Highness the Maharajah showed a great interest mingled with a feeling of admiration at the sight of these drawings. For want of time he could not examine the class in other subjects as he did last year.

“The total strength of the class was 12 during the year.

“Sketching from simple structures or from their parts, of which they must possess a fair knowledge, has been made compulsory on the old and fresh students alike.

“Besides surveying with chain and cross staff, as well as with chain alone, they can make a thorough use of the prismatic compass.

“They are actually taught in the field how to avoid or deviate the windings of nullas or rivulets under special circumstances, to economise time and money in constructing metalled or fair-weather roads and irrigation channels. They can take, by means of levelling instruments, longitudinal as well as cross sections required for preparing a road or irrigation project.

“They have received instruction as to the choice of timber for special purposes, and also as to the season of felling trees and the various modes of treating them afterwards to suit best their requirements. They have been clearly shown the consequences of inattention to these matters, however trivial they may appear to a builder, or an owner, at the time of bringing timber into use.



"The boys have received directions regarding the selection of sites for the construction of the masonry bridges, culverts, and causeways raised above, or flushed with, the river-bed.

"They have had fully explained the methods of constructing embankments and cuttings for roads and irrigation channels, and are taught the ways of spreading and consolidating metal, and also of maintaining and repairing the roads after completion.

"They have gone over the elementary principles of irrigation.

"In practical geometry they have learned, besides the drawing of the elementary figures, many useful problems often required in finding out distances of inaccessible objects, as well as in passing impediments in a chain line by means of rectangles and triangles.

"In conclusion, I must, as in duty bound, express here my cordial thanks to His Highness the Prince Shivajee Rao Balasaheb for his sanctioning liberally, for the use of this institution, the purchase of some geological specimens of important ores from the Calcutta International Exhibition."

30. *Medical School*.—The efficiency of the school is kept up by the exertions of Dr. Keegan, who reports favourably on the progress made during the year by the medical students.

The following is an extract from the report of Dr. Keegan, the Superintendent of the Sircar Medical School :—

"During the year under review 11 students attended the school. No change has been made in the system of education hitherto adopted and what has been fully described in former reports. The students were divided into three classes or divisions. The first class embraced 4 students, named Wasudeo Bhicajee, Krishnaji Anant, Rambullee, and Purshotum Gopal. The last-named student failed to pass a satisfactory examination in *Materia Medica*, and was reduced to the second class. The second class consists also of 4 students, named respectively Soorjoo Prashad, Hazareelal, Devideen, and Dada Bhaiya, Vaidya. The third class consists of 3 students, *viz.*, Ramchundra Gunesh, Krishnaji Balal, Vaidya, and Rawjee Bancee.

"The three students of the 1st class who had all passed their final examination in *Anatomy* in April 1883, as remarked in my last year's report, were examined in *Materia Medica* on the 15th November 1883, and all passed in that subject. The students of the second class were also examined in *Materia Medica* on the 15th November, and passed successfully. On the 6th of April 1884 the second class students were examined for the final test in *Anatomy*, and were reported qualified. Soorjoo Prashad has again carried off the prize in *Anatomy*, and has shown much proficiency in this important subject. The students of the second class, on completing their anatomical studies, have begun to attend lectures on *Medicine*, *Surgery*, *Midwifery*, and *Medical Jurisprudence*. During the year under review, the students of the 1st Division have finished the greater portion of their studies in *Medicine*, *Surgery*, *Midwifery*, and *Medical Jurisprudence*.

"The students of the third class have completed a six months' study of *Practical Anatomy* and a portion of the *Materia Medica* course.

"Among this class, Ramchundra Gunesh acquired a very sound knowledge of *Anatomy*. He is a very intelligent young man. Krishnaji Balal, a Vaidya student, and who has completed his studies in *Sanskrit medicine*, joined this the third class at the instance of Bapu Saheb, the Chief of the State of Kooroondwar in the Deccan, from whom he receives a scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to learn *English medicine and surgery*. He is a most intelligent and zealous student, and will well repay the kindness and liberality of his patron. During the year under review the curriculum of medical studies has been enlarged by two additional subjects, *viz.*, of *Midwifery* and *Medical Jurisprudence*, and this has been effected by placing the anatomical studies of the second and third class students under the superintendence of Mr. Raojee Luxman, and thus allowing Mr. Gunput Singh more time to devote to the subjects of *Midwifery* and *Medical Jurisprudence*. I myself give lectures four times in the week in the two important subjects of *Medicine* and *Surgery* to the senior class. I have again to bring prominently to His Highness's notice the zealous conduct of my assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh. Mr. Rowjee Luxman works as a volunteer in the anatomical room; and it would be a gracious act if His Highness would bestow on him a pecuniary recognition of his labours in the shape of a monthly salary or scholarship. In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to be in the position to report that the conduct of the students has been invariably good, and that they, one and all, have worked zealously throughout the year."

### Jails.

31. The Central Jail at Indore was efficiently managed, and its sanitary condition will compare not unfavourably with what is found to exist in British Indian jails.

32. The following statement gives particulars about the prisoners in the Central Jail during the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
No.	CLASS OF PRISONERS.	REMAINING ON THE 5TH OF JUNE.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED, &C., FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE OF EACH CLASS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted .	301	38	339	497	57	554	798	95	893	522	52	574	276	43	319	312	3	350
2	Under trial .	49	7	56	639	101	740	688	108	796	615	104	749	43	4	47	42.25	7.67	19.92

33. The following are the details of the persons discharged:—

*Convicted Prisoners.*

Transferred to other jails . . . . .	33
Released on appeal . . . . .	14
Released on expiry of sentence . . . . .	385
Released on payment of fine . . . . .	117
Escaped . . . . .	...
Executed . . . . .	6
Died . . . . .	7
Released on account of sickness . . . . .	...
Released on account of good conduct . . . . .	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574</b>

*Under-trial Prisoners.*

Released . . . . .	406
Convicted and sentenced . . . . .	249
Transferred to other jails . . . . .	91
Escaped . . . . .	1
Died . . . . .	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>749</b>

34. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 350, the daily average sick 11.18, and death-rate .80 per cent.

35. *Mundlesur Jail.*—The balance of prisoners on the 5th June 1883 was 126. The number admitted into the jail during the year was 108, and 31 were received from other jails. Thus the total number amounted to 265. Of these, 88 were released, 14 died, and 3 were transferred to other jails. The balance left at the close of the year was 160. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 148, the daily average sick 14.35, and death-rate 9.44.

36. *Rampoora Jail.*—The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1883 was 77. The number received during the year was 41; 42 were received from other jails. Thus the total number of prisoners was 160. Of these, 106 were released, 1 escaped, and 1 died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 52. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 58; the daily average sick 34.4.

**Medical Department.**

37. The following extracts from the report submitted by the State Surgeon will show the working of the Medical Department for the Fuslee year 1293:—

“*Malhargunj Dispensary.*—This Dispensary continues under the efficient management of Mr. Govind Row Chasker. The number of patients treated during the year was 10,267. The growing utility of this institution is proved by the fact that a larger number of people resorted to it during the year to obtain medical relief.”

“*Rampoora Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated was 708, of whom 18 were in-door patients.”

“*Mahesur Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated was 3,305, of whom 15 were in-door patients.”

“*Khurgone Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated was 2,639.”

*"Kanode Dispensary."*—The number of patients treated was 1,513.

*"Vaccination."*—The number of vaccination cases during the year was 5,455, of which 4,842 were successful. Thus it will be seen that vaccination proved effectual in 93 per cent. of the total number of cases.

*"Foundling and Orphan Asylums."*—There were 5 children being taken care of in this useful institution. Soonderabai, the State Midwife, attended on 175 labour cases. She also looked after the orphans in the Foundling Asylum.

The general health of the city was good during the year. Cholera, however, appeared in the city during the latter part of July 1883, and continued for about five weeks. During this time there were 226 cases of attack, of which 132 proved fatal."

### Municipality.

38. Rao Sahab Ramchunder Vithul, the Vice-President of the Municipality, devoted, as usual, great attention to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Indore city, and the labours of the Municipality in this direction are gradually bearing good fruit.

39. The following figures show the receipts and charges of the Municipality during the year under review :—

<i>Receipts.</i>										R
Balance of last year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Trade Tax	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,162
House Tax	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,185
Drainage contribution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,185
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,513
Sirkar contribution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,120
TOTAL										44,161

<i>Charges.</i>										R
Establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,051
Fire-engines	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,425
Conservancy carts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,931
Construction of drains	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,338
Repairs of roads	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,936
Lighting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,117
Additional accommodation at the Municipal Stores	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,265
Compensation for property taken up	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,244
TOTAL										44,937

40. The charges thus exceeded the receipts by R176. Old drains were repaired to the extent of 4,000 feet, and 900 feet of new drains were constructed in the year.

41. Thirty-two thousand feet of metalled roads were repaired.

42. There were not many cases of fire, and in the few instances which occurred instantaneous relief was afforded by the fire-engines, which were kept ready in the city.

43. The sanitary precautions opportunely adopted by the Municipality prevented cholera from assuming a serious form.

### Postal Department.

44. The Postal Department of the State cost R8,013; while the revenue collected by it was R8,354, exclusive of the value of the service covers, which numbered 127,793. The postage on these service covers is estimated at R11,880. Many improvements were introduced in this Department in the year under review. Its efficient condition is creditable to the present Superintendent, Mr. Luchmon Rao Vithul.

### Police.

45. The strength of the Police during this year was 4,773.

### Survey Settlement.

46. During the year the survey of the following mahals was completed :—

(1) Mehidpoor.	(6) Manasa.
(2) Khurgone.	(7) Chundwasa.
(3) Rampoor.	(8) Raipoor.
(4) Bhanpura.	(9) Jirapore Machulpoor.
(5) Garote.	(10) Soonail Kothadce.

47. The settlement of the assessment based on the recent survey results was effected in the following mahals:—

(1) Soondersee.	(5) Manasa.
(2) Rampoor.	(6) Chundwasa.
(3) Garote.	(7) Raipoor.
(4) Nundwai.	(8) Jirapore Machulpoor.

#### Registration.

48. The number of documents received for registration and the amount of the fees realized are shown below:—

Places.	No. of Documents.	Amount of Fees.
		R
(1) City Indore . . . . .	235	3,850
(2) Zillah Indore . . . . .	50	330
(3) Zillah Rampoor . . . . .	81	514

The registration statements for Nimat-Nemawur for the year not having been received, the figures for that zillah have not been inserted above.

#### Khasgee.

49. The following information is supplied by the Khasgee Naib Deewan in connection with the administration of the Khasgee during the past Fuslee year.

50. The number of civil cases pending at the close of the Fuslee year 1293 was 94. The number of cases filed during the year was 331. Thus the total number of cases for disposal was 425; of these, 315 were disposed of during the year, and 110 remained in balance at the close of the year.

51. The year opened with a balance of 91 criminal cases on the file, and 1,425 cases were filed in the year. The total number of cases for disposal thus amounted to 1,516; of these, 1,412 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 104 at the close of the year.

52. The demand, collection, and balance of the Khasgee were as follows:—

	R
Demand . . . . .	6,37,067
Collection . . . . .	5,81,607
Balance . . . . .	<u>55,460</u>

#### Cotton Mills.

53. The following extract from Mr. Robert Fenwick, the manager of the Indore cotton mills, will show the working of the mills during the year 1293 Fuslee.

"The work has been satisfactorily carried on, the production being as follows:—

	lbs.
131,602½ pieces of cloth, weighing . . . . .	744,766
No 20s yarn . . . . .	69,148½
Total weight . . . . .	<u>813,914½</u>

"The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 53,897 pieces, making, with the production of the year, a total of 185,499½ pieces. The sales during the year were 107,055½ pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 78,444 pieces.

"The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 75,890 lbs., making, with the production of the year, 145,038½ lbs. The sales during the year were 106,107½ lbs., leaving a balance on hand, at the end of the year, of 38,931½ lbs.

"The outturn during the year under consideration was slightly curtailed owing to unforeseen casualties.

"The sales during the year were larger than in the previous year.

"The cloth seems to be well appreciated, but the purchasing power of the cloth merchants is limited, owing to several circumstances affecting the local market, chief among which may be mentioned the large investment in opium.

"Both the old mills and the new extension may now be considered at full work, though part of the machinery has always to be at a standstill, owing to the supply of cloth and yarn being greater than the demand of the local market."

#### Abkari.

54. His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to order the continuance of the existing gements for the sale of the Abkari farms of the Indore and the Mhow Circles for one year. The farms for the Fuslee year 1294 were, accordingly, sold in April last. The

amounts realised were R91,601 for the Indore Circle and R1,01,600 for the Mhow Circle. The figures for the Fuslee year 1293 were R88,001 and R87,400 respectively.

### Engineering Department.

55. The following extracts from the report submitted by Mr. Madhava Rao Venkatesh Lele, B.A., L.C.E., the State Engineer, will show the working of the Engineering Department:—

“There are only two or three works that call for any particular notice, and they are the Dusseiah Hall, begun about seven years ago; the Lalbagh Palace, begun two years ago; and the big ghauts on the city river, begun in the year before last. Of these, the first will be completed during this year. The first storey is almost complete, and only the finishing off remains to be done. R30,000 were expended on these works during the year under review. Owing to miscellaneous and unavoidable causes, the work has progressed very slowly. Various alterations have been made in the plan of the work, and many additional minor works connected with the main buildings have been completed.

“The Lalbagh Palace works have progressed very satisfactorily, the basement storey and the first floor being nearly finished. The basement work is entirely of coursed rubble and the first floor work of ordinary brick and mortar. It will be a building in the Mahomedan style of architecture, without high pretensions for architectural beauty; very heavy, massive and useful. It will be the first building of its kind in this part of the country, as it will have vaulted roofs more than 30 feet in span and 3 feet thick. It is to be carefully seen how such a work will stand in this climate. R40,000 were expended on this work during the last year, and it is estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees.

“The ghauts are nearly complete. The able Rampur Engineer, Mr. Ali Hussein Khan, has designed and is in charge of the work. These ghauts will be a veritable boon to the city people and an additional source of beauty to the city. They are being built by the orders of Their Highnesses the Masahibs, and they are sure to remain as their lasting memorials. The supply of water in the river near the ghauts being limited, a large reservoir is being made near them by excavating the ground between the two rivers which meet nearly opposite the ghauts. These ghauts too will, it is hoped, be completed during this year. R34,000 have been expended on these works from the Khasgee Department.

“Besides these three larger works, many smaller but more useful buildings have been constructed and repaired during the last year, at a total expenditure of R15,000. R33,500 have been sanctioned for an additional school-house, but the work has not been begun as yet owing to there being some difficulty in obtaining possession of the selected ground in the neighbourhood of the city Madrassa.

“Last year no new road was constructed. The existing roads from Indore to Betwa and Depalpur were repaired, and R17,000 and R8,000 have been sanctioned for and expended on the same. Petty repairs costing about R5,500 have been made on nearly all the kutchra and pukka roads near the city. R17,000 have been sanctioned for the repairs of the pukka road from Burwai to Mahesur, and nearly half the amount has been expended. The expenditure on irrigation works was R24,500, out of which R11,000 have been expended on the Sheerpur Tank.”

### The Press Department.

56. This Department executed 273 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 250 were Government, inclusive of the issues of the Sircar Gazette, and 23 were private.

57. The receipts and charges of this Department (approximately drawn) are as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		R
Value of printing work for the Government	.	4,420
Do. do. for private persons	.	80
Charges for private notices inserted in the Gazette	.	118
Subscription for the Gazette	.	43
Miscellaneous receipts	.	566
Estimated value of binding work	.	200
TOTAL		5,427
<i>Charges.</i>		
Establishment	.	3,834
Contingencies	.	200
Refund to the Treasury	.	731
TOTAL		4,765

## Season and Agriculture.

58. The rainfall at Indore during the monsoon of the Fuslee year was distributed as follows:—

Months.		Quantity. Inches.	
(1) June	1883	6	90
(2) July	"	7	49
(3) August	"	4	1
(4) September	"	4	48
(5) October	"	2	23
(6) November	"	0	0
(7) December	"	0	0
(8) January	1884	1	44
(9) February	"	0	11
(10) March	"	0	0
(11) April	"	0	0
(12) May	"	0	2
TOTAL		26	68

59. The rainfall during the year was below the average. The yield of poppy was nearly half as compared with that of the last year. The wheat, the jowaree, and the maize crops were fair; but the gram crop suffered from the effects of the cold that prevailed in the month of January. The yield of the sugarcane also was not good.

60. The following statement shows the prices which prevailed in the Indore city during the Fuslee year 1293:—

MONTH.	WHEAT PER MANEE.			GRAM PER MANEE.			RICE PER MANEE.			JOWAREE PER MANEE			REMARKS.
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	
1883.													
June . . .	15½	15½	0	13½	13¼	0	26	23	18	13¼	13	0	
July . . .	15½	15¼	15	13¼	13	12½	26	23	18	13	12½	12	
August . . .	15½	15¼	0	13¼	13½	0	26	22	18	11½	11¼	8½	
September . .	15	14½	14	13¾	13½	0	27	23	19	11¾	11	8	
October . . .	14	13¼	13½	13	12¾	12½	26	22	18	10	8½	7	
November . . .	13	12¾	11¾	12¾	12½	12	26	22	18	10	9	7	
December . . .	13	12¾	12¼	12	11¾	11½	26	22	18	10	9	7½	
1884.													
January . . .	13½	13	12¾	11½	11½	11	27	23	19	9	8½	8¼	
February . . .	13½	13¼	13	12	11¾	0	26	24	18	9½	9	8¾	
March . . .	12½	12	11½	10½	10	9¾	26	24	18	9	8¼	7¾	
April . . .	12	11¾	11¼	10¼	10	9½	26	24	18	8½	8¼	7¾	
May . . .	11¼	11	10½	10½	10¼	10	26	22	18	8½	8¼	7¾	
TOTAL .	164½	160¾	125½	147	143¾	88½	314	274	218	124	116½	90½	

## Revenue.

61. The demand, collection, and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows:—

YEAR.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	R	R	R
Fuslee 1292	73,88,400	61,89,900	11,98,500
" 1293	75,69,200	62,88,020	12,81,180

62. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below :—

*Receipts.*

No.	Sources,	Fuslee 1292.	Fuslee 1293.
		R	R
1	Land Revenue . . . . .	47,07,200	47,64,900
2	Customs . . . . .	7,84,900	7,38,600
3	Abkari . . . . .	1,40,800	1,41,100
4	Tributes . . . . .	1,58,500	1,58,000
5	Stamps . . . . .	46,200	49,000
6	Fines . . . . .	1,33,400	1,71,200
7	Interest . . . . .	9,18,900	9,96,600
8	Post Office . . . . .	7,500	7,500
9	Mint . . . . .	22,100	23,300
10	Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,68,900	5,19,000
	TOTAL . . . . .	73,88,400	75,69,200

*Charges.*

No.	Items.	Fuslee 1292.	Fuslee 1293.
		R	R
1	Palace . . . . .	13,08,700	11,19,300
2	Civil establishment . . . . .	9,03,500	9,04,900
3	Religious . . . . .	49,400	51,300
4	Charitable . . . . .	63,400	60,200
5	Army and Police . . . . .	19,09,500	19,57,200
6	Courts . . . . .	51,200	56,400
7	Jails . . . . .	29,900	27,700
8	Education . . . . .	46,400	44,300
9	Post Office . . . . .	12,200	12,900
10	Survey . . . . .	58,900	67,100
11	Public Works . . . . .	6,33,000	8,55,000
12	Hospitals . . . . .	29,500	29,200
13	Pensions . . . . .	27,600	27,600
14	Payment of Contingent . . . . .	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions . . . . .	1,84,300	1,99,800
16	Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,62,200	1,27,300
17	Interest . . . . .	1,93,200	1,93,200
	TOTAL . . . . .	58,82,000	58,52,500

*Miscellaneous.*

63. Many irrigational and other public works were executed by the District Revenue Officers, but a detailed account connected with them has not yet been received by the Durbar.

64. Throughout the whole year, Captain Mahomed Khan continued to be employed on the special duty of assisting the District Superintendent of Police, British Nimar, in the operations conducted for the apprehension of Tantia Bheel. But it is a matter for great regret that the combined efforts of the Durbar and the British Police have not yet been successful.

65. The Extradition Act has facilitated the work of giving and receiving offenders for trial, and its operation has proved beneficial both to the Native States and the British Government.

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

*The 15th September 1884.*

## APPENDIX B.

Dated Gulming, Kashmir, the 17th July 1884

From—COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY, on Special Duty in Kashmir,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1883-84.

2. I held charge of the office during the whole of the period under report; but early in April last I was appointed to officiate as Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir. The required statistics and returns having only just reached me, I trust that the delay in the submission of this report may be excused.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was deficient, only 19·15 inches; that for the previous year being 29·1, and the average 32 inches.

Early in the season rain fell in fair quantity, and the sowing of the crops was successfully effected. But for several weeks in July and August the rain ceased, and serious damage was caused. This was most severely felt in the northern districts of Bhind, Tuarghar, and Sikarwari, bordering the River Chambal. Here it is estimated that at least half of the rain crops was lost. This tract of country is singularly subject to drought. The Maharajah tells me that the rains fail about every fourth year. In Malwa matters were better; but the kharif harvest was below the average. A good fall of rain in September removed the alarm which was beginning to be felt; and the cold-weather crops in most parts of the State were fair.

4. *Public Health.*—In August cholera made its appearance in the Lashkar and the City of Gwalior, and continued until September 1883. Five hundred and seventy-four cases and 328 deaths were reported by the Durbar, but this is probably far below the mark. For the first time on record, while cholera existed in villages all around, the Cantonment of Morar entirely escaped. It seems only fair to attribute this remarkable immunity from the disease to the perfect sanitary arrangements existing in Morar. The exertions of General Dunham Massy and Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair have made Morar a model of cleanliness and order.

The Fortress of Gwalior was less fortunate than the Cantonment. There were 6 cases among the European garrison, of which 5 proved fatal. At the foot of the hill on which the Fortress stands lies the old City of Gwalior. Here a very violent and persistent type of cholera showed itself. All communication with the Fortress was through the old City, and to this may perhaps be traced the origin of the outbreak. In August a considerable portion of the Fort garrison was moved into camp, and thereafter no more cases occurred. Small-pox only appeared here and there, and was of a mild type.

5. *Distribution of British Troops.*—Below is a tabular statement showing the number and distribution of the British Forces:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	No. Regiments.	Strength.	No. Regiments.	Strength.	No. Batteries.	Strength.	No. Regiments.	Strength.	No. Regiments.	Strength.
<b>TROOPS OF THE LINE.</b> Morar Fortress Gwalior Sipri  <b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	1	303	3	365	1	656	2	1,192
	...	...	...	...	1	80	3 Cos.	319	...	...
	...	...	...	40	...	..	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	343	4	445	1 and 3 Cos.	975	2	1,192
Central India Horse, Gunah	...	..	1	497	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	2	840	4	445	1 and 3 Cos.	975	2	1,192

During the year the Morar garrison has been strengthened by the addition of a field battery. The 14th Bengal Lancers were replaced by the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and the 39th



Native Infantry by the 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Native Infantry. Brigadier-General Dunham Massy, Commanding Gwalior District, was, on completion of his tour of service, relieved in April by General Walker.

6. *Morar Registration*.—Seventy-one documents were registered, against 80 in 1882-83. Fees to the amount of Rs178 were realised.

7. *Morar Police*.—The Cantonment Magistrate reports well of the Police. Out of 82 cases of theft in Morar, detection of the offenders followed in 72. Of stolen property valued at Rs968, recovery was made to the extent of Rs629.

8. *Morar Public Works*.—The serai, to which reference was made last year, and a well lined with masonry and with a handsome carved stone canopy and platform, have been completed. These works were constructed under the personal direction of General Dunham Massy, and are only some of the many abiding evidences of the interest and care which he bestowed on the Cantonment.

9. *Morar Dispensary*.—Out-door patients to the number of 9,631 were treated in the charitable dispensary. Forty persons received in-door treatment, and subsistence and medicine were supplied gratis to all who needed it.

10. *Maharajah's Dispensaries*.—The Lashkar dispensary remains on the site the unsuitableness of which has been noticed in former reports. A statement follows showing the working of the Gwalior dispensaries :—

LOCALITY.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Vaccinations.	Cost.
<i>Under British Supervision.</i>					R s. p.
Lashkar Dispensary	.	4,473	8	35	2,925 15 2
Gunah "	.	4,445	34	955	2,053 9 3
Bhilsa "	.	6,451	17	955	860 0 0
TOTAL		15,369	59	1,945	5,839 8 5
<i>Not Under British Supervision.</i>					
Sipri Dispensary	.	1,079	5	...	390 5 1
Jawad "	.	7,562	26	17	2,186 2 0
Nimach "	.	1,170	1	~	..
TOTAL		9,811	32	17	2,576 7 1
GRAND TOTAL		25,180	91	1,962	8,415 15 6

A branch dispensary was opened at Nimach in April 1883. This is supplied with staff and medicines from Jawad. Attention was called last year to the backwardness of Gwalior in the matter of affording medical aid to the people. The expenditure and results under this head are unworthy of so great a State.

11. *Residency Jail*.—On 1st April 1883, 20 prisoners were in the Residency Jail, 119 were received during the year, and 13 remained on 31st March 1884. The prisoners were healthy. One of them, in the absence of proper supervision, committed suicide by jumping into the Jail well. On this account, and for other reasons, it was thought desirable to remove the entire Jail establishment. This was done by transferring them to the Morar Police, and replacing them by members of that force. The cost of the Jail establishment is Rs2,306-11.

12. *Extradition*.—The provisions of the Extradition Act were carried out as shown below :—

Number of persons made over by the Durbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	9
Number made over by Durbar on application	18
Total surrendered by Durbar	27
Number of persons surrendered to Durbar by British Civil and Political authorities without application	15
Number made over to Durbar on application	29
Total surrendered to Durbar	44

13. *Service of Summons.*—Two hundred and six summonses were received from British Courts. Of these 120 were duly served, 65 could not be served for various causes, and of 21 the result was not known. Thirty-four summonses were received from the Durbar, of which 13 were served, 20 could not be served, and 1 had not been returned at the close of the year.

14. *Mail Robberies.*—There was a case of mail robbery on 1st November 1883 on the Gwalior and Sipri road, the value of the contents of the mail bags being Rs57-12. A man suspected of being a party to this crime was arrested in Dhaulpur, and made over to the Durbar for trial. The result has not yet been communicated to this office. Meanwhile the Durbar has made good the value of the property plundered.

15. *Attacks on the Mail on Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—The mail cart on the Jhansi road was attacked on the 3rd October and 26th December 1883. In both instances the mail escaped plunder. In the latter case a European passenger received a severe blow from a stick. The Durbar was addressed in urgent terms regarding these outrages. It offered rewards of Rs200 and Rs500 respectively for the apprehension of the guilty persons. Some arrests have been made, but the result of the enquiry is not yet known. The arrangements for the protection of the mails have been greatly improved, the police posts on the road are increased in number and strength, and it may be hoped that there will be no further occurrence of these serious crimes. I satisfied myself by personal inspection of the improvement in the measures for protecting the mail between Gwalior and Gunah. On the Jhansi road a special cart containing four armed men, provided at the expense of the Durbar, now accompanies the mail.

16. *Robberies.*—Twenty cases of cattle-lifting and ordinary robbery, involving property valued at Rs3,054, were reported. In several instances stolen animals were recovered and restored to their owners.

17. *Dakaities.*—The Durbar reported 30 cases of dakaiti, implicating 574 persons. The value of the property carried off was Rs35,705, of which only Rs137 have been recovered. I have not heard that any of the criminals have been arrested.

18. *Explanation of Increase in Violent Crime.*—The partial failure of the rain crops, alluded to in paragraph 3, caused a considerable amount of distress in the districts affected, not only in Gwalior, but in our own adjacent territory, and in the neighbouring States of Dhaulpur, Bhurtpur, and Karauli. Numbers of people were thrown out of employ, and wandered about the country, living by their wits. The inevitable increase in crime consequent on such conditions followed. The record for the year must therefore be considered as exceptional. It must be added that the Maharajah has shown himself fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and has taken prompt and energetic measures accordingly.

19. *Poisoning and Infanticide.*—No case of infanticide or of robbery with strangling or poisoning has been reported during the year.

20. *Reward for Capture of Umrao Singh.*—In paragraph 20 of last year's report allusion was made to the capture of the notorious outlaw Umrao Singh. The promised reward was paid by the Durbar, and sent for distribution to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces. That officer, however, considered that no part of the reward had been earned by the British Police, and the money was therefore returned to the Durbar.

21. *Panwari Dakaiti in the Agra District.*—In December 1883 a serious dakaiti was committed in the village of Panwari, not far from Agra. With a view to concert measures for the suppression of this sort of crime, and for the detection and arrest of the offenders, Mr. Lambert, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and Colonel Stanley Clarke, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, visited Gwalior in January 1884. They had an interview with the Minister, who showed every desire to meet their wishes. As a result, the Gwalior Police Force on the Chambal was considerably strengthened; and a special officer was deputed, under the direct orders of the Durbar, to superintend the arrangements. He had orders to work promptly and cordially with the British and Dhaulpur authorities, and to afford every aid in the pursuit, detection, and capture of criminals.

22. *Irrigation Works in Gwalior Territory.*—Under instructions from the Government of India, enquiries were made from the Durbar as to the condition of existing irrigation works, and the desirability of extending and adding to them. Full information on this subject is promised, but has not yet been supplied. It is, however, reported that in the famine of 1877, 15,194 wells and 1,363 tanks were excavated or put into repair, at a cost to the State of Rs1,84,312. There is still much apathy in Native States on this subject, and a reluctance to spend money on works which have only a prospective value.

23. *Postal Department.*—From a report of the Postal Department it appears that

695,226 covers were received and 730,083 despatched during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittance by money orders) were R22,802. Of this, R6,432-2 represents the commission paid on money orders. The sale of ordinary postage stamps realised R14,013-2, and of service stamps R5,546-6. The discount allowed on the sale of ordinary postage stamps was R436-3. The total expenditure of the Department was R19,895.

24. *New Postal Arrangements proposed.*—Rai Saligram, Bahadur, C.I.S., Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, visited Gwalior in November 1883, with the object of obtaining the Durbar's consent to new Postal arrangements, including the delivery by the Gwalior Postal Service of parcels and registered letters received from British Post Offices, and *vice versa*; also the establishment of Money Order Offices at the principal trade centres in Gwalior. Though involving a considerable expenditure, these proposals were favourably received, and the matter was almost settled when I left Gwalior in April.

25. *Telegraph Department.*—The following returns for the year have been furnished by the Telegraph Department:—

Number of messages despatched from Morar, including Foreign . . . . .	4,779
Ditto from Gwalior Fortress . . . . .	396
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,175</b>
Number of messages received at Morar . . . . .	7,428
Ditto at Gwalior Fortress . . . . .	501
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>7,929</b>

The receipts amounted to R7,681-12-8. The expenditure was R14,358-2-10.

26. *Civil Justice.*—The following is a statement of the work done in the Civil Courts:—

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at close of 1882-83.	Filed during 1883-84.	Total.	Disposed of during 1883-84.	Pending at close of 1884-85.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Average duration of cases.
						R a. p.	R a. p.	Days. H.
Residency . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....
Morar Civil Court . . . . .	1	12	13	13	...	11,724 6 9	63 4 8	39 9
„ Small Cause Court . . . . .	5	233	237	231	6	10,319 10 7	4 15 10	11 3
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22,044 1 4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

An improvement in the despatch of business is shown in the returns; the average duration of suits in the District Court being this year 39 days 9 hours, and in the Small Cause Court 11 days and 3 hours, as against 41 days 10 hours and 18 days 2 hours in 1882-83. The average duration of suits is still too long; but this is mainly due to the difficulty of obtaining the punctual attendance of witnesses from Durbar districts.

There was only one appeal from the District Court to the Resident, in which the decision of the Lower Court was upheld.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—The statement below shows the working of the Criminal Courts:—

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		FILED DURING 1893-94.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1893-94.										Pending at close of 1893-94.	Number of Witnesses attending.	Average duration of Cases.		
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	DIS-CHARGED.		WHIP-PED.		FINED.		IMPRISONED.		TRANS-FERRED.					TOTAL.	
							Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				Persons.	Cases.
Residency . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. D.	
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar . . . . .	...	...	893	470	893	470	75	67	25	23	672	315	121	84	...	...	893	470	...	518 0'63	
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	893	470	893	470	75	67	25	23	672	315	121	84	...	...	893	470	...	518 ...	

The number of cases decided was 479, of which 183 were breaches of Cantonment rules. There was an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in a case tried under the Telegraph Act (I of 1876). The order of the Lower Court was quashed, and

the case ordered to be tried *de novo* under section 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were no appeals from, nor committals by, the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate during the year.

28. *Gwalior Treasury*.—The business done in the Treasury is shown below :—

	₹	a.	p.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1883 . . . . .	5,69,880	8	7
Receipts during the year . . . . .	38,89,805	10	6
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	44,59,686	3	1
Disbursed during the year . . . . .	36,83,197	4	4
<b>Balance on 31st March 1884</b> . . . . .	7,76,488	14	9

29. *Tributes and Contributions*.—The following tributes were received during the year and paid to the Gwalior Durbar :—

	Ch.	₹	a.	p.
Tullain rent for Fusli year 1939 . . . . .	85,172	0	0	
Naddigaon tribute for ditto . . . . .	13,153	13	6	
Sita Mhow „ „ . . . . .	51,480	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b> .	1,49,805	13	6	

30. *District Savings Bank*.—The following is a statement of the transactions of the District Savings Bank for 1883-84 :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		₹	a.	p.
Opening balance . . . . .		26,576	1	3
Deposits during year . . . . .		16,426	9	11
Interest . . . . .		861	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b> .		43,864	2	9
<i>Disbursements.</i>				
Deposits withdrawn . . . . .		21,117	5	1
<b>Balance on 31st March 1884</b> . . . . .		22,746	13	8

31. *Local Funds*.—The accounts of the Cantonment and Residency Local Funds are shown below :—

FUNDS.	Balance, 31st March 1883.	Receipts during 1883-84.	TOTAL.	Disbursements during 1883-84.	Balance, 31st March 1884.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Morar Cantonment Local Funds . . . . .	2,591 12 3	61,927 13 11	64,519 10 2	60,105 12 10	4,413 13 4
Sipri ditto ditto . . . . .	19,757 6 8	14,482 5 5	34,239 12 1	12,671 10 3	21,568 1 10
Gwalior Residency Cantonment Local Funds . . . . .	2,139 3 6	4,133 0 2	6,272 3 8	3,426 7 11	2,845 11 9
<b>TOTAL</b> .	24,489 6 5	80,543 3 6	1,05,031 9 11	76,203 15 0	28,527 10 11

32. *Roads in Gwalior*.—A report concerning the roads in Gwalior, furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, is herewith forwarded.

33. The Durbar has paid the sum of ₹2,65,329-11-8 during the year on account of arrears due and current contributions for roads in its territory. The amount of contribution to be paid annually in future is proposed to be ₹50,000; but the orders of the Government of India on this subject had not been received at the close of the year.

34. *Education*.—There is but slight improvement under this head. The returns furnished by the Durbar show 3,186 pupils in its schools against 2,938 last year. The total expenditure on education has been ₹2,141. Comment is needless.

35. There is no Government school at Morar, but there is one kept up by private subscriptions. This is inadequate to the wants of the place. A small school, also dependent on private support, has been started at Sipri during the year.

36. *His Highness the Maharajah*.—The health of His Highness the Maharajah of Sindia has been good. He visited Bithor and Cawnpur in order to bathe in the Ganges in August 1883. He also went to Agra for a few days in October 1883. My relations with the Maha-

rajah have been of the most friendly nature. His frank, straightforward manner, and readiness to listen to both sides of a question, render business transactions easy and pleasant. The social relations between His Highness and the Morar garrison were improved. His Highness has more than once visited the Cantonment, and in February he entertained the community at a ball given in his Palace at the Lashkar. The Maharajah, as usual, was frequent in his attendance at the field manœuvres of the British troops.

37. *Visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.*—Sir Alfred Lyall passed through Gwalior on 4th February 1884, and during his short stay was the guest

*Note.*—The karbari has assured me that the injured persons have been duly compensated by the Durbar.

of the Maharajah, who visited the Lieutenant-Governor in his camp. During the interview His Highness spontaneously expressed to His Honour his desire to waive all claims to compensation in regard to the Bichpuri affair.

38. *Visits of Agent to the Governor-General.*—Gwalior was visited by the Agent to the Governor General in August and November 1883.

39. *Visit of Maharaj Rana of Dhaulpur.*—In the latter month His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dhaulpur came to Gwalior by invitation of the Maharajah, who met the young Prince at the station and entertained him most hospitably. This establishment of friendly relations between the two Chiefs cannot but tend to a better feeling in business transactions. This is a matter of some importance. It has already been noted\* that the ravines of the

Chambal on the Gwalior and Dhaulpur borders are infested by dakaits, who pass from State to State to avoid capture. The hunting down of these criminals can only be effected by the cordial mutual efforts of the Durbars concerned. Hence the removal of friction between Gwahor and Dhaulpur is of public advantage.

The usual tabular statements are enclosed.

## NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT.

### GWALIOR DIVISION.

#### *General Remarks.*

The buildings and roads under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division on the 1st April 1884 were as follows :—

#### I.—MILITARY.

Imperial buildings in the Central India Horse lines at Goona.

#### II.—CIVIL.

Imperial buildings in the Cantonments of Morar, Jhansi, Sipri, and Goona, including the old and new Post Offices, and the Residency at Morar.

#### III.—COMMUNICATIONS, IMPERIAL.

	Miles.
<i>Agra and Bombay Road</i> from the Ootungun River in the 20th mile to the Parbattee River in the 230th mile from Agra . . . . .	210
<i>Gwalior and Jhansi Road</i> , including Phoolbagh Road : . . . . .	61
<i>Jhansi and Sipri Road</i> . . . . .	61
<i>Fort Road</i> from Morar to Gwalior Fort . . . . .	3½
<i>Red Road</i> from near the 2nd mile-post of Fort Road to 71st mile of Agra and Bombay Road . . . . .	3
<i>Post Office Road</i> leaving the Red Road in the 5th mile and joining the A and B Road in 72nd mile at the old Gwalior Post Office . . . . .	1
<i>Agra Loop-line</i> branching from Fort Road near Morar Railway Station, and running to the Agra and Bombay Road near the old Residency in 69th mile . . . . .	5
<i>Sipri Loop-line</i> from 7th mile Jhansi Road to Agra and Bombay Road 80th mile . . . . .	5
The total length of Imperial Roads is . . . . .	352

#### IV.—COMMUNICATIONS, LOCAL.

<i>Gwalior and Etawah Road</i> from the Fort Road near the new Gwalior Post Office to the Chumbul River . . . . .	59
The aggregate length of all the roads in the Division is . . . . .	411½

*Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road in the Division is, for constructive

purposes, divided into two sub-divisions: the first or *Lushkur* Sub-Division (to which also belong all the minor roads except Fort Road) extending from the Ootungun River in the 19th mile from Agra to the end of the 108th mile; and the *Sipri* Sub-Division from that point to the south bank of the Parbuttee River.

As regards traffic, the most important section is that from the 63rd mile to the 143rd mile at Sipri. From the 63rd mile the traffic in building-stone, which is obtained from the Banmor quarries, is very considerable, and a large portion of it passes along the Agra Loop-line into Morar. From the Lushkur to Sipri the general traffic in grain and seeds, &c., is very great, and has largely increased during the last official year, owing partly to the increased facilities of through carriage to ports for export, and partly due to the largely increased demand from other parts where there is drought and scarcity. For a considerable time there were not less than from 1,000 to 1,300 carts passing up and down that portion of the road, besides large convoys of pack-bullocks, &c. The natural consequence was that the metalled road surface, which is only 12 feet in width and has had little done to it for the last six years, was very much broken up, and was only with great expense and continuous attention kept in even passable order.

I am quite convinced that under existing circumstances the present width of the road, 12 feet, is quite insufficient to bear the traffic, and I would strongly recommend, as I have already done officially (see my No. 42, dated 11th February 1884), that the metalled surface should be widened to 15 feet. In the estimate for annual renewal for 1884-85 submitted for sanction, provision has been made for this width. On the portion between Sipri and Goona the traffic is not so great, and the present width of 9 feet will probably be sufficient. Between Goona and Parbuttee the traffic is inconsiderable. From the 63rd mile to Agra the traffic is comparatively little and very local in its character, and I would recommend the width be reduced from 12 feet to 9 feet. The Rivers Chumbul and Parbuttee are unbridged, and during the rains the traffic is ferried across.

The ferry over the Chumbul near Dholepur as well as the bridge-of-boats is now maintained by Chait Ram, who in 1883-84 obtained a 3-years' contract for farming the tolls under these conditions.

Over the Parbuttee there exists a low causeway which does not extend from bank to bank, but which during the dry months, November to June, answers the purpose very well. During the rains, however, the temporary roads along both banks of the river, connecting the main road with the causeway, are partially washed away, and traffic is greatly interrupted, as the local ferry is of little use.

Mr. Grant in his annual report for 1881-82 has particularly noted the impediments to digging kunkur thrown in the way by local officials, "and I would mention that these impediments have since then much increased. Much correspondence on this subject has passed, but no satisfactory arrangement has yet been come to. The Resident at Gwalior has more than once stated that kunkur and moorum may be dug from Bunjur lands." This even in many cases the local officials interfere with, and imprison and otherwise punish labourers engaged on the work. They do not admit that there is any waste ground anywhere even in the beds of nullas.

*Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—The next road in importance is the Gwalior and Jhansi Road joining Morar and Gwalior with the City and Cantonment of Jhansi and the grain-producing country further south. At present the traffic in grain and other seeds is very great, and the traffic is also greatly increased by the conveyance of materials for the construction of the "Jhansi and Manickpur" State Railway. Where the whole of the traffic converges near Gwalior the road has suffered very much, and arrangements have been made for widening the road to 15 feet, and laying down a fresh coat of metal on the first 11 miles during next rainy season. I would recommend, however, that another track be made from the end of the *mall road* at Morar crossing the Morar River and joining the present Gwalior and Jhansi Road in the 11th mile. The length of new road to be made is 6 miles, and the saving in distance would be 3 miles. This line has been surveyed and levelled. With the exception of the Morar River there is little drainage crossed, and a few small causeways would suffice. The crossing at the Morar River would only require to have the approaches improved and the sandy bed cleared once a year to make it passable at all times, except during the rains. I would strongly recommend this road being made. The distance will be much shortened, and the present road will be relieved of a considerable part of the traffic: empty carts invariably pass along this route. The total cost of the work would not exceed ₹12,000.

*Gwalior and Etawah Road.*—This road connects Gwalior with Etawah and the North-West,

and, with the exception of the two inspection bungalows at *Bhind* and *Phoop*, has been completed. The estimate for the bungalow at *Bhind* has been sanctioned, and the work will be commenced as soon as funds are allotted.

The traffic on this road is not great; but the whole is a dry, treeless one, and the sandstone and kunkur, with which most of it is metalled, does not last long. Great hindrance to traffic is caused by the steep banks and deep gravelly bed of the Koaree River in the 52nd mile. During the rains this river is a wide one, and quite impassable except by the local ferry-boat, which is now in an unsafe condition. In the dry season there is little water. I would recommend that the north approach, which is very steep, should be at once made more easy.

*Jhansi and Sipri Road.*—The greater part of this road is unmetalled. The metalled portions are from Sipri to Mitlonee, 19 miles, and Jhansi to Ruxsa, 8 miles—27 miles in all. The traffic has greatly increased since the construction of the “Jhansi-Manickpur” Railway was begun. The greater part of the traffic consists of building-stone and charcoal, and the average number of carts passing along the road since February has been about 400. The building-stone traffic is increasing. The unmetalled portion of the road has therefore been much cut up, and repairs are impossible owing to the absolute want of water throughout nearly the entire length of the road. It is probable that when the “Jhansi-Manickpur” Railway has been opened for traffic, the carriage of grain, &c., from Sipri to Jhansi will greatly increase, and that it will be necessary to metal the road throughout.

The causeway over the Kaleepaharee River has been completed this year, and the only obstruction to traffic that now remains is the Mahowur River, for which an estimate has been submitted for sanction.

The inspection bungalow at Denara is very small and of a temporary nature. As there are many visitors from Jhansi, especially during the cold season, for sporting purposes, it would be advisable to build a larger and more permanent building at Denara.

The present dāk bungalow establishment and furniture at Kurrara might be transferred to Denara.

*Minor Roads.*—The minor roads, called the *Fort Road*, the *Red* and *Post Office Roads*, the *Agra Loop-line* and the *Sipri Loop-line*, are, though short, important lines of communication, and the traffic along them is very considerable. The Sipri loop-line, which has a metalled width of 12 feet, has suffered very much from greatly increased cart traffic along it during the last six months.

The funds allotted for renewal of metal, repairs and general maintenance of these roads, are insufficient to keep them in really good order, the average per mile for all purposes being  $\frac{1,14,000}{411} = \text{R}277$ .

The part of the road between Gwalior and Sipri has been so neglected for several years that in January last it was almost impassable. It has been necessary to devote a very large proportion of this year's funds to that part of the road at the cost of other roads which are also much in need of extensive repairs.

*Establishments.*—In September 1883 the charge of the Division was made over by Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to Mr. Robert Ewing, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, who is now in charge. Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, held charge of the Division from 25th April to 11th June 1884. During the year the only other changes in the Division were the transfer of Mr. Allen, 4th grade clerk, to the Examiner's Office, and the appointment of Mr. Shoshee Bhoshun, 4th grade clerk, Mhow Division, to be head clerk of the Division.

Mr. David, clerk, 5th grade, transferred to Neemuch Division.

Mr. Holman promoted to 5th grade clerk.

Mr. Heera Lal transferred to the Division from Neemuch Division.

ROBERT EWING,  
Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

MORAR,  
The 6th May 1884.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

## Gwalior Division.

## Narrative Progress Report for the year 1883-84.

Budget Item.	NAME OF WORK.	Estimated Amount.	Outlay to 31st March 1884.	Allocation for 1883-84.	Outlay in 1883-84.	REMARKS.
	<b>ORIGINAL WORKS.</b>					
	<b>COMMUNICATIONS.</b>					
	<i>Estimate No. 406 of 1882-83.</i>					
	Digging catch-water drains in the 14th mile, Gwalior and Jhansi Road.	1,094	1,054	490	450	Completed.
	Minor works under Rs500 each . . . . .	...	30	30	30	
		1,094	1,084	520	480	
	<b>REPAIRS.</b>					
	<b>COMMUNICATIONS.</b>					
	<i>Estimate No. 223 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Maintaining Gwalior and Jhansi Road . . . . .	5,300	5,298	5,300	5,298	Completed.—The first 8 miles of this road are rough, but the remainder is in fair order. Arrangements have been made for widening the first 12 miles from 12 to 15 feet on account of the greatly increased traffic.
	<i>Estimate No. 226 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Maintaining Jhansi and Sipri Road . . . . .	1,500	1,470	1,500	1,470	The usual annual maintenance was carried on from month to month. The unmetalled portion has suffered much during the last six months from the traffic, which has greatly increased since work was commenced on the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway.
	<i>Estimate No. 223 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Maintaining Gwalior and Etawah Road . . . . .	4,000	3,999	4,000	3,999	The usual maintenance was carried on throughout the year.



## Narrative Progress Report for the year 1883-84—continued.

Budget Item.	NAME OF WORK.	Estimated Amount.	Outlay to 1st March 1884.	Alloiment for 1883-84.	Outlay in 1883-84.	REMARKS.
	REPAIRS—contd.					
	COMMUNICATIONS—contd.					
	<i>Estimate No. 224 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Maintaining Agra and Bombay Road . . . .	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	The maintenance of that portion of this road between Gwalior and Sipri has been very expensive this year owing to the excessive traffic and to the fact that many of the miles have had nothing done to them for the last six years.
	<i>Estimate No. 318 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Jhansi and Sipri Road . . . .	1,970	1,859	1,970	1,859	Completed.
	<i>Estimate No. 662 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Agra and Bombay Road, from Ootungun to Purbittes.	32,031	23,289	23,081	23,289	Completed. A renewal coat of metal has been provided for many of those miles which are urgently in need of it.
	<i>Estimate No. 299 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Red and Post Office Road . . . .	633	559	633	559	Completed.
	<i>Estimate No. 293 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Sipri Loop-line . . . . .	860	1,251	1,251	1,251	Ditto.
	<i>Estimate No. 379 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Gwalior and Etawah Road . . . .	8,585	8,166	8,585	8,166	Ditto.
	<i>Estimate No. 378 of 1883-84.</i>					
	Metal Collection, Gwalior and Jhansi Road . . . .	12,711	10,499	11,500	10,499	Ditto.
	<i>Estimate No. 664 of 1883-84.</i>				811	Ditto.
	Collecting Road Metal for the 1st Section, Gwalior and Jhansi Road.	819	811			

<i>Estimate No. 362 of 1883-84.</i>									
Metal Collection, Fort Road . . . . .	1,826	1,772	1,826	1,772	1,826	1,772	Ditto.		
<i>Estimate No. 361 of 1883-84.</i>									
Metal Collection, Agra Loop-line . . . . .	1,482	1,508	1,482	1,508	1,482	1,508	Ditto.		
<i>Estimate No. 246 of 1883-84.</i>									
Consolidation of Metal, Sipri Loop-line . . . . .	629	628	629	628	629	628	Ditto.		
<i>Estimate No. 248 of 1883-84.</i>									
Consolidation of Metal, Agra and Bombay Road, from Ootungun to the Parbuttee.	14,706	11,818	14,787	11,818	14,787	11,818	Arrangements were made for consolidating the whole of the metal collected at road-side, but owing to deficient rainfall it was found impossible to complete the work; the few miles and portions of miles that remain will be consolidated during 1884-85.		
<i>Estimate No. 249 of 1883-84.</i>									
Consolidation of Metal, Gwalior and Etawah Road . . . . .	3,358	2,557	2,558	2,557	2,558	2,557	This was all completed at a low rate mostly by the steam road-roller, which worked very well, notwithstanding the deficient rainfall.		
<i>Estimate No. 251 of 1883-84.</i>									
Consolidation of Metal, Jhansi and Sipri Road . . . . .	929	1,615	929	1,615	929	1,615	Completed.		
<i>Estimate No. 252 of 1883-84.</i>									
Consolidation of Metal, Gwalior and Jhansi Road . . . . .	3,416	2,424	2,437	2,424	2,437	2,424	Ditto.		
<i>Estimate No. 560 of 1883-84.</i>									
A—Repairs to Bridges and Culverts, Agra and Bombay Road . . . . .	2,965	2,460	2,465	2,460	2,465	2,460	Ditto.		

## Narrative Progress Report of the year 1883-84—concluded.

Budget Item.	NAME OF WORK.	Estimated Amount.	Outlay to 31st March 1884.	Alloiment for 1883-84.	Outlay in 1883-84.	
	REPAIRS— <i>contd.</i>					
	COMMUNICATIONS— <i>contd.</i>					
	<i>Estimate No. 533 of 1883-84.</i>					
	A—Repairs to Dak Bungalows, Agra and Bombay Road .	767	668	668	668	Completed.
	<i>Estimate No. 534 of 1883-84.</i>					
	A—Repairs to Inspection Bungalows, Agra and Bombay Road .	1,413	1,137	1,118	1,137	Ditto.
	Minor Works under Rs500 each . . . . .	6,429	4,904	6,329	4,904	Ditto.
	TOTAL REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS .	...	...	1,08,054	1,03,788	
	DEPOSITS:					
	ORIGINAL WORKS.					
	COMMUNICATIONS.					
	<i>Estimate No. 12 C. of 1877-78 and No. 23 C. of 1878-79.</i>					
	Earthwork . . . . .	38,596	38,596		...	Completed, with the exception of the Inspection Bungalows at Blind and Phoop, for which special sanction will be asked.
	Metalling . . . . .	92,353	83,084		...	
	Road Chowkeys . . . . .	16,970	13,373		...	
	No fund for Blind Bungalow . . . . .	...	...		...	
	Mile-stones . . . . .	386	700	3,000	...	
	Inspection House . . . . .	1,036	1,034		...	
	Canseways . . . . .	8,247	8,277		...	
	Bridges and Culverts . . . . .	56,731	56,910		2,074	

<i>Estimate No. 140 of 1883-84.</i>		4,803	4,246	2,000	4,246	Completed in February 1884.—This will be a great boon to traffic, as the river was quite impassable during the rains.
Constructing a causeway over the Kalepahnaree River, 23rd mile, Jhansi and Sipri Road.						
<i>Estimate No. 507 of 1883-84.</i>		1,156	937	1,156	937	These have been completed and will be sufficient to pass flood waters over the road without damage to the roadway or interruption to the traffic.
Repairing breaches in the Agra and Bombay Road, mile 76 to 78						
TOTAL ORIGINAL WORKS, COMMUNICATIONS		...	...	6,156	7,857	
REPAIRS.						
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Estimate No. 105 of 1883-84.</i>		6,876	2,430	6,876	2,430	A contract for the maintenance of the Chumbul River bridge and ferry on the Agra and Bombay Road was entered into with Chait Ram for three years. This contract binds him to maintain the bridge and ferry in good condition.
Constructing and maintaining Chumbul Bridge, Agra and Bombay Road.						Completed.
Minor Works under Rs500 each . . . . .		188	150	188	150	
TOTAL REPAIRS, COMMUNICATIONS		...	...	7,064	2,580	
TOOLS AND PLANT.						
Constructing seven ferry boats for the Chumbul River, Agra and Bombay Road.		7,679	7,646	7,679	7,646	Completed.
Minor Works under Rs500 each . . . . .		91	103	91	103	Ditto.
TOTAL TOOLS AND PLANT		7,770	7,749	7,770	7,749	

ROBERT EWING,  
Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

—Dated the 7th May 1884.



## APPENDIX C.

No. 567A., Dated Bhopal Agency, S<sup>h</sup>ore, 8th June 1884

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopal,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Administration Report for this Agency for the year 1883-84, in reference to the States and districts enumerated in the margin.

<i>Names of States.</i>	<i>Indore Districts.</i>	<i>Guaranteed Holdings.</i>
(1) Bhopal.	(1) Zeerapore.	(1) Soothalia.
(2) Rajgarh.	(2) Machulpore.	(2) Tuppa.
(3) Nursingarh.	(3) Gogronoe.	(3) Agra Burkhera.
(4) Bhabhupore.	(4) Nimawar.	(4) Ramgarh.
(5) Korwaie.		(5) Kanerkhera.
(6) Muxoodungarh.	<i>Tonk District.</i>	(6) Kamalpore.
(7) Mahomedgarh.	(1) Seronj and dependencies.	(7) Dhabla Chosi.
(8) Basoda.		(8) Dhabla Dheer.
(9) Pathari.		(9) Dariakheri.
		(10) Khuree.
<i>Gwalior Districts.</i>	<i>Dhar and Dewas Districts.</i>	(11) Jhalera.
(1) Bhalesa.	(1) Sarungpore.	(12) Heerapore.
(2) Basoda.	(2) Larawut.	(13) Khanjura.
(3) Shoojawulpore.		(14) Jabra Bheel.
(4) Sonkutch.		(15) Jabra.
		(16) Peepla Nuggur.
		(17) Doogree.

## General Observations.

2. The health of these districts has been good throughout the past year; only one short-lived epidemic of cholera appeared which affected the towns of Shoojawulpore, Sarungpore, and Jawur, but the disease did not spread eastward.

3. The only death among the ruling Chiefs during the year has been that of the Jaghirdar of Doogree, the Pindara Madar-Bux; he has been succeeded by his grandson Khuda Buksh.

4. The return in the margin notes the rainfall for the year, month by month; it has been

Name of Month.	RAINFALL.		
	Inches	Tenths.	Cents.
April 1883	1	4	7
May "	9	...	...
June "	13	...	...
July "	6	4	7
August "	17	...	6
September "	2	...	3
October "	...	...	...
November "	2	...	5
December "	...	...	...
January 1884	...	...	...
February "	...	...	...
March "	...	...	...
TOTAL	51	...	8

in excess of the average fall for the past ten years, which is 47 inches 2 tenths, and moreover it was distributed so seasonably that the harvests have been abundant. That of wheat, on which the prosperity of the eastern districts depends, has been, in both quality and quantity, quite exceptionally good.

5. The marginal note shows the present district selling rates of the principal grains

Description of Grains.	Weight in Government Seers.	
Wheat	32	} Per Government rupee.
Gram	40	
Jowar	50	
Rice	15	

locally produced; such low prices have been rarely known for many years past, and after the opening of the Bhopal State Railway will in all probability never recur.

6. I have ascertained that the ryots in the wheat-growing districts of this Agency are learning the advantage of extending the sowings of that kind of wheat for which there is foreign demand.

7. The Native State Governments in this Agency, which are poppy-growers, have submitted returns of the sowings of the year as compared with the previous twelve months. The result is noted in the margin. An increase of 6.29 per cent. is alleged, but it is difficult to understand that such increase could obtain in a year of abnormally low prices and restricted opium export. Enquiry, when on tour, and from the local merchants, confirms the belief that the area sown *was less*, perhaps by one eighth. The outturn of this year's crop was about one fourth less than the average.

4,664 bighas.

8. The Bhopal State Railway is approaching completion; the laying of the rails will be completed this month.

9. The two new railway feeder roads as per margin, to the construction of which the Native States have contributed, are being pushed on by the Executive Engineer in charge. Should the traffic justify the measure, the Chiefs concerned would doubtless increase the utility and materially lessen the cost of maintenance of these roads by providing funds for tram rails, over which the produce of their States could be more cheaply conveyed to the rail, even though only bullock traction were first used.

1. Indore, Dewas, Sonkutch, Sehore.
2. Beora, Nursingarh, Sehore.

10. It is with much gratification I am able to record in the marginal list the names of the ruling Chiefs within my political charge who have consented within the past year to abolish the levy of transit tax on the roads passing through their respective States. Her Highness the Begum has not yet sanctioned the abolition of this noxious impost on trade, but Her Highness promises to reconsider the question after the financial strain caused by her railway contribution has ceased. There remain also still

burdened certain roads passing through districts belonging to the States of Indore, Tonk, and Dewas.

11. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk has viewed favourably the proposal to establish a dispensary within the large town of Seronj; and Her Highness the Begum has placed a hospital assistant at the services of the population of the large suburb of Jehangirabad outside the city of Bhopal, and is considering the proposal to arrange for a dispensary at Ashta, a large town in a conspicuous position on the new road to Indore, to be placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The town of Shoojawulpore, capital of the pergunnah of the same name, once a British possession, is in great need of a dispensary, but hitherto His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's support for the institution has not been won.

12. During the year under review the supervision of the predatory tribe of Moghias who are living within the Bhopal Agency has been undertaken by Captain Martelli, the Superintendent, and the rules for their control have been accepted by the Chiefs, who have also promised co-operation. It is too early yet to anticipate results, but my interview with the leading members of the community makes me think that we need not despair of some measure of success in our efforts to settle the tribe, whose members as a class are not worse than others with whom we have prevailed and induced to give up a bad mode of livelihood inherited from their forefathers. These endeavours would be certainly aided were the ranks of the local corps thrown open to the young men of the caste, who, if enlisted in a separate company, would not lose in comparison of physique with the foreigners with which the Bhopal Battalion is filled, for our local Moghias or Bagrees are fine-looking men with the qualities of audacity and resource, combined with remarkable walking powers, and they are accustomed to the use of fire-arms.

13. The services of Thuggi Inspector Abdul Sumud have been valuable; with his assistance twenty noted dacoits have been brought to justice and received life sentences.

14. Captain Yate, the Boundary Officer, has adjusted 45\* disputes, including 61 villages, during the working season. Ninety per cent. of the whole of the settlements were either accepted on the spot, or mutually arranged under his directions, to the satisfaction of the States.

(\* *Vide* separate report, Appendix No. III.)

### Justice.

15. *Civil*.—Three hundred and seventy-seven suits of the aggregate value of Rs4,582-9-9 were disposed of during the year.

16. *Criminal*.—Two hundred and nineteen cases were tried in the Courts of the Political Agent, and Superintendent of Sehore; of the 329 persons concerned, 153 were discharged and 176 convicted and punished.

17. The Superintendent of Sehore, Mr. Ahmed Hoosein, has carried on local and judicial duties to my satisfaction; he has assisted me in district work also.

18. *Jail*.—The daily average number of prisoners was 46.63, and the total annual average charge per head was Rs40-3-7, being the cost of maintenance including the establishment.

19. *Registration*.—One hundred and sixty-two deeds were registered, and Rs715 realised.

### Education.

20. The head mistress of the girls' school has been obliged to go home on six months' medical certificate. Mrs. Pettigrew, the telegraph master's wife, carries on the school during

the absence of Mrs. Mears. The daily average attendance of the boys' High School, presided over by Mr. Mears, has been 250·05 as compared with 313·94 for the last year; the total average number on the books is 298·32.

21. It is proposed to institute a higher oriental classical class than at present exists with especial reference to proficiency in Arabic and Persian, with regard to which I have addressed you separately. Her Highness the Begum, one of our chief contributors, takes a personal interest in the matter. This can be achieved by a little re-arrangement of classes and masters, and thereby we shall be more in sympathy with the better class of Mahomedan families, few of whose sons attend our school at present.

### Public Works.

22. The roads within and without the town of Sehere have been kept in fair order. Public buildings have been repaired, and the construction of the new Kotwalee buildings has been recommenced.

\* Appendix No. V.

A note drawn up by the Executive Engineer on the progress of the roads in his charge is appended.\*

The water-supply of the station is in the hot season almost entirely dependent on our river reservoir; it has been very much improved by the widening of the river and raising of the bund.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries.

#### List of Dispensaries.

1. Sehere.
2. Bhopal.
3. Beora.
4. Bhelsa.
5. Nursingarh.
6. Korwale.
7. Khilchipore.
8. Muxoodungarh.

23. The marginal list notes the names of the towns wherein dispensaries have been founded and which are supported by the Native State Governments wherein they are situated.

24. The statement in the margin shows the annual cost of each institution, the annual

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Annual cost.	Annual attendance.	Daily average attendance.	Average charge per head.
	<i>R a. p.</i>			<i>R a. p.</i>
Sehere Dispensary . . . . .	939 12 10	6,294	51·88	0 2 6
Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal . . . . .	2,810 5 5	12,610	143 8	0 3 6
Beora Dispensary . . . . .	851 14 2	3,397	34 8	0 3 6
Bhelsa . . . . .	860 0 0	6,451	46·0	0 1 10
Nursingarh . . . . .	565 0 11	3,007	24·7	0 3 0
Korwale . . . . .	572 3 4	2,382	25·8	0 3 10
Khilchipore . . . . .	590 14 9	2,731	25·7	0 3 8
Muxoodungarh . . . . .	614 8 6	2,257	18 8	0 4 4
TOTAL . . . . .	7,884 11 11	59,059	372·38	0 3 3

attendance, the daily average attendance, and the average charge per head.

The total of the vaccine operations has been 6,118, of which 4,594, or 75·09 per cent., is reported successful.

25. Surgeon Dane relieved Surgeon-Major Allen of the administra-

tive medical charge of the dispensaries and of the Political Agency on the 21st October 1883. His report of the working of these institutions for the year ending 31st December 1883 has already been forwarded to you. Since then the number of patients and operations at the Sehere Bhopal hospitals has very much increased as compared with the same months last year.

6. The Bhopal Durbar employs Hakims, not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, to carry out vaccination in the districts; it has been reported that there has been performed thereby 6,607 vaccine operations.

7. Hospital Assistant Wali Mahomed, in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital in the town of Bhopal, is well spoken of for the energy and skill with which he carries on his duties in the institution.

### Post Offices.

28. New Post Offices in the towns named in the margin have been opened during the year, and postage stamps of the value of R6,478 have been sold at the Sehere Treasury.

1. Muxoodungarh.
2. Senwas.
3. Oodéypura.
4. Raesein.

*Mail Robberies.*—There has been one mail robbery within the year.

### Telegraphs.

29. Telegraph stamps to the value of R3,062·1 have been purchased during the year from the local Treasury, and the table as per margin shows the number of messages despatched from the offices within the Agency.

1. Sehere . . . . . 780
2. Bhopal . . . . . 851
3. Beora . . . . . 533



### Archæology.

30. Mr. F. Fleet, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service and Archæological Department, visited Bhopal and the districts for the purpose of copying inscriptions connected with the ancient Gupta dynasty. Her Highness the Begum rendered much assistance and permitted valuable inscribed copper-plates belonging to herself to be taken away to be deciphered. They have since been returned.

### Native States.

31. *Bhopal*.—The payment of Her Highness the Begum's contribution of 50 lakhs of rupees for the construction of the Bhopal State Railway will be completed at the close of this month, and the Engineer-in-Chief reports that the line will be ready for traffic on the 1st of August. Her Highness takes a strong personal interest in this line, which connects her capital with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi, and seems to thoroughly grasp the great benefit that will arise when her districts are brought into communication by rail with the seaboard.

32. The extension from Bhopal to Jhansi *via* Bhelsa is eagerly anticipated, and I have been often questioned regarding the probable time of commencement of the work. The prominent mention of its utility and urgency before the parliamentary committee has been a source of gratification, and hope that there will be no further delay, for Her Highness is quite aware that, apart from the benefit to her districts, the financial success of her own line depends on the extension.

The extension on leaving the capital will pass for the distance of upwards of 30 miles through one of Her Highness's wheat-producing districts and close under the famous hill whereon stand the world-famed Buddhist Topes of Sanchi, at which place Her Highness has promised to erect and furnish a bungalow for the use of the travellers to the shrine. From Bhelsa turning to the northward, the rail will bisect the districts of Maharajah Scindia and pass on to British Saugor and Lalitpur.

Scindia's country comprises some of the finest of our wheat-producing districts, through which I passed last cold weather amid plains of waving corn-fields, in extent many thousand square miles. Owing to the favourable season and greatly extended cultivation during the last few years, the sight was a most remarkable one, and gave certain assurance of good dividends and rapid increase to local prosperity resulting from an outlet for produce.

33. Syed Mahomed Razakhan, who was appointed Minister of the State of Bhopal last year, appears to give satisfaction, and is well thought of by Her Highness.

34. The crime of cattle-lifting has certainly not decreased, and when passing through the wild and rugged frontier pergunnahs of Her Highness's territories, I ascertained that considerable loss and suffering through this means was entailed upon the villagers, and I fear that, until some change is made in the rules in force in Central India for international prevention and detection of cattle-lifting, there can be little improvement. On discussing the matter with Her Highness, she expressed her dissatisfaction with the present system, which presses most hardly on the more settled classes and better administered districts of Bhopal, and I promised to address you when better informed on the subject.

35. *Rajgarh*.—The administration is fairly well carried on; the young Chief takes a personal interest in the details, and is as efficiently and honestly supported by the Nazim Munshi Hyder Khan as his father and grandfather had been. During the year the State subscription towards the support of the Beora dispensary has been raised, increasing the utility of this popular institution situated on an important highway of traffic. The progress of vaccination within the State has also been stimulated by an extra grant. The Chief has also, in memory of his father, the late Rajah, given a handsome sum of money towards the improvement of the water-supply in this station. A very great and general benefit has been the result, adding considerably to the health and convenience of all, but more especially the poorer members of our community.

36. The instalment of the State contribution towards the construction of the Beora-Nursingh-Sehore road, amounting to Rs5,000, has been paid up, and a survey has been made of a projected prolongation of this road from Beora to the capital, Rajgarh.

37. *Nursingh*.—In my last year's report I mentioned the advantage to the administration that would accrue should the Rajah Purtab Singh place the administration of his State in the hands of an honest official who might be selected for the purpose. Not long afterwards the Chief applied for our aid in this direction, and the official selected on your recommendation, Moulvi Karamut Hoosein, has been nearly twelve months at work, and given both the Rajah and

this office entire satisfaction by the ability and tact with which he has grasped a very difficult situation. So far as I am at present able to judge, results have fully justified the selection.

38. The instalment of State contribution towards the Nursingarh-Sehore road, amounting to Rs5,000, has been punctually paid, and we have been asked to prepare plans and estimates for a rest-house at the capital.

39. The effort to adjust the boundary disputes between the States of Nursingarh and Rajgarh by mutual concessions has not been a success, and I fear no real progress will be made till the Boundary Officer is able to devote more exclusive attention to the matter.

40. *Khilchipore*.—The administration continues good; it is presided over by the Chief in person. The only complaints which have arisen are in connection with religious disagreements in the capital between the Jain and Hindus in opposition to the Mahomedan leaders, promoted by fanatical partizans and fostered by injudicious and indiscreet treatment. An arrangement has now been arrived at, which I trust will satisfy the disputants and prevent quarrels in the future.

41. *Korwaie*.—The Nawab Mahomed Nujuf Khan carries on the administration of his small territory with his usual success. His wisdom, discretion, and long experience, together with his high personal character and influence, has been during the past two years placed at my disposal for the adjustment of what at one time threatened to be dangerous quarrels between his relatives, the Chiefs of Basoda and Mahomedgarh, and I have been materially aided by the Nawab in the successful efforts of this office to pacify these litigant neighbours, so much so that at the present time all disputes are in abeyance,—no cause for wrangling remains.

42. Should it be decided to accept the line through Korwaie for the proposed Bhopal extension, the Nawab's districts will be immensely benefited, and notwithstanding the rigid conservatism of the old Pathan Chief, his better judgment prompts him to welcome the coming rail.

43. *Muxoodungarh*.—Munshee Goolam Kadur Khan, the new Kamdar Superintendent, has worked satisfactorily, and manages to keep matters in smooth working order; his position is one requiring the exercise of a considerable amount of tact as well as administrative power.

44. The health of the Chief has not improved, and his fits of mental aberration and physical weakness have recurred more frequently during the past year.

45. Debts to the amount of Rs10,000 have been paid off during the year.

46. *Mahomedgarh and Basoda*.—The disputes mentioned in last report as existing between these two States, the Chiefs of which are such bad neighbours, are now all happily adjusted, and their respective administrations are able to work with less friction.

47. During the past year Nawab Umer Ali Khan of Basoda paid a long-contemplated visit to London and the principal cities of the Continent of Europe, and returned much interested and pleased. The first fruit of this foreign travel was an application for a British Post Office at his capital, as he said it was impossible for him now to forego the advantage of daily telegraphic news from the outer world.

48. As an instance of the backwardness of these districts, and consequent social difficulties even Mahomedan gentlemen have to meet in gratification of their desire for foreign travel, it is worthy of record that the Nawab on his return found considerable difficulty in persuading his nearest relatives to eat with him from the same dishes, and though all eagerly listened to the recital of the wonders of foreign parts, he was looked upon with suspicion, if not aversion.

49. *Patharee*.—With the exception of a financial disability which some day may result in the necessity for special attention and report, the Nawab Mahomed Abdul Karim Khan has done fairly well during the past year, and few complaints have been received with regard to the administration, which is not badly conducted by himself personally.

50. I did not fail to impress upon him, when visiting him in the cold weather, of the necessity for financial reform, and he promised to be more careful in the future.

51. *Sootalia*.—The Maharajah Madho Singh carries on his duties wisely and discreetly, and there have been no complaints.

52. *Pindara Jaghirs and Grassia Thakurs*.—With the exception of the death of Madar Bux of Doogree and his succession by his grandson Khuda Bux, nothing of importance has occurred in the villages held by these jaghidars during the past year.

#### Scindia's Districts.

53. The usual difficulty of dilatory replies to the communications of this office has been experienced during the past year from Gwalior local officials, otherwise nothing has occurred worthy of special mention. His Highness has given to the Calcutta Museum two valuable

archæological relics of great antiquity which lie near Bhelsa, and which will be forwarded to Calcutta at the close of the rains; their bulk and weight and the bad roads prevent their safe transit to the rail at present.

### Holkar's Districts.

54. The administration of the Indore pergunnahs within this Agency does not call for special notice.

### Dewas Districts.

55. The administration has been well carried on.

### Tonk District.

56. *Seronj*.—Since the date of the last annual administration report, changes which I trust will have a permanent beneficial effect have been carried out in the administration of this pergunnah of Tonk. The Amil, Sheikh Ahmed, has been replaced by Sahibzada Nizam Ali Khan, a cousin of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, who has issued instructions insisting on efficient police control and establishment of thanas under energetic thanadars who will stamp out crime. During last cold weather I visited Seronj and remained there some days, collecting information which I have embodied in a separate report, Appendix No. IV. I was satisfied with the efforts made by the new Amil to carry out his instructions, but I am aware of many local difficulties in his way. With the hearty support of the State, however, I trust gradual though lasting reform may be achieved, and that I may be able to show this more fully in the next report.

### Opium Statistics.

57. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-one chests of opium were brought to the scales at Bhopal during the year. Of these, 938 were made up in Sehore of opium grown within the Agency in the following proportions:—

	Chests.
Bhopal . . . . .	705
Nursingarh . . . . .	173½
Rajgarh . . . . .	30½
Sootalia . . . . .	11
Muxoodungarh . . . . .	9
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>938</u>

The remaining number of chests contained the drug made up in Bhopal, and mostly grown within the State.

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## APPENDIX II.

## Abstract translation of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's Annual Administration Report for the year 1883-84.

Two Bissalas of horsemen (half for each of the four divisions) have been sent from headquarters to reinforce the existing Police establishments. This measure was rendered necessary owing to cases of dacoity which have recently been committed in Bhopal by robbers from over the borders.

2. The old and infirm soldiers in the army have been pensioned and replaced by strong young men, chiefly selected from among their relatives and other residents of Bhopal.

3. Such of the troopers of the Cavalry whose horses had become unserviceable by age and infirmity have been supplied with remounts (at cost price) procured from the Buttesur fair, and a rule has been introduced under which the Cavalry officers will have to contribute towards a fund to be applied to the purchase of remounts for their use.

4. New substantial lines have been built for the Infantry.

5. New colours have been presented to the troops.

6. The report received from the manager of the Revenue Department shows that out of 1,597 cases, 851 have been disposed of, and only 746 remain on the file.

7. The reports received from the 1st Minister and the Nazims of the four divisions, appertaining to judicial work done during the year, show that out of 22,506 cases, 15,021 have been disposed of, and that 7,485 are under investigation.

8. The total number of cases, civil and criminal, disposed of in the Court of the 2nd Minister during the year were 5,391, and only 1,471 remained on the file.

9. A sum of Rs48,906-0-6 has been recovered on account of arrears of revenue from the districts which were annexed to the State on the demise of Her Highness the late Kudsia Begum. The number of cases disposed of in the said districts during the year were 394.

10. Of the 499 prisoners confined in the Bhopal Criminal Jail, 334 have been discharged, and only 165 remain.

11. Between the years 1285 and 1287 Fusli, 1,348 new wells have been sunk throughout the State; and 636 bighas and 13 biswas of land has been newly brought under irrigation.

12. Rs13,499 have been recovered during the year on account of the arrears of customs duty.

The export duty remitted on transactions at the Sehore and Shajehanabad fairs amounted to Rs4,702-8-6.

13. Out of the stipulated contribution of Government Rs50 lakhs towards the construction of the Bhopal State Railway, the State has already paid Rs42,85,230, and has arranged with some difficulty to liquidate the remainder, viz., Rs7,14,770, by the end of June next.

14. The report of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, for the year 1883 furnishes the following statistics:—

Admissions . . . . .	12,851
Cured . . . . .	11,901
Absented . . . . .	721
Died . . . . .	81
Under treatment . . . . .	416

15. The following figures show the result of the working of the medical institutions under native hakims maintained by the State:—

Persons treated . . . . .	21,006
„ cured . . . . .	19,338
„ died . . . . .	252
„ absented . . . . .	818

16. The Superintendent of Vaccine Department reports that 6,607 children were vaccinated during the year.

17. The statement of expenditure of the State Toshakhana exhibits a sum of Rs16,343- spent in rewards, presents, and hospitable entertainments during the year under review.

18. In compliance with the advice of the Political Agent, Bhopal, in cases in which subjects are concerned, Futwahas are discontinued, they being ruled solely in accordance with the law as laid down in the Indian Penal Code.

19. Counterfeit coins having sometimes been found in cash remittances made by Post Offices, it has been ruled that when sending money the Post-masters should coins tested before them.

20. Babu Bukhtawar Singh, an inhabitant of British territory, was released after completing the term of sentence passed upon him with the concurrence of the Political Agent. The sum of R4,046 due by him to the State could not be recovered from him.

21. The expenditure in the Conservancy Department during the year amounted to R39,591-0-9.

The number of street lamps has been increased, twelve more having been newly set up.

22. In the course of enquiries into the alleged severity of the late revenue settlement (the complaints regarding which first of all originated in the Sehore Pergunnah), the complainants voluntarily confessed that they had been instigated by certain persons to protest against the assessment. Hussun Ali, one of the evil advisers, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the offence, but was subsequently released.

23. The rules regarding the appellate jurisdiction of the several Courts have been amended as follow :—

*Appeals from the decision of Thanadars and Tehsildars lie in the Courts of the Nazims.*

"	"	the Nazims	"	"	1st Minister.
"	"	the several Courts at Bhopal	"	"	Appellate Court, Bhopal.
"	"	the Appellate Court	"	"	2nd Minister.
"	"	1st Minister	"	"	"
"	"	2nd "	"	"	1st Minister.

24. On the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Yasseen Mahomed Khan, now residing at Indore, has been granted a monthly allowance of R650 for life, payable through the Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from the 1st of Zikad 1299 Hijri.

25. In commemoration of the completion of the "Taj Palace," 5,328 suits of clothes have been distributed among the State servants and dependents.

26. In connection with the celebration of the above occasion, 13,633 of the subjects and the servants of the State were given a feast, in addition to 63,362 persons who had similarly received food in the previous year.

27. The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India having substituted a daily charge of R50 instead of R45 on account of boundary settlements, to be recovered in equal shares from the States concerned, the Durbar at first protested against it, but eventually subscribed to it.

28. During the period under report a sum of R2,42,573-12 was expended under the head of Public Works as detailed below :—

	R	a.	p.
The erection of public buildings . . . . .	1,40,564	3	3
Repairs to Bhopal City wall . . . . .	80,807	5	6
The Taj Palace, &c. . . . .	94,202	3	3

29. The State contributed to the International Exhibition by sending certain exhibits to Calcutta, though the Ruler could not attend the Exhibition personally, not having sufficient time to spare.

30. Three hundred and thirty-five stipendiaries were in receipt of fixed allowances during the year, and the monthly disbursement on this account amounted to R8,422-2, the total expenditure for the year being R1,01,065-8.

31. Special arrangements have been made with respectable firms for the remittance of the revenue collections from the pergunnahs to the State Treasury. This will obviate the inconvenience which was experienced by the revenues being sometimes remitted in hoondies drawn by bankers of doubtful solvency, and consequently not easily honoured.

32. In compliance with the recommendation of the Political Agent, Bhopal, the piece of ground attached to the tomb of Raja Chyn Singh of Nursingarh has been exempted from the payment of rent.

33. To comply with the wishes of Colonel Bannerman, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the State has paid a further sum of R10,000 towards the construction of the Ashta Sonkutch road, in addition to the sum of Bhopal rupees one lakh already contributed.

34. The report from the Superintendent of the Bhopal Water-works, Mr. D. Cook, shows that water-supply has been extended to the suburbs of Jehangirabad and Shahjehanabad, &c., at a cost of R14,846-1-9.

35. In accordance with the rule hitherto in force, all civil and criminal cases arising within jagir villages were decided by the State officials. A modification has lately been made in this rule, and jagirdars are now authorised to keep their tenants in custody for a short time, if considered necessary to facilitate the recovery of the land revenue.

36. A sum of ₹47,643-14-6 was expended during the year under the head of charitable allowances.

37. Agreeably to the recommendation of the Political Agent, Bhopal, a subsistence allowance of ₹80 per mensem has been granted for life to the members of the family of Akber Mahomed Khan, a State detainee, who lately died in the Aseergarh Fort.

38. The salaries of the First and the Second Ministers, who hold their respective posts on probation, have been raised from ₹750 and ₹500 per mensem respectively to ₹1,000 each, with effect from the 1st Jamad-i-ul-aval 1301 Hijree.

39. Of the villages the revenue settlement of which remained to be completed, 200 have been assessed and leases granted during the year, including some of the villages in the districts annexed to the State on the death of the late Kudsia Begum.

### APPENDIX No. III.

No. 103, dated Sehore, 12th April 1884.

From—CAPTAIN C. D. YATE, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal,  
To—The Political Agent, Bhopal.

I have the honour to submit my report on the boundary settlements effected during the past season of 1883-84.

2. My letter No. 1436 of the 21st October 1883 detailed the different cases which I proposed to take up, and the programme therein sketched out has been adhered to so far as it goes; my only regret is that through the loss of nearly a month in the best part of the working season, owing to my deputation to the Bhopal-Nimawar Frontier, I have not been able to accomplish so much as I had hoped.

3. Leaving Sehore, after my return from the temporary charge of the Bhopawar Agency, on the 13th November 1883, I marched to Chitawa, and on the 17th idem I demarcated the boundary between (1) Chitawa in Bairasia of Bhopal and Pardi in Bhilsa of Gwalior. This case was originally settled in 1873, but wrongly demarcated, and a fresh dispute had arisen about a well, which I awarded to Gwalior. The entire boundary was measured out and laid down afresh by me, and my decision and proceedings were agreed to and signed by both parties.

4. On the 29th November 1883 I completed the settlement of the boundary between (2) Satpara of Bhilsa in Gwalior and Jamunia of Mahilpur of Bhopal.  
No. 131, dated 30th November 1883.

This was an old and difficult case, having been in dispute for more than a hundred years; it was first decided towards the end of last century, and again in part by Mr. Wilkinson, the Political Agent of Bhopal, in 1834. All trace of the latter's settlement had been lost, and the only record of it was an eye-sketch and a few notes in Persian by the Agency Munshi; and as a great deal of contradictory evidence was produced, it was a matter of some difficulty to fix the locality. My decision was eventually agreed to and signed by the representatives of both States and the boundary surveyed for record.

5. I next demarcated the boundary between (3) Ahmedpur of Bhilsa of Gwalior and Chundpura in Garhi of Bhopal.

No. 132, dated 4th December 1883. This case was originally settled in 1874, but the decision was appealed against by Gwalior, and though the appeal was rejected in the Courts of both the Political Agent, Bhopal, and the Agent, Governor General, for Central India at Indore, the Gwalior villagers had resisted all attempts on the part of Bhopal to take possession of the land then awarded them, and the settlement had remained a dead letter. I therefore marked out the ground in accordance with Captain Dalrymple's map, and directed that full possession was at once to be given to Bhopal; my proceedings in this respect being agreed to and signed by the representatives and villagers on both sides.

6. On the 4th December 1883 I settled the boundary between the villages of (4) Boiveunpur of Bhilsa of Gwalior and Jamunpaina of Garhi of Bhopal. The dispute only concerned a small piece of ground between two branches of a nullah, which I divided between the two parties; my decision being agreed to and signed by both sides.

7. On the 5th December the boundaries between Belna of Garhi in Bhopal and (5) Pipiria and (6) Samiria of Bhilsa in Gwalior were settled on the oath of the patel of Belna. The decision was agreed to and signed by all parties.  
No. 135, dated 5th December 1883.

8. On the 14th December I completed my enquiry into the claim by Bhopal for a re-settlement of the boundary between the villages of (7) Bhopal *versus* Basoda. Deoree in Garhi of Bhopal and Maria of Nawab Basoda.  
No 152, dated 21st December 1883. This boundary was originally settled by punchayet in 1854, and the Bhopal Durbar now wished to prove that the settlement had been wrongly demarcated, and that the line of the northern branch of the Richenkhoh nullah should have been followed, instead of the southern. The papers in this case, as will be seen from my finding, were very voluminous, but after full enquiry I came to the conclusion that the Bhopal claim had not been proved, and that the original settlement should be upheld.
9. On the 16th December I settled a remaining portion of the boundary between (8) Basoda *versus* Mahomedgarh. Kolwoa of Nawab Basoda and Ginatia of Mohamedgarh; my decision being agreed to and signed by both sides.  
No 146, dated 19th December 1883.
10. On the 17th December 1883 a dispute between the villages of (9) Parsolia in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and Padaria of Mahomedgarh regarding a piece of ground lying between the former and the present bed of the nullah separating the lands of the two villages was settled before me on the oath of the patel of Padaria. The decision was agreed to and signed by both parties.
11. On the 18th December I disposed of certain disputes regarding the boundary between (10) Barwai of Nawab Basoda and Chikli of Mahomedgarh, settled on 14th January 1883; my proceedings being agreed to and signed by both parties.  
Basoda *versus* Mahomedgarh. No 147, dated 19th December 1883.
12. On the 20th December 1883 I completed the settlement of the boundary between the villages of (11) Khoi and (12) Mahomedgarh Khas of Mahomedgarh and Pipilia and Basia of Nawab Basoda. The line of boundary is between 3 and 4 miles in length, and is in accordance with the Topographical Survey map. My decision was agreed to and signed by both sides.  
No. 153, dated 22nd December 1883.
13. On the 21st December I settled and demarcated the boundary between Samer in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and (13) Moorja and (14) Basoda Khas of Nawab Basoda and (15) Ginotia of Mahomedgarh. My settlement was agreed to and signed by the representatives and villagers of all three States.  
Gwalior *versus* Basoda. No. 154, dated 22nd December 1883.
14. At the same time I effected a mutual agreement between the Nawab of Basoda and the Gwalior authorities regarding the right of way to the land of Tal Bahera of Gwalior (16), and my recommendations regarding this small piece of land have since been forwarded by you for the consideration of the Gwalior Durbar.  
No. 158, dated 27th December 1883.
15. On the 23rd December the boundary between Gondipura of Mahomedgarh and (17) Pachpiria in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was walked on oath by the patel of Pachpiria; the settlement being agreed to and signed by all parties.  
Gwalior *versus* Mahomedgarh. No. 155, dated 23rd December 1883.
16. On the 26th December 1883 I completed the settlement between Sagoria of Mahomedgarh and (18) Gokulpur of Siwas of Bhopal:  
Bhopal *versus* Mahomedgarh. No 156, dated 26th December 1883.
- The boundaries run along the top of the hills over stony-worthless ground, regarding which neither side had any evidence worth speaking of to produce, though possession was strongly contested.
17. On the 27th December I settled the boundary between Hararkheri of Nawab Basoda and (19) Dairpur of Mahomedgarh; my decision being agreed to and signed by both parties.  
Basoda *versus* Mahomedgarh. No. 157, dated 27th December 1883.
18. On the 28th December I settled the boundary between Rampura of Mahomedgarh and the villages of (20) Somer, (21) Barwai, and (22) Khiria of Nawab Basoda and (23) Maria and (24) Nariawal of Gwalior. These disputes are marked in the Topographical Survey map, and both were decided in favour of Mahomedgarh. My decision defined the boundary of Rampura on every side, and was agreed to and signed by the representatives and people of all three States.  
Mahomedgarh *versus* Basoda and Gwalior. No. 159, dated 28th December 1883.
19. On the 30th December I completed the settlement between Chiroda of Nawab Basoda and (25) Bawankhiria and (26) Ketwon in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. My decision was agreed to and signed by both sides.  
Basoda *versus* Gwalior. No. 161, dated 31st December 1883.



20. I also enquired into and disposed of certain disputes that had arisen over the settlement last year between Chiroda of Nawab Basoda and Choki of Mahomedgarh (27), and carried on the line of boundary over the hills to the Tribeyt with Gwalior; my proceedings being agreed to and signed by both sides.
- Basoda *versus* Mahomedgarh.  
No. 162, dated 31st December 1883.
21. The boundary between Chikli of Mahomedgarh and (28) Bawan Khiria in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was also walked on oath by the patels of each village, and the settlement was agreed to and signed by both sides.
- Gwalior *versus* Mahomedgarh.  
No. 160, dated 31st December 1883.
22. On the 3rd January 1884 I completed the settlement of the boundary between (29) Choki and Pahora (30) of Mahomedgarh and Kelwan and Potta in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. The ground in dispute embraced a plateau on the top of the hills, some 2 miles in length and averaging about half a mile in breadth as shown in the Topographical Survey map. This decision completed the settlement of all disputes in which either Mahomedgarh or Basoda were concerned, and I then left that part of the country and marched to Sinota of Kurwai.
- Gwalior *versus* Mahomedgarh.  
No. 1, dated 5th January 1884.
23. On the 6th January 1884 the boundary between Sinota of Kurwai and (31) Bakchi in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was settled partly by a punchayet and partly on the oath of the patel of Sinota; the settlement being agreed to and signed by all.
- Gwalior *versus* Kurwai.  
No. 2, dated 7th January 1884.
- The boundary between Ghamiria of Kurwai and Bakchi of Gwalior (32) was also settled on the oath of the khuntia of Bakchi; this settlement being signed by both parties. On the same date I settled the boundary between Ghamiria of Kurwai and Moroda (33) and Sinai (34) in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. My decision was agreed to and signed by all.
- No. 3, dated 7th January 1884.  
No. 4, dated 7th January 1884.
24. On the 9th January 1884, three more cases were brought to a settlement. The boundary between Sinota of Kurwai and (35) Richai in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and of Ghatera of Kurwai and (36) Salarpur in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior were each settled by punchayet.
- No. 5, dated 14th January 1884  
No. 7, dated 15th January 1884.
- The boundary between Ghatera of Kurwai and (37) Sagoni and (38) Banjaria of Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was marked out by the representatives on the basis of the settlements arrived at by two former punchayets; their demarcation being agreed to and signed by all.
- No. 6, dated 15th January 1884.
25. On the 11th January, the boundary between Kiroda of Kurwai and (39) Jhillipur of Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was mutually settled by the representatives on either side.
- No. 8, dated 5th January 1884.
26. On the 12th January I settled the boundary between Tikod of Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and (40) Tharka of Kurwai; my decision being agreed to and signed by both sides.
- No. 9, dated 16th January 1884
27. On the 13th January 1884 the boundary between Bagharu of Kurwai and Bhatni of Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was settled and demarcated by punchayet, and the settlement agreed to and signed by all parties.
- No. 11, dated 16th January 1884.
28. On the 14th January I started south to take up the enquiry into the Bhorsion war (Indore) boundary in accordance with the order conveyed in the First Assistant Agent, Governor General's letter No. 68 Y. of the 1st idem to your address. On arrival at Bhopal I received a telegram of the Agent, Governor General, as reported in my letter No. 22, dated 22nd January and on the evening of the 30th idem I received the First Assistant Agent, Governor General's telegram No. X. 156, stating that the Indore Durbar were unable to depute a motami with the dispute, and directing me to take up my other cases, leaving this one for next year.
- Bhopal *versus* Nimawar of Indore.
- I started back again the next day and arrived on the Pathari border on the 9th of January 1884.
29. On the 13th February I completed the settlement of the boundary between (42) Suja in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and (5) Barkheri of Pathari. Part of the boundary was demarcated by a punchayet, and the remainder settled by myself; the decision being agreed to and signed by both parties.
- Pathari *versus* Gwalior.  
No. 158, dated 13th February 1884.

30. On the 16th February I demarcated the boundary between Padmeai of Pathari and (43) Patra and (44) Ukailo in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. Nos. 62 and 63, dated 20th February 1884. My decisions were agreed to and signed by both sides.

31. On the 17th February I demarcated the boundary between (45) Kakarkheri of Pathari and Sarwasa in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior; the settlement No. 64, dated 20th February 1884. being agreed to and signed by both parties.

32. On the 22nd February I completed the settlement of the boundary between Murha and Kararkheri in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and (46) Semarkheri and (47) Berkhera of Pathari. This was an old dispute dating from 1861. In 1873 a mazkuri was deputed, through whom the ground in dispute was thrown out of cultivation, and in 1879 the land was surveyed, but no settlement was effected.

A punchayet was appointed on my arrival, but quarrelled, and one of the members absconded. A second punchayet was then appointed but failed to agree, and eventually I settled the boundary myself.

33. On the 23rd February I completed the settlement of boundary between Baro in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and the villages of (48) Semarkheri, (49) Pathari Khas, (50) Hashampur, (51) Chundouli, and (52) Padmeai of Pathari; my decision being agreed to and signed by both sides. This settlement completed the demarcation of the entire southern Pathari border, some 13 miles in length, including the settlements mentioned above in paragraphs 29-32.

34. On the 25th February I completed the settlement between Mutrapur of Pathari and (53) Jharoli in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. A small portion of the boundary was agreed upon by a punchayet, and the remainder I settled myself; my decision being in accord with the Topographical Survey map. No. 69, dated 29th February 1884.

35. This case is complicated by a dispute between the neighbouring villages of Chapra, belonging to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera, and Jharoli and Sato of Gwalior, all of which claim to meet at the last pillar of the boundary settlement between Mutrapur of Pathari and Jajun of Gwalior, on the point of the Singpur Hill. The Agra Barkhera motamid joined me in camp for the settlement of this and other boundary disputes, but the Gwalior motamid, as reported in my letter No. 60, dated 19th February 1884, refused to proceed with these cases, and their settlement had to be postponed pending the receipt of final orders in the matter,—Gwalior claiming to have the right of settling all disputes with Agra Barkhera themselves, without the intervention of a British officer. Gwalior versus Agra Barkhera. No. 60, dated 19th February 1884.

36. On the 29th February 1884 I completed the settlement of the boundary between Setpura of Pathari and (54) Bisloni in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. This settlement hinged on a decision by a punchayet formed in 1869 to demarcate the boundary between i and Jhajpun of Pathari, and my decision was based upon it. Gwalior versus Pathari. Gwalior. 71, dated 5th March 1884. No. 1

Bhopal. This completed the demarcation of the northern frontier of this the main portion No. 15 vari.

The old settlement between Mutrapur of Pathari and Jhajun of Gwalior defines the eastern order: the River Beena bounds it on the west, and I have already described in paragraph 34, the boundary runs west along the Raiti Nullah Hill; it is joined by Bajra Nullah, which latter it follows up to the pillar, marking the boundary between Bisloni of Gwalior and Jhajpun of Pathari, and thence the border is demarcated round the west and north of Setpura of Pathari up to the Bhopal village of Chopra on the east, thus completing the circle.

38. On the 2nd March 1884 I demarcated the boundary between (55) Paraz in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior and Bunrouta, the most northern village of the northern portion of Pathari. My settlement was signed by both sides. No. 70, dated 2nd March 1884.

On the 4th March I completed the settlement of the boundary between (56) Kakeon of Pathari and Babai Ismail in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior. The dispute dates from 1865, and is marked in the Topographical map. The settlement was effected by a punchayet, and the boundary was demarcated in accordance therewith. versus Gwalior. 72, dated 3rd March 1884.

40. An old settlement between Kakron and Chota Babai of Gwalior to the west of this I had surveyed and detailed for record, and to the north of that the boundary follows the course of the Jhirnia Jhor and the Raiti Nullah up to the confines of Mala of Bhopal. This, with the settlement mentioned in paragraph 38, completes the demarcation of the entire Gwalior Frontier along this the northern portion of Pathari.

41. On the 6th March the motamids signed a mutual settlement of the boundary between (57) Bakwara of Kurwai and Gonchi in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior, which was effected by a local punchayet.

Kurwai versus Gwalior.

No. 73, dated 7th March 1884.

42. On the 7th March the boundary between Bheeladana of Kurwai and (58) Rozru in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was mutually demarcated by the motamids of the two States. This boundary was originally settled about the commencement of the present century, and again by Major Alves, the Political Agent of Bhopal, in 1883. The cheeras were again torn up, and 50 years afterwards the dispute broke out afresh, but the present settlement will last, I trust.

No. 74, dated 7th March 1884.

43. On the 11th March the settlement of the boundary between Mehmudda under Kurwai and (59) Uhar in Gunj Basoda of Gwalior was brought to a close by a punchayet. The village of Mehmudda is held in jaghir by Bapoo Rughnath Rai Sukaram of Itawa in the Saugor district, having been granted to his grandfather in compensation for the death of his great-grandfather at the hands of the then Nawab of Kurwai. The dispute appears to have been going on since 1851, and is marked in the Topographical Survey map. Several fields cultivated by Uhar were awarded to Mehmudda by the punchayet, but their decision was accepted and signed by both sides. This was the last of the Kurwai cases on my list.

No. 76, dated 11th March 1884.

44. On the 14th March 1884 the boundaries between (60) Lakhar in Bhilsa of Gwalior and Chania Khoh in Sironj of Tonk and (61) Ejda in Bhilsa of Gwalior and Kankarkheri in Sironj of Tonk were settled and demarcated by punchayet; the decision being agreed to and signed by both sides.

Sironj versus Gwalior.

45. These were the only two cases on the eastern border of Sironj. The western border with Maksudangarh and Ghura was demarcated by me last year, and there is now only one Sironj dispute with Gwalior and one with Raghugarh under the Goona Agency on the northern frontier awaiting settlement.

Sironj Border.

46. With the exception of the Agra Barkhera cases, seven in number, as mentioned in paragraph 35, all boundary disputes in this the north-eastern portion of the Bhopal Agency have thus been settled.

47. There is no dispute now anywhere along the Bhopal-Gwalior border, with the exception of the Govindpura-Bhilamla case and another close by which are to be settled at the same time as the Bhopal-Nimawar (Indore) Frontier along the Vindhya in the south. I have proposed the 1st of January 1885 as the date for the hearing of these cases, and I trust no further delays on the part of the Indore or Gwalior Durbars may prevent their settlement next season.

Bhopal-Gwalior Border.

Rupkur, No. 88, dated 16th March 1884.

Bhopal-Nimawar Border.

No. 55, dated 9th February 1884.

48. Last year I settled all the disputes in the south-western portion of the Agency, and now all that remain with the exception of the Nimawar Frontier appeal and two adjoining cases and Agra Barkhera are confined to the north-western portion of the Agency, viz., between the districts of Nalkhera of Gwalior, Zirapur and Machulpur of Indore, Rajgarh, Narsinggarh, Kilchipar, and Sathalia—some 60 cases altogether, including those on the Jhallawar border. A good number of these I hope to settle in early part of next season.

49. Of the disputes between Rajgarh and Narsinggarh, 35 have been already mutually settled. Mahomed Ismail, Surveyor, was deputed by you to work in conjunction with representatives from either State at the close of 1882, and duly attested copies of the decision and map in each of these mutual settlements have been filed in this office for record. These two States were freed from their former contribution of Rs300 each per mensem towards the pay of the Boundary Settlement Officer, under instructions from the Agent, Governor General, in June last, and they now appear to be working fairly well together for the settlement of their boundaries.

Rajgarh and Narsinggarh.

No. 85, dated 16th August 1883.

No. 102, dated 10th April 1884.

No. 1568, dated 21st June 1883.

50. Of the 61 village settlements effected by me this year, as detailed in paragraphs 3-44, 51 were agreed to and signed on the spot by the representatives, &c., of the States concerned. Two more

Summary.

(Nos. 55 and 56) are settlements by punchayet, which are equally binding and final; and of the remaining eight (Nos. 7, 18, 29, 30, 46, 47, 53, and 54), I have only heard of appeals in the two first.

The total length of the boundaries demarcated in the above 61 cases (not including Nos. 10 and 16) is about 64 miles.

#### APPENDIX IV.

##### Report upon the Administration of the Seronj Pergunnah of Tonk.

The pergunnah of Seronj is situated on the North-West Frontier of this Agency, and may be broadly divided into west or hilly, and the east or alluvial, tract.

2. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Gwalior State; on the west by Muxoodungarh, and extends from east to west about 40 miles and 30 from north to south.

3. The pergunnah is reported to comprise nine lakhs and a half of bighas, of which only one third is culturable, and one lakh and a quarter cultivated, inclusive of two thousand bighas under irrigation.

4. The population is stated to number 67,000, of which only 12,000 are holders of land. The bulk of the population are Hindus, one tenth alone being of the religion of the ruler, and more than the half of this Mahomedan settlement reside within the walls of the City of Seronj, which includes a total of 9,000 souls.

5. Five hundred and twenty-two villages are reported to yield a land revenue of nearly two lakhs, and miscellaneous receipts are Rs40,000 more, but villages paying revenue to the amount of Rs12,000 are in jagir; thus the total receipts are somewhat under two lakhs.

6. The soil is classified as follows: (1) Mar, (2) Pundwa, (3) Rankar. These are again sub-divided: the first class of each division pays respectively Rs2, Rs1-8, and Rs1 per bigha; that of the second pays Rs1-8, Rs1-4, and 12 annas per bigha. Irrigated land under opium or sugar is assessed at from Rs4 to Rs5, and pán leaf Rs80 per bigha.

7. The revenue is collected in five instalments. The patels receive service lands nominally free of rent, but actually chargeable for full rent every third year; and those who tender for the post, on a vacancy occurring, have to pay heavy Nuzrana previous to confirmation.

8. The putwarees also receive lands in inam for service, and every cultivator who digs a well is entitled to 5 bighas free of rent in perpetuity.

9. Each village, in addition to the revenue demand, has to contribute towards the pay of the higher officials by the payment of Bhet or "Deh Kharuch," Rs19 per village. Of this amount the amil himself takes Rs4, the peshkars and kanongos Rs2 and Rs1 each respectively.

10. The local administrator is styled the amil. He is assisted by two officials called peshkars, one for revenue and the other for judicial duties. The latter also supervises the police, and each receives Rs30 per mensem in addition to Bhet.

11. The revenue peshkar is aided by 2 zilladars at Rs15 each, and 2 mohurrirs at Rs7 and Rs10 respectively. The judicial peshkar exercises authority over 11 thanadars, who are each paid, on an average, Rs8 per month; 2 mohurrirs are paid Rs5 each per mensem, and the peshkar is supposed to control 46 policemen (at Rs4) and 2 sowars (at Rs10).

12. For the watch and ward of the city, there is a kotwal at Rs15, a mohurrir at Rs8, 2 jemadars at Rs3-8, and 16 burkundazes at Rs3 each per mensem.

13. The amil is authorised to inflict punishments up to a limit of one year's rigorous imprisonment, 30 stripes, and Rs200 fine without reference: all criminal cases calling for more severe notice are referred for the orders of the Durbar.

14. The thanadars are empowered to imprison for two days simple, and fine up to the limit of Rs5.

15. The city kotwal can pass a sentence of five days' simple imprisonment, and Rs11 fine.

16. The amil's Civil Court powers do not appear to be rigidly defined, but fees to the amount of 4 per cent. on the value of the claim are levied. Within two months after the decision, any appeal to the Durbar is allowed.

17. The above notes the principal facts connected with the administration as it has hitherto existed, and although this report has been delayed in the hope of receiving intelligence of more definite proposals for reform and Durbar formal confirmation, I am unable to record anything more satisfactory than the following which the amil informed me some time ago. He contemplated proposing to the Durbar on the completion of his tour in the districts:—

- (1) Revision of thana circles, so that each should not be of a less radius than 4 coss, supplemented by outposts in the hilly tract circles.

- (2) Appointment of efficient thanadars on increased pay, and obligation to keep a horse and send in weekly diaries.
- (3) Revision of head-quarters of zilladars, whose pay should be increased and efficient men appointed, who would be instructed to send in weekly diaries.
- (4) Reorganisation of Police.
- (5) Offer waste land for cultivation on the following terms :—
  - for 6 years, free of rent;
  - for the 7th and 8th year, levy of one fourth;
  - for 9th year, levy of one half;
  - for 10th year, levy of full rent.

18. In review of the foregoing, it is notable that the pergunnah is said to contain nearly ten lakhs of bighas, but the real area is probably larger. Out of this, there is only a lakh and a quarter under cultivation, inclusive of two thousand irrigated.

19. When these facts be considered, it is well to remember nine tenths of the population are essentially agricultural, and yet only one sixth of the whole are returned as land occupiers. Does not this tend to confirm the belief that a proportion of the population have hitherto won their livelihood without their own bounds at the expense of their neighbours?

20. The actual receipts from land are set down as little under two lakhs from one lakh and a quarter of bighas. Taking all the circumstances of the district into consideration as known personally to me, the poverty of the real cultivators and the absence of protection, and consequent activity of the criminal classes, this amount, though perhaps only one fourth of the capacity of the district under a wise administrator, is in excess of what it ought to be, the rates being much higher than obtaining in any of the surrounding districts, even including Bhopal.

21. A calculation has been made of the expenditure. I cannot find that it amounts to more than Rs6,000 per annum, and this, it is believed, to be covered by the receipts from jagirdars, not included in the present statement of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per rupee of revenue.

22. It is obvious the amil has a large field for the exercise of any administrative powers he may possess, and that even a little reform will go a long way towards combating the evils complained of in the relations of the district with its neighbours, but the real capacity of the pergunnah as a revenue-paying district has never yet been tested, nor ever will be till it is administered with greater integrity and with a more liberal hand.

23. It is to be hoped that this enquiry and the prospect of close railway\* communication with the district may result in a more accurate perception of his obligations towards this hitherto much neglected agency, his possession by the ruler, His Highness the Nizam, the ex-her close

\* Bhopal-Jhansi extension will probably pass within a few miles of the capital.

SEHORE;

8th July 1884.

W. KINCAID, *Colonel* Bhopal-  
Political Agent, as in the  
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ay prevent

## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX V.

Extract of the Narrative Progress Report of the Indore Division for the year 31st March 1884.

### CONTRIBUTIONAL WORK.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

#### CONSTRUCTING DEWAS ASHTA ROAD.

*Scindia Section.*—During the past year Rs3,431 has been spent on this work. By you the coat of metal has been collected, and the second coat consolidated, and all metalled dips ther Stat 1 ments completed. e decision moun

II.—The construction of the Dowltpore Inspection Bungalow has been completed in filed decision

*Bhopal Section.*—Rs15,475 has been expended during the year. The second coat of Rs3 17 dated, the third coat collected, and all metalled dips and paved causeways finished ex settlement hitherto over the Parbutty at Ashta, for which, however, materials have been completed, and v Generence of be finished prior to the rains of 1884. at of and an

II.—The Inspection Bungalow at Doodie has been built at a cost of Rs2,515 during the year. The construction of the out-houses remains incomplete.

III.—The out-houses of the Ashta Bungalow have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs904.

IV.—The causeway over the Kalisind river has been constructed.

## CONSTRUCTING ASHTA AND SEHORE ROAD.

*Bhopal Section.*—The earthwork has been completed throughout between Ashta and Sehore. Soling coat has been collected and is being spread. Metal for second coat completed for distance between Ashta to the Ajnar River and soling for dips throughout, and R14,009 has been disbursed on these works during the year.

II.—The proposed Inspection Bungalow at Imlai will not be constructed, it being considered unnecessary.

## CONSTRUCTING BIAORA AND SEHORE ROAD.

*Bhopal Section.*—R26,711 has been expended on the following works, *viz.* :—

Earthwork has been entirely completed, and causeways over the Parbutty and Parwa Rivers commenced, and all the smaller dips and pavements will be finished before the rains.

II.—The bungalow at Hingonia is in course of construction.

The bricks and lime are ready. The engineer reports that, owing to changes of sub-divisional officers, this part of the road is not so advanced as it ought to have been, or as the rest of the road.

*Nursingarh Section.*—On this section R28,322 has been expended during the year under report, and the earthwork has been completed as well as the necessary rock-cuttings.

II.—The foundations of the Nursingarh Inspection Bungalow were begun; but as the Chief desires a larger bungalow, plans and estimates are being prepared: the extra cost will be disbursed by the Rajah.

III.—At the Rajah's request, certain nullahs near the capital will be bridged instead of paved, the extra cost, estimated at R6,000, being paid by the State.

*Rajgarh Section.*—The works on this section have cost R30,640 during the year under report, the earthwork having been completed, and culverts and causeways commenced. In November two miles of rails (Fowler's Tramway) were laid for carriage of metal from quarry. This metal has been crushed by steam-power, 82,000 cubic feet having been turned out within three months, in spite of much delay from frequent breakages. The economy of steam-power in comparison with hand labour has, however, been satisfactorily shown.

## IRRIGATION IN NATIVE STATES.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Central India Circular No. 66 of 20th July 1883, I have to note that the subject of irrigation has been kept before the attention of the Native States, and arrangements are in progress to increase the irrigated area in both the States of Nursingarh and Muxoodungarh; but practically the question of irrigation in the States under this Agency has not differed from the position as set forth in the Administration Report of the year 1883-84.

W. KINCAID, *Colonel,*  
*Political Agent, Bhopal.*



## APPENDIX D.

## Report on the Administration of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1883-84.

## I.—Introductory.

1. *Officers.*—Captain (now Major<sup>1</sup>) C. B. Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, was in charge of the Agency throughout the year. He handed over charge to the present Political Agent immediately after the expiry of the official year, *viz.*, on the 2nd April 1884. The post of Cantonment Magistrate was held by Captain J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Station Staff Officer at Nowgong, in addition to his military duties, from the commencement of the year until the 10th August 1883, when he was replaced by Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Central India Horse, as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate. The post of Boundary Settlement Officer was held by Major F. A. Wilson from the commencement of the official year till the 24th May 1883, and again from the 20th December till the end of the year. Since the close of the year Major Wilson has proceeded on the 15th April 1884 on furlough, and the appointment is again vacant. In the absence of any regularly-appointed officer, the Political Agent carries on the routine work of the Boundary Settlement Office, but he rarely, if ever, has time to do any active work in regard to the settlement of boundary disputes. The appointment of an active and intelligent young officer to the post of Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, who would be likely to remain in the appointment for two or three years without change, would be of the greatest advantage to the Agency.

2. *Political Agent's Tour, &c.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Bundelkhand during the month of November 1883. His Excellency having first visited the Charkhari State, arrived at Nowgong on the 9th November 1883, where he halted till the 11th. Having inspected the garrison of Nowgong and received visits from the Chiefs and notables present, His Excellency marched through the Chhatarpur and Bijawur States, and passed on into British territory on the 20th November, *en route* for Saugor. His Excellency was entertained at Chhatarpur by the State, the young Rajah being present.

The Political Agent, having accompanied His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his march through the Agency, proceeded on his regular cold-weather tour. Circumstances rendered it necessary for a prolonged visit to be made to Datia, at which place, owing to the disturbances between the Durbar and the Thakurs of Beroni, Captain Cooke remained from the 8th December 1883 till the 14th January 1884. From Datia the Political Agent marched to visit the small State of Khanyadhana, in which matters were found to be in an unsatisfactory state, and which had not been visited by the Political Agent for a number of years. Thence he returned *via* Orchha to Nowgong, visiting *en route* the village of Karera (on the 8th February 1884), which was assigned about ten years ago to Kuar Randhir Sing, the eldest son of the Jagirdar of Gerowlee, for his maintenance, the father and son having quarrelled bitterly. Randhir Singh died in December 1883, leaving an infant son, but on the Political Agent's arrival at Karerah the village was restored to the Gerowlee Jagir. After this the Alipura Jagir was visited. During the cold season the Political Agent also visited the States of Baoni and Sarila, and formally installed the Chiefs of these States.

3. *The Calcutta Exhibition.*—The event of the most general interest which occurred during the year was the International Exhibition at Calcutta held in the months of December 1883, and January and February 1884. Endeavours were made to collect articles worthy of exhibition from the various States in the Agency, and a fair collection of arms and representative manufactures was made. Unfortunately the articles of Bundelkhand production, which were perhaps the most worth seeing of any, the diamonds belonging to Panna State, could not be exhibited owing to a misunderstanding with the officials in charge of the Exhibition on the subject of the safe custody of such valuable exhibits. No Chiefs from Bundelkhand, with the exception of the Maharajah of Charkhari, visited Calcutta on this occasion, most of the Chiefs being deterred by the heavy expense that would have been incurred in such a visit. The Maharajah of Panna intended to have visited Calcutta, but afterwards relinquished his intention. The Rajah of Chhatarpur was prevented carrying out his intention by the ceremonies necessitated by his marriage with the daughter of the Maharajah of Orchha. The Rajah of Beronda and the Rao of Jignee also expressed a desire to visit Calcutta, but owing to the embarrassed state of their affairs they were not encouraged to do so.

<sup>1</sup> Major from the 8th March 1884.



4. *Season and Crops.*—From the accompanying return of meteorological observations recorded at the observatory attached to the Rajkumar College at Nowgong it will be observed that the total rainfall for the year was only 21·79 inches. This rain was not evenly distributed, and consequently the agricultural prospects were far from good. During the whole of the month of June only 4 inches of rain fell, but prospects brightened in July, when there were 11·66 inches up to the 26th of the month. From this time, however, the rain almost ceased, and, though there was a sufficient fall towards the end of August to save the kharif crop from a complete failure, yet the crop was but a poor one. At one time fears of famine were entertained, but the rain in August and September was sufficient to avert this, though not sufficient to produce a good crop. The districts which suffered most from scarcity were those in the neighbourhood of Datia. The rabi harvest was a fair average one throughout the States in the Agency.

The scanty rainfall caused the supply of water in tanks and wells to fall very low.

*Table of Rainfall and Temperature from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.*

Years, 1883-84. Months.		Mean Day Temperature.	Mean Night Temperature.	Mean Tempera- ture of Month	Total Rainfall	Prevailing Wind.	REMARKS
April	1883	103·8	97·7	100·75	...	N 48° W	
May	"	105	100·7	102·85	·96	N 74° W	
June	"	99·8	95·1	97·45	4·30	N 62° W	
July	"	86·6	84·3	85·45	11·66	S 81° W	
August	"	89·3	87·3	88·3	1·59	N 82° W	
September	"	88·1	85·6	86·85	1·57	N 35° W	
October	"	86·5	82·6	84·55	·83	N 44° W	
November	"	86·0	82·6	84·3	...	N 41° W	
December	"	72·0	61·7	66·85	...	N 45° W	
January	1884	74·5	64·4	69·45	·29	N 79° W	
February	"	79·6	69·1	74·35	·59	N 55° W	
March	"	93·6	85·0	89·3	...	N 57° W	
				TOTAL	21·79		

5. *Public Health.*—For about four months there was a considerable amount of cholera in some of the States of Bundelkhand. The States which suffered most from it were Chhatarpur, Beronda, Baoni, and Gaurihar. It appeared also in some of the Choubeyaina Jagirs, but not to any great extent. The following table will show in detail the course of the epidemic during 1883-84 :—

STATES.	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		TOTAL.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Chhatarpur	6	3	119	47	119	50	44	30	...	...	248	130
Paldeo	10	10	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	52	52
Beronda	104	61	84	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	106
Baoni	...	...	49	19	97	50	18	17	...	...	164	86
Gaurihar	...	...	248	174	...	...	70	53	...	...	298	227
Bhaosonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	11	3	28	12
TOTAL	120	74	480	285	258	142	149	109	11	3	1,018	613

The figures, being supplied by States, can, of course, only be taken as indicating in a general manner the extent and effects of the sickness. In some cases the figures may be approximately correct, but in others even this can hardly be claimed for them.

There were no deaths from cholera among the troops stationed at Nowgong.

6. *Deaths of Chiefs.*—There were no deaths among the ruling Chiefs of Bundelkhand during the year. Kuar Randhir Singh, the eldest son and acknowledged heir of the Jagirdar of Gerowlee, died in December 1883, leaving a widow and an infant son. This is mentioned in this place, because there appears to be every likelihood of trouble arising before very long in regard to the succession to the Gerowlee Jagir. The Jagirdar is very old, being fully 75 years of age, and is now very feeble. His health has long been very bad, and as long ago as 1861, it was considered that he could not live long. The end, however, can hardly be far off now. After his eldest son's death the Jagirdar attempted to deny the legitimacy of the child who survives, but it is noteworthy that he made no such attempt during his son's life, although he received due intimation of the child's birth. It is believed that the Jagirdar's desire now is that either his second son, or a third, an illegitimate son, who is at present his favourite, should succeed to the property.

7. *Political Pensioners*.—Three of the Bundelkhand Goshain pensioners died during the year 1883-84.

1. Kanhai Gir died on 6th June 1883. He was in receipt of an hereditary pension of R129-10-6 per mensem, which he inherited from his father, Kuar Jagannath Gir, in 1880. On his death his pension was granted to his uncle, Kuar Bir Gir, on condition of supporting the surviving members of the family.

2. Ganeshpuri Goshain, political pensioner, died on 29th July 1883. He was in receipt of an hereditary pension of R6-10-1½ per mensem, being one-third of the amount enjoyed by his father Nonepuri. This pension was continued to Ganeshpuri's son, Mahadeopuri, on condition of his supporting his mother.

3. Kuar Kali Gir died on 11th September 1883. He was in receipt of an hereditary pension of R90 per mensem, being a portion of the amount enjoyed by his father, Iskand Gir, who died on the 28th November 1881. Kali Gir's share was equally divided between Kuar Khom Gir and Shankar Gir, the two brothers of the deceased, on condition of supporting his widow.

8. *Local Manufactures*.—There is little to say under this head. It has been already mentioned in previous reports that almost the only manufactures among the Bundelkhand States are arms (matchlocks, swords, and spears), the best of which are manufactured in the Orchha State; woollen carpets in Datia, paper in Chhatarpur, and coarse cotton cloth in the Jagir of Tori Fatehpur.

9. *Irrigation*.—Under this head also there is little or nothing to say. There is but little irrigation in the Bundelkhand States, what there is being principally from tanks.

10. *Boundary Settlement*.—Major Wilson was in charge of the Boundary Settlement Office from 24th January 1883 to 24th May 1883, and again from 20th December 1883 to the end of the year. During his absence of about seven months the routine work was conducted by the Political Agent of Bundelkhand.

Eighteen boundary cases were settled during the year under review, in all of which Panna was concerned as one of the parties. In 10 cases out of the 18 the other party was Bijawur, in 5 Ajargurh, in 2 Chhatarpur, and in one the British district of Damoh in the Central Provinces. The litigious character of the three States, Panna, Ajaigurh, and Bijawur, especially in regard to boundary disputes, has frequently been commented on before.

During the past year the State of Bijawur appears to have been the most troublesome, both to the Boundary Settlement Office and to the Agency, and the Maharajah of Bijawur's conduct, in endeavouring to repudiate an agreement into which he had voluntarily entered regarding the settlement of certain disputes in accordance with the boundaries shown on the Topographical Survey Map, has recently drawn upon him a well-deserved censure by the Agent to the Governor General. The Bijawur Durbar, or its employés, appear to have lost no opportunity of causing trouble and annoyance to the Boundary Settlement Officer, and of increasing the difficulties of his work.

## II.—Condition of the Native States.

11. There are thirty States and Chiefships, the large majority being very small in area and very poor, under the charge of this Agency, with an aggregate population of more than a million and a quarter, an area of about 11,000 square miles, and a revenue of about 45 lakhs per annum. In some portions of the Agency Native territory is very much mixed up with the British districts of Banda and Hamirpur in the North-Western Provinces, and this fact, together with the singularly scattered arrangement of the States among themselves, hardly a single State in the Agency being located within a ring fence, makes the petty work of the Political Agent both more extensive and more difficult than in any other Agency with which I am acquainted. The smallness of very many of the States, and the very limited jurisdictional powers of most of the Chiefs, renders necessary an amount of interference in matters pertaining to their internal administration such as hardly exists elsewhere in Native territory.

12. The following States were under British supervision in all cases except one, owing to the minority of the Chiefs, during the year: *Baoni*, until the 5th October 1883, when the Nawab Mahdi Hussein Khan, after having had his State administered for him for a number of years, finally abdicated in favour of his son, Nawab Muhammed Hussein Khan, Bahádur. *Chhatarpur*, throughout the year, has been under the superintendence of Munshi Chundi Pershad, the Rajah being still a minor. *Sarila* has been administered throughout the year by Rao Sambar Singh, the father of the young Rajah, who, having been selected by the Government of India to succeed his own brother, the late Rajah Khallak Singh, has recently

been adopted by the widow of Khallak Singh. *Khamjadhana* was at the commencement of the year administered by Rao Satarjit Sing, the uncle of the Rajah, but in July 1883 he observed that Mr. Cooke found reason to be dissatisfied with his management, and replaced him by Mr. Rajah Hussein, who was appointed Superintendent of the State. *Tori Fatehpur*: This was continued throughout the year to be administered by the widow of the late Jagirdar, and by the adoptive mother of the present Chief.

### STATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

13. *Chhatarpur*.—Munshi Chandi Pershad, the Superintendent of the State, has submitted a report on his administration for the year 1883-84, from which the following facts are extracted.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure account of the State for the year stands as under :

	R
Opening balance on the 1st April 1883 . . . . .	91,339
Land Revenue . . . . .	2,47,500
Miscellaneous Revenue . . . . .	97,383
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,36,222</b>
<b>TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>3,41,062</b>
Leaving a closing balance at the end of the year of . . . . .	<u>95,160</u>

The expenditure is classed by the Superintendent as under :

	R
Ordinary Expenditure . . . . .	2,14,871
Extraordinary Expenditure . . . . .	1,26,191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,41,062</b>

The extraordinary expenditure consisted chiefly of an item of R71,000, invested in Government promissory notes; a sum of R3,838 paid in liquidation of old debts of the State; about R15,600 expended on public works of improvement and assistance to cultivators in the digging of wells; R9,665 on account of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Establishment; and a considerable sum expended on articles for Durbar and ceremonial use.

But, besides the ordinary income and expenditure of the year, the State has been considerably enriched by the opening during the year under review of a closed-up private treasury, which was found to contain the following—

	R
Native Currency, R7,48,949, equivalent to Government . . . . .	6,54,423
Gold Coins, R5,520, valued at Government . . . . .	1,01,887
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,56,315</b>

Out of this large sum, four lakhs of rupees were invested in Government paper; one lakh was deposited in the State Treasury to form the capital of a "Kothi," or Commissariat Department; and out of a maximum of one lakh, which had been sanctioned for the purpose by the Agent to the Governor General, a sum of R88,408 was spent on the marriage of the young Chief. The balance of the treasure, in gold coins and native rupee currency, amounting to Government R1,67,907, has been kept in reserve.

14. The Revenue Survey and Settlement, which was commenced in June 1883, has been continued throughout the year; and up to the 31st March 1884, 147 villages had been surveyed and all their papers prepared, and the survey was in progress in 48 more. The result of these operations, as far as they have yet gone, is expected to be an increase in the land revenue of R9,150 per annum, and this not by an enhancement of rates, but rather by an accurate measurement of the land actually under cultivation, and by the extension of cultivation owing to the encouragement given to the cultivators to dig wells for irrigational purposes. In the hope of improving the system of agriculture, the Superintendent has purchased ninety-three ploughs of an improved pattern from Cawnpore, and five English-made ploughs from Calcutta, and a considerable number of the Cawnpore ploughs have been purchased from the State by cultivators. A number of pumps were also purchased for use in assisting irrigation from wells.

The cultivation of opium has been encouraged in the Chhatarpur State during the last

7. For years, the produce being purchased by the State at about ₹10 per seer. But from the year 1881 following table, it will be seen that the production is very small :—

Year.	Amount of opium produced.			Value.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	₹	a.	p.
1881-82 . . .	1	2	12	370	0	0
1882-83 . . .	1	7	12	555	5	0
1883-84 . . .	1	27	8	673	10	0

Several tanks are now under repair, the most important being an old one at Beniganj, not far from Kujraha, which has been re-named after the present Rajah "Vishwanath Sagar," on which a sum of ₹24,602 has been spent during the year. This sum does not include the price of stone, kankar, &c., which, being the property of the State, does not come into account as actual expenditure, but it represents the cost of the labour employed.

14. In the matter of education some progress was made during the year. Six new village schools were opened.

Three boys from the Chhatarpur High School presented themselves for the Central India Schools examinations in the second class, of whom 2 passed, both obtaining scholarships, and 2 went up for the third class examination, and both passed.

15. The following statement shows the working of the Durbar in the civil, criminal, and revenue courts :—

	₹
Cases instituted during the year, settled . . . . .	2,212
Old cases settled . . . . .	682
Cases settled on appeal from the lower courts . . . . .	357
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>3,251</b>

16. Both kharif and rabi crops suffered owing to the short rainfall, but the result was about a 12-anna crop, as compared with the average.

At the commencement of the year small-pox prevailed in the town of Chhatarpur and in the neighbouring villages; and later in the year there was a good deal of cholera in the pergunnas of Londi and Malehra; otherwise the public health was good.

17. The studies of Rajah Vishwanath Sing at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong were considerably interrupted during the year, first by his suffering from an attack, somewhat severe, of small-pox in the months of June and July 1883; and, secondly, by the ceremonies incident to his marriage with the daughter of the Maharajah of Orchha in January 1884. The prejudices of his family prevented the Rajah's treatment during his illness by the Agency Surgeon, but he appears to have recovered completely without a very long illness. The young Chief will attain the age of 18 on the 29th August 1884. He is small of stature and weakly, but he appears to be fairly intelligent, and, owing perhaps to some extent to his want of physical strength, he is of a studious turn, and professes a great desire to pass the Entrance Examination of Calcutta University.

18. *Sarila*.—This little State has been throughout the year under the administration of Rao Sambhar Sing, the father of the present Rajah, who is only eight years of age. The Rajah was formally placed on the *guddi* by Captain Cooke on the 24th February 1884, and immediately after that he was formally adopted, for family purposes, by the widow of his brother, Rajah Khallak Sing. The year under review appears to have passed without any occurrences calling for special remark, but from matters which have come to my knowledge since I have held charge of the Agency, I am inclined to doubt the fitness of Rao Sambhar Sing for his present position. He is absolutely illiterate, and in consequence is extremely jealous of any one working under him possessed of more learning than himself. He appears to have taken to very high-handed ways, and it is evident that he bears malice against various persons, and especially against his daughter-in-law, the widowed Rani, his treatment of whom does not appear to me at all satisfactory.

The State is at present in a flourishing condition as regards its finances, but it is to be feared that, unless some more intelligent person be entrusted with the management, this condition will hardly be likely to continue. The question, however, is one on which I hope shortly to be in a position to submit a formal report.

19. *Khanyadhana*.—This State has, during the year under review, passed through somewhat of a crisis. The present Raja, Chitra Sing, succeeded to State on the death of his father, Rajah Guman Sing, in the year 1869, at the age of seven years. The State is far distant from the head-quarters of the Agency, and lies out of the way of the Political Agent's usual tours, and it consequently remained unvisited for a considerable number of years. The administration was entrusted, during the minority of the Rajah, to his uncle, Rao Satarjit Sing, who, it was hoped, would recognise it to be his own interest to manage the affairs of the State carefully. For some years the arrangement appeared to work satisfactorily, accounts were regularly submitted, and it was shown that the income exceeded the expenditure, and in course of time a sum of Rs. 14,000 was invested in Government paper out of savings. In the year 1883, however, a change began to appear. In the budget for the year 1882-83 a sum of Rs. 5,500 had been entered as the anticipated savings, and it was proposed to add this to the money already invested in Government paper. But when in the month of July the Political Agent desired that the money should be sent into Nowgong for the purpose, it transpired, after some difficulty, that the money was not forthcoming. Captain Cooke then instituted close enquiries into the state of affairs, the result of which was that he removed Rao Satarjit from his charge of the administration, and appointed as Superintendent in his place Munshi Rajah Hussein. Various difficulties attended the institution of the Superintendency, and from what has come to my personal knowledge since I have held charge of the Agency, as well as from the study of the records of last year, I am impelled to the opinion that, though there was of course, as was natural, a good deal of factious opposition on the part of the old employés of the State, who probably saw in the appointment of a Superintendent the prevention of their enjoyment of illicit gains at the expense of the State revenue, yet much of the friction might have been avoided if the Superintendent had been a man of more tact, and if he had acted more judiciously than he did. The Superintendent does not appear to have made the least attempt to conciliate the young Rajah, who was much influenced against him by the old State officials, and the result was a good deal of unseemly dispute. On 20th January 1884 Captain Cooke visited Khanyadhana, and found matters in considerable confusion. The Superintendent had taken over an empty treasury, and he was thwarted in all directions in his endeavours to enquire into matters. At last Major Cooke, shortly before leaving the Agency, reported to the Agent to the Governor General that, so far from there being any savings, there appeared to be a large amount of debt, and that the alleged savings had been manufactured by borrowing money with which to purchase Government paper. Further enquiry, however, since the close of the year, has shown that the debt was very largely overstated, and it is now hoped that arrangements may be made to reduce it within very small limits. When a clear understanding has been come to on this head, I trust that it may be found possible to hand over the administration to the Rajah, who is over 21 years of age.

21. The Rajah has been for some years under tuition at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, and is an intelligent and gentlemanly young man. He appears to be of a nature to respond readily to kindness, but if treated unkindly, he becomes difficult to manage.

22. The average annual income of the State is about Rs. 21,000, and expenditure Rs. 19,000.

23. *Tori Fatehpur*.—This Jagir continues to be carefully administered by the widow of the late Jagirdar, on behalf of her adopted son, the present Jagirdar. The administration calls for no remark. The young Jagirdar has feeble health, and shortly before the close of the year under review it became necessary to stop his studies at the Rajkumar College and send him home, as there were signs of a tendency to insanity. He has since, however, completely recovered, and is now pursuing his studies.

#### STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

24. *Orchha*.—The administration of the State is carried on under the Maharajah by Dewan Sheo Dayal Sing, and Sawai Bijai, Bahadur, His Highness's father-in-law, conjointly. The administration appears to have been conducted satisfactorily on the whole during the year under review.

The Maharajah's daughter was married to the young Chhatarpur Chief, the marriage ceremonies being celebrated with much pomp.

Maharajah Pertab Sing has long expressed a wish to see the benefits of railways extended to his territories, and this wish is now in the course of fulfilment by the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway, which traverses the Orchha State. During the year there was some discussion with the Maharajah regarding the terms on which land was to be granted by him for railway purposes, and since the close of the year this discussion has ended by His Highness giving the land free of all expense on account of compensation and with full jurisdiction to the Government of India.

The administration of the State is, as has been already stated, on the whole satisfactory, but there is one blot in the number of serious cases of dacoity which have been committed during the last few years in Orchha territory. These dacoities appear to be frequently the work of influential Thakurs, and take the form of attacks on the houses of wealthy bunnias, rather than the more ordinary form of highway robbery.

25. *Datia*.—The Chief Minister of the State has been for some years past Dewan Garib Das, a Goshain, who is said to possess great influence with the Maharajah. So far as can be judged from an absence of complaints, the administration of the State appears to be generally satisfactory. The only important source of trouble in the Datia State appears to be found in the strained nature of the relations between the Durbar and the Thakurs of Beroni. The Thakurs have long claimed a degree of independence which is not admitted by the Durbar. The quarrel reached a more acute stage than usual during the year under review owing to the dissatisfaction of the Durbar with a decision given by Sir Lepel Griffin in the matter of the succession to an heirless share in the jagir. The Maharaj has submitted an appeal in this case.

Towards the end of the year 1883 there appears to have been some risk of a violent collision between the Durbar and certain of the Thakurs, and it became necessary for the Political Agent to visit Datia in order to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation. Captain Cooke remained at Datia for about six weeks during the months of December 1883 and January 1884, but appears to have been unable to effect any reconciliation, and the quarrel is likely to continue.

26. *Samthar*.—The principal event of interest in the Samthar State during the year under review has been the completion of the arrangements for re-uniting to the State the pergunnah of Amra, which was assigned several years ago for the separate maintenance of the insane Rajah Hundupat, the father of the present Maharajah. The complete transfer of the pergunnah was effected from the commencement of the year under review, a cash allowance, with the village of Sami, having been previously assigned for the maintenance of Hindupat, and his younger son, commonly known as Ali Bahadur. Seeing, however, that there was no suitable accommodation for the father and brother of the Maharajah of Samthar at Sami, the village which had been assigned for their residence, the Agent to the Governor General ordered that they should not be removed from Amra till suitable accommodation was provided for them. In the report on the year 1882-83 it was stated that a formal reconciliation had been effected by the good offices of Moulvi Karamat Hussein between the Maharajah and his brother towards the close of the year, but this reconciliation appears to have been of very short duration, and by June 1883 the enmity and bitterness between them was fully as bitter as, if not more bitter than, before. The Maharajah has consented to advance money for the construction of accommodation at Sami, to be repaid from his father's and brother's allowance, but he entirely declines to undertake the work himself, alleging plausibly enough that his brother would only find fault with anything he might do. Ali Bahadur, on the other hand, being most unwilling to leave Amra, will take no steps to build himself and will make no reasonable statement of his requirements on which arrangements could be made for building. I gather from what I hear in the country that Maharajah Chattar Sing has not improved his reputation among his brother Chiefs of Bundelkhand by his conduct towards his insane father, and indeed the whole transaction involving the restoration to Samthar of the pergunnah of Amra appears to be viewed with a good deal of disapproval by the Chiefs and people of the country.

During the year under review arrangements were made for the commutation to a cash payment of Rs. 1,450 per annum of the grant of 500 maunds of salt previously granted to the Samthar Durbar in consideration of the suppression of salt manufacture in the State.

27. *Panna*.—During the year under review there has been an unfortunate quarrel between the Maharajah and his younger brother, Dewan Khuman Sing. The Panna family had, up to the beginning of the year 1883, been remarkable in Bundelkhand for the agreement and friendship which existed between the Maharajah and his two brothers, for in Bundelkhand it appears to be rather the rule than the exception that brothers should quarrel, and quarrel more bitterly than any other people. The Maharajah and Dewan Khuman Sing had been specially close friends, and perhaps it was to some extent a consequence that when they quarrelled the quarrel should be the more bitter. The origin of the quarrel is involved in some doubt, each party assigning a different cause, but during the year the quarrel became very bitter. Dewan Khuman Sing laid claim to a considerable jagir as his lawful provision, but the Maharajah entirely declined to grant this and proposed a cash allowance on a not very liberal scale. Captain Cooke induced His Highness to increase this cash allowance, but his brother refused to accept it, and after a series of very intemperate letters he left the State and proceeded to Indore. Since the close of the year Khuman Sing has returned to Nowgong, and it is now hoped that a reconciliation

may be effected, the Maharajah having agreed to a more liberal provision for his brother than before. This was the only matter of any importance which appears to have come to notice during the year.

28. *Baoni*.—This State has been under British superintendence since 1874, owing to the inability, or the disinclination, of the Nawab Mehdi Hussein Khan to carry on the administration. A Superintendent was appointed at the earnest request of the Nawab himself, who declared himself unequal to the labours of administration. The subsequent history of the State, however, shows that what the Nawab really wished to divest himself of was not so much the cares of administration as the responsibilities attaching to his position as a ruler. He soon found, however, that the Superintendent appointed, Moulvi Karamat Hussein, was not disposed to be a mere tool in his hands, and in consequence quarrels between the Nawab and the Superintendent became frequent and prolonged. The Superintendent, however, discharged his trust with honesty, and was able to leave the affairs of the State in a fairly satisfactory condition, considering the very serious difficulties he had to contend against owing to a succession of bad seasons and short crops, combined with the ravages of the "Kahs" weed, which has done so much damage to culturable lands in Bundelkhand. During the year 1883 an arrangement was made, with the sanction of the Government of India, whereby the Nawab Mehdi Hussein Khan abdicated in favour of his son, Muhammad Hussein Khan, one of the most particular conditions insisted upon by Government being that the retiring Nawab should exercise no interference in the administration. On the 5th October 1883 the Superintendent handed over the administration to Nawab Muhammad Hussein Khan, who was formally installed by Captain Cooke on the 23rd February 1884.

Mehdi Hussein Khan appears to have hoped to regain some portion of his influence and power on the accession of his son, and failing in this he did all he could for some months to render the work of the new administration difficult. The village of Ekona has been assigned for his residence, with an allowance of Rs9,000 per annum.

During the difficult times of the Superintendency the State was compelled to borrow Rs30,000, which was lent from the surplus funds of Chhatarpur, but before the young Nawab commenced his administration a portion of this, Rs5,000, was paid off, with interest on the whole, and the remainder, Rs25,000, was taken over by the Government of India at a lower rate of interest.

29. *Bijawur, Ajaipurh, and the Minor States*.—In all of these the year appears to have been uneventful, and to call for no remark.

### III.—Judicial.

30. *Civil Justice*.—No original civil suits are instituted in the court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a court of small causes. No appeals were presented during the year 1883-84.

31. *Criminal Justice*.—The Tabular Statement B appended to this report contains full particulars of the criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent during the year. This does not appear to call for special remark. There was little crime of a very serious nature; 1 case of murder and 6 of culpable homicide (3 of these having stood over from the previous year) were tried. The murder case has since been re-tried under orders from the Agent to the Governor General owing to faulty procedure in the original trial, and the accused sentenced to transportation for life. The 4 prisoners accused of dacoity, noted as still in custody at the close of the year, have since been discharged for want of evidence against them. The other 4 also in custody at the close of the year, entered under the head of "Miscellaneous offences," have since been transferred to Panna.

32. No cases of *sati*, *samadh*, or *julpanoa* were reported during the year; nor were there any cases of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

33. *Dacoity*.—Dacoity in its more serious form is now happily of somewhat rare occurrence in Bundelkhand; the majority of the cases which now occur appear to be of a very petty nature, being merely dignified by the name of dacoity, owing to the technical definition of the offence, which depends on the number of persons concerned. There are, however, occasional cases of a serious nature, mostly taking the form of carefully-planned attacks on the houses of well-to-do bunnias, or bankers, which cases are frequently concocted, and sometimes led by, *Thakurs* of position in the country. During the year under review 8 cases of dacoity were reported, of which 4 occurred in Orchha, 2 in Khanyadhana, 1 in Ajaigarh, and 1 in Chhatarpur. The most serious cases were those which occurred in Orchha and Khanyadhana, in districts bordering on the eastern portion of the dominions of Maharajah Sindhia, a part of the country which has latterly attained to an unenviable notoriety.

in the matter of violent crime. Property to the value of about R19,600 is said to have been plundered altogether, and up to the present time none of this has been reported to have been recovered. The most serious case which occurred during the year took place in the village of Majal, pergunnah Mohangarh, in the Orchha State, where the house of one Ganga Prosad, Brahmin, was attacked in the evening by a gang of 50 dacoits, and it is stated that property to the value of R11,462 was carried off. The dacoits appear to have been able to proceed for three hours without interruption on their work of plunder, and a woman was shot dead, while the owner of the house was severely burnt about the hands and face: his house was also burned. The Orchha Durbar have offered a large reward for information that will lead to the capture and conviction of the perpetrators of the crime.

34. *Thuggee*.—No cases of thuggee, either by strangulation or by dhatura-poisoning, were reported during the year.

35. *Robbery of Cash in Transit*.—No cases of this nature were reported during the year.

36. *Robbery of Government Mails*.—No cases of mail-robbery occurred within the limits of the Bundelkhand Agency during the year, but on the 3rd October 1883 a Government mail-cart was robbed within Gwalior territory on the Jhansi and Gwalior Road. Some persons believed to have been concerned in this robbery were apprehended in the Datia State charged with another crime committed in the Datia territory, but they made their escape while in transit from Beroni to Datia. The Datia Durbar incurred the censure of the Agent to the Governor General for the culpable negligence of its officials concerned, who have been duly punished.

37. *Female Infanticide*.—No cases of this crime have been reported during the year, the Parihar Thakurs of Jignee being almost the only class in Bundelkhand given to the practice. In order to prevent the commission of the crime, arrangements were made in the year 1864 for the registration of all pregnancies, births, and deaths among this class. The register of births and deaths during the past year shows the following results:—

	Males.	Females.
Total births . . . . .	168	138
Deaths . . . . .	74	69
	<u>94</u>	<u>69</u>

Last year it came to light that the Kachhwaha Thakurs of the Bhirota village of Chhattarpur were also given to the practice of killing their girls. Suitable means were at once adopted by the Superintendent to put a stop to the crime, and a register is now kept of births and deaths among the Thakurs. The number of men, women, and children at the end of March 1884 was 87.

38. *Professional Criminals*.—The only tribes in Bundelkhand regularly registered as professional criminals and kept under surveillance by the States are the *Sonorias* in Orchha and the *Chandrabadhis* in Datia.

The *Sonorias* are originally a section of Brahmin, who are found all over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where they follow sundry occupations in common with other Brahmins. But in the Orchha State they appear to have become a class of habitual criminals. Their number is gradually decreasing, only 52 being returned for 1883-84, as against 56 of 1882-83.

The *Chandrabadhis* in Datia are a purely criminal tribe. They derive their name from their invariable habit of stealing by night only and never by day. They inhabit Datia territory, but their thieving expeditions are said to extend far in all directions. Their number according to the register for 1883-84 is 94, the same as during 1882-83.

#### IV.—Revenue.

38. There are no really reliable statistics from which accurate information can be obtained regarding the revenue demand and expenditure of any of the Native States in Bundelkhand except those actually under British superintendence.

39. The Government tribute, amounting to R27,194-5-6, was fully realised during the year and paid into the Nowgong Treasury. The payments were from the following States:—

	R	a.	p.
Panna . . . . .	9,955	0	0
Charkhari . . . . .	8,583	9	6
Ajaigurh . . . . .	7,013	12	0
Beehut . . . . .	1,400	0	0
Baldeo . . . . .	242	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>



40. *Succession Nazarana*.—The following sums were recovered and paid into the credit of Government during the year under report:—

	R	a.	p.
Charkhari State . . . . .	31,740	8	0
Tori Fatehpur . . . . .	1,933	6	6
Sarila . . . . .	16,302	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,975</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

41. The details of the revenue and expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund and the Agency Local Fund and of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, are given in the tabular statements appended to this report.

## V.—Education.

42. Bundelkhand is very much behind the rest, or at any rate the greater part, of India in respect of education, as in almost all other respects. The personal influence of Dr. Stratton during his twenty-two years' tenure of the Political Agency was able to do much towards introducing a certain amount of encouragement of education among the States, but it has been found difficult to foster the small beginnings of a test for education so as to develop any approach to a general desire among the Chiefs and people to see their sons educated up to the standard existing in neighbouring British territory. It is true that there is at Nowgong a Rajkumar College founded under Dr. Stratton's auspices by subscriptions from the States, but it appears to be somewhat difficult to induce the various Chiefs to send their sons, or the sons of their nobles (if so high a term can be considered applicable to the Bundela Thakur) to Nowgong, or to keep them there when once sent. But it is to be hoped that in time an improvement may come in this respect, and, with proper care, the Nowgong Rajkumar College should become a popular institution. It is also true that in all of the States schools are maintained, or at least are supposed to be maintained, but though there are, of course, honourable exceptions, it is to be feared that in many cases the apparently flourishing school which is ready for the inspection of the Principal of the Rajkumar College, who performs the duties of Inspector of Schools for the Agency, or of the Political Agent, or the Agent, Governor General, when any of these officers arrive at the capital of the State on tour, hardly exists for more than the week or so in the year in which the visit is expected. It is even hinted that in some States, close round which are portions of British territory, the nearest British village school is hired for the occasion, and made to do duty as the "State school."

43. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong has been in somewhat of a transition state throughout the year. It has been under the charge of Mr. A. P. Mitchell, the Officiating Principal. The separation of the upper and the lower schools—*viz.*, the division of the college into one portion for the sons of Chiefs and notables, and another for the sons of Nowgong tradesmen and the Agency and Cantonment Office clerks—was completed during the year under review; but owing to difficulties which were found to exist in the working of the two divisions without increasing the expenditure, it was found necessary soon after the commencement of the year 1884 to abolish the lower school entirely. Since the close of the official year the public spirit of the inhabitants of Nowgong, with certain aid from the Cantonment Fund and the Agency Local Fund, has made it possible to start a school in the Sadar Bazar, which it is hoped may in time fully replace the lower division of the college; at the close of the first month of its existence there were 80 boys at work in this school. Prior to the complete abolition of the lower division of the college it contained 20 boys, 2 of whom presented themselves at the Central India Schools Examination, and 1 passed in the 1st division.

It is hoped that during the present year arrangements may be made for building a suitable boarding-house to provide accommodation for the sons of the smaller Chiefs, who are frequently too poor to be able to make suitable arrangements for the residence and proper superintendence of their sons while attending the college.

44. The principal boys who attended the college during 1883-84 were Raja Vishwanath Singh of Chhatarpur, Raja Chatar Singh of Khanyadhana, Raja Ram Singh of Rampoor (Jaloun), and Rao Arjun Singh of Tori Fatehpur. The following remarks on their attainments are taken from the Officiating Principal's report for the year:—

"*Rajah Vishwanath Singh of Chhatarpur*.—The minor Rajah of Chhatarpur's studies have been much disturbed by two great events. From July to September he was laid up with a severe attack of small-pox, and from December to February he was absent on account of

"his marriage. Under these circumstances his attendance of 106 days during the year 1883 must be considered very satisfactory. The young Chief is undoubtedly very studious, and, in spite of these drawbacks, I have to register a decided improvement on last year. He has a fair working knowledge of the English language and has read several books during the year, including the school text-books for the second class. . . . Of late his health seems to have been steadily improving, and I trust that next year he will have made some progress in his physical training.

"*Rajah Chatar Singh*.—The minor Rajah of Khanyadhana is the most regular of all the young Chiefs in his attendance, having been present at the college 192 days during the year 1883. His progress in his studies has been equally satisfactory. In English his attention was first directed to the colloquial, and he now speaks with ease and fluency. . . . He has enjoyed good health throughout the year, and has made fair progress in his physical training.

"*Rajah Ram Singh*.—The minor Rajah of Rampoor, North-Western Provinces, has attended 121 days during the year, and he too has been kept back by his illness. Considering these drawbacks, his progress has not been unsatisfactory. . . . He is fond of riding and athletics, but his health is not very good.

"*Rao Arjun Singh*.—The minor Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur has attended 170 times during the year. Like most of our minor Chiefs he is very delicate, but I believe this is in a great measure owing to the utter want of care taken with him at home, and I dare say he will get on better when we can accommodate him in a boarding-house. He seems a sharp boy and under favourable circumstances may turn out well."

45. *State schools*.—The schools in the more important States in the Agency were visited during the cold weather by Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Officiating Principal of the Rajkumar College, from whose report the following remarks are taken:—

"*Charkhari*.—The numbers remain much the same, but the school continues to grow in efficiency. Out of 4 boys in the top class, 2 boys passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. In the 3rd Class Central India Schools Examination, 4 boys appeared, all of whom passed. One passed first of all obtaining three scholarships, and one obtained the scholarship for Sanscrita. A gymnasium is in course of erection, and foot-ball and cricket are played with zest. The school is well managed and popular.

"*Chhatarpur*.—There is a considerably increased attendance in the Vernacular Department, but that of the English Department remains the same as last year. An Entrance class has been added this year, and an additional teacher employed. Three boys appeared in the Central India Schools 2nd Class Examination, 2 of whom passed, both obtaining scholarships. Since last year . . . several new village schools have been opened.

"*Tehri*.—The English Department of the State school is very poorly attended, but such as do present themselves are carefully and systematically taught. Three boys appeared in the Central India Schools Examination, 3rd Class, 2 of whom passed with credit. The girls' school is maintained in much the same state as described last year.

"*Datia*.—Formerly this State school was best in Bundelkhand, but under present management it is quickly deteriorating. Four boys who had left the school were recalled and sent up for the Central India Schools Examination in the 3rd Class, but they all failed. One boy appeared in the 2nd class and failed.

"*Panna*.—The State school is very well managed, and sound instruction is given. I am sorry the 4 boys sent up to the 3rd Class Examination all failed. They had, except in arithmetic, been well taught. They are mostly very young boys, so I hope they will do well next year. There are as yet no village schools in the State.

"*Ajaigurh*.—The Ajaigurh State school is still in the unsatisfactory condition I reported last year, but I understand that a decent head master has been advertised for.

"*Alipura*.—In the vernacular school 54 boys were present when I inspected it. The progress on the whole seems fair.

"*Samthar and Bijawur*.—In Bijawur and Samthar there are also vernacular schools, but they are, I am afraid, quite useless."

## VI.—Public Works.

46. *Imperial, Military*.—There were no new buildings constructed; the periodical repairs to roads and buildings were carried out at an expenditure of Rs13,750.

47. *Imperial and Civil Buildings*.—No new buildings were constructed during the year, with the exception of a verandah added to the Treasury Office at a cost of Rs100.

48. *Imperial Communications*.—The "Nagode Road Division," by which name the Executive Public Works Department charge of the Bundelkhand Agency is known, appears

to suffer considerably from its distance from the head-quarters of the Central India Agency Public Works Department, and to be subject to frequent attacks of starvation owing to money being required for works in portions of the Agency more immediately under the notice of the authorities. The total expenditure during the year under review appears to have been about Rs24,000 on original works, and Rs14,500 on repairs.

49. The Nowgong and Satna road, 100 miles, is, except in one or two places, fully banked and metalled. A permanent causeway is much wanted over the Kane river, and a sum of Rs20,000 was sanctioned for this purpose during the year under review, and at the late Political Agent's express request the money was handed over to him. But for some unexplained reason it was found impossible to carry out the work, and the money had to be refunded. A serious breach in the road between Panna and the Kane river, caused by a flooded nullah declining to make use of the bridge prepared for it, remained unrepaired at the close of the year—a fact which seems hardly in accordance with the policy which would urge the Native States to make and maintain roads in their territories, seeing that this is the main British road through the heart of Native territory.

50. The Saugor and Banda road, 62 miles within the limits of the Agency, is banked, metalled, and bridged from Banda to Chhatarpur, excepting the Ormal river, over which a permanent causeway is possible in all weathers, except very heavy floods. The section of the road from Mugore to Hirapur is only partly banked, and has several streams, or nullahs, unbridged. The banking of this section was undertaken in 1868 as a famine work; but before it could be finished it had to be stopped to complete more important works in Nowgong and Satna road. During the year under report, estimates for the remaining earthwork and for the three large bridges were sanctioned. These are (I) Pamari bridge of 5 spans of 30 feet each, (II) Magros bridge of 5 spans of 25 feet each, and (III) Kurbi bridge of 3 spans of 25 feet each. In all these, abutments and piers have generally been built up to springing level.

51. *Railway*.—The Engineer-in-Chief of the *Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway* has favoured me with a copy of his annual progress report, from which I extract the following information.

Just before the commencement of the year under review, all the field-work connected with the survey of the line from Jhansi to Manikpur, 180 miles in length, was completed.

During the first five months of the year the plans and sections were plotted, and detailed estimates prepared and submitted for sanction. The rest of the year was mainly occupied in filling in the foundations of principal bridges and collecting materials for them. These were, (I) the Betwa bridge of 13 spans of 150 feet and 2 spans of 40 feet, (II) the Dhasan bridge of 13 spans of 100 feet, (III) the Ken bridge of 12 spans of 100 feet and one of 250 feet, and (IV) the Baragaon bridge of 8 spans of 100 feet.

A temporary line of telegraph with one wire was nearly completed throughout the whole length from Jhansi to Manikpur, but this is only available for railway purposes, and is of no use to the general public.

52. The matter of chief importance to the Chiefs of Bundelkhand in regard to this railway was the acquisition of land within their limits for railway purposes by Government. The only large State touched by the line is Orchha, and in this State the Maharajah has ceded all the land required, in full jurisdiction and free of all charges of any sort for compensation. His Highness at first coupled with his cession of land with full jurisdiction a number of inconvenient conditions as to compensation and other kindred matters, but just after the close of the year under review, on the wishes of the Government being fully explained to him, he withdrew all claims for compensation and ceded the land freely on the terms required,—*viz.*, full jurisdiction within railway limits, and a free cession of the land, the State undertaking to compensate subordinate proprietors.

The railway also touches the Jagirs of Alipura, Gerowlee, Taraon, and Pahra, but in consideration of their poverty and small extent, the Government were pleased to sanction the payment of compensation to the Chiefs for the land required. The value of the land has been fully assessed in the Jagirs of Alipura and Gerowlee, and payment is now only delayed pending the final decision of Government as to the precise number of years' purchase to be allowed.

53. *Betwa Canal*.—From a report furnished by the Superintendent of Works, Betwa Canal, it appears that the progress of the canal works in the States comprised within the Bundelkhand Agency has been satisfactory during the year.

The weir was practically completed up to the R. L. of 631.50 above the mean sea-level. The canal head and the under-sluices also progressed well. The excavation of the main canal in Tori Fatehpur and Amra was very nearly complete, and so was the Katbaund branch, except the distributaries. The Hamirpur Branch was also in course of fair progress.

54. As in respect of the railway, so in connection with the Betwa Canal, the question of greatest importance to the native States touched by it has been the amount of compensation they should get for the land required, and the amount of royalty to be allowed to them, on stone and kankar quarried for canal purposes in their limits. There seems little reason to doubt that they have on the whole made a very good thing out of Government in this respect. After some discussion it was agreed between the Commissioner of Jhansi and the late Political Agent in Bundelkhand that it was fair to grant to Native States a more liberal rate of compensation than was allowed to zemindars in British territory, because in the case of the Native States there was a proprietary, as well as an occupancy, right to be compensated, and the Commissioner therefore agreed to a maximum rate of 25 years' purchase on the value of the land being paid. The result of this was, of course, the grant of a uniform rate of 25 years' purchase. In order to form a fairly satisfactory estimate of the value of the land, the measurements were made by the standard British acre, and the value was assessed in accordance with the valuation of similar land in the nearest British district. For land only required for temporary occupation it was determined to grant a rental calculated at 50 per cent. higher than the rents prevailing in the neighbouring British districts.

The question of jurisdiction gave rise to some difficulty. The Jagirdars of Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur, of course, readily acquiesced in whatever was required of them, but the Maharajahs of Datia and Samthar were very unwilling to cede full jurisdiction. The Maharajah of Datia was induced to cede what was required, but the Maharajah of Samthar, close to whose capital the canal passes, is not at all willing to do so.

55. *Native State Public Works.*—There are no reliable data on which to found any useful report on the expenses incurred by Native States on works of public utility.

56. *Local Fund Public Works.*—The Agency Local Fund expended Rs339-4-7 on original works and repairs during the year 1883-84. The Nowgong Cuntionment Fund shows an expenditure of Rs5,475-8-4 on original works and repairs.

## VII.—Miscellaneous.

57. *Post Offices.*—There were sixteen post offices open during the year, viz.—

Ajaigah,	}	Under Central India Agency.
Alipua,		
Bijawur,		
Chhatarpur,		
Datia,		
Malehra,		
Nowgong,		
Panna,		
Rajnagar,	}	Jhansi Division.
Tehi,		
Tori Fatehpur,		
Samthar,		
Kadauia,		
Amia,		
Jigni,		
Kamta . . .		

Information as to the number of letters, &c., received and issued has not been supplied in every case, but where the numbers have not been given, the receipts and disbursements have, so there are the means of estimating the amount of business done.

From comparison with the annual reports for the past few years it will be seen that the number of post offices is increasing in the Native States. Not long ago post offices were looked upon as means devised by the Government to obtain secret information regarding the Native States, and as such their introduction in the capital towns was vehemently opposed. But the Chiefs are now beginning to appreciate the value of speedy communication, and of the other advantages which a post office confers upon the people.

58. *Military.*—The garrison at Nowgong during the year under review consisted of about 1,000 men, as detailed below:—

EUROPEAN.		Strength.
<i>Artillery</i> —K-3 Brigade, Royal Artillery, relieved by C-4 Royal Artillery on 8th January 1884.		132
<i>Infantry</i> —2 Companies of Rifle Brigade		161
NATIVE.		
<i>Cavalry</i> —1 Wing of 12th Bengal Cavalry		277
<i>Infantry</i> —1 Wing of 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, and headquarters		477
		38

*Health of the Troops at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, for 1883-84.*

TROOPS.	Average Strength.	Total Admission to Hospital	Percentage of Admission to Strength.	Average Period in Hospital of each Admission	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to Strength	Cause of Deaths.	REMARKS.
K-3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery.	155	141	8 70	16 35	2	77	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	
C-4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	149	108	7 2	9	1	6	Abscess of liver.	
Detachment, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	139	199	14 2	12	1	7	Fracture of skull.	
Wing, 12th Bengal Cavalry.	189 95	123	64 75	10 57		None	Apoplexy.	
3rd Bengal Native Infantry, Right Half Battalion.	457	467	93 84	11 18	1	20	None.	
							84 Paralysis.	
TOTAL	1,118 95	1,027	91 78	11 82	6	44		

C. E. RADDOKH, *Surgeon-Major,*  
*Agency Surgeon, Nowgong Brigade.*

The health of the troops was good throughout year. There were only 5 deaths, 4 among the Europeans and 1 among the Natives.

59 *Dispensaries.*—The charitable dispensary at Nowgong was in charge of Surgeon J. Clarke up to the 15th August 1883, and from that date in charge of Surgeon-Major G. E. Raddock up to the end of the year. The hospital was well attended. There were 2,909 admissions and 18 deaths, as against 3,346 admissions and 36 deaths of the previous year. From the report of the Agency Surgeon, which has already been separately submitted to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore, it appears that the diseases which most prevailed during the year under review were fever, diseases of the eye, and diseases of the cutaneous system; the number of cases of these three taken together being equal to half the total number of cases treated. There were 41 major operations, of which 21 pertained to lithotomy.

The dispensary is very popular, and the good it has done both for Nowgong and also for the neighbouring villages is very great.

The good work done at the dispensary hospital has done much towards overcoming the native prejudices against European treatment. The services of the Hospital Assistant, Wajid-deen, are favourably mentioned by the Agency Surgeon.

There is a small dispensary attached to the Agency for the vakils and other persons connected with the Agency. The Hospital Assistant in charge of this dispensary also accompanies the Political Agent on his winter tour.

The returns show that there were 17 State dispensaries (in the Native States) open during the year. Of these some were in charge of Native Hospital Assistants and others in that of Baidyas and Hakims. The total number of admissions was 14,535 and of deaths 152, as against 18,020 admissions and 223 deaths of the previous year. Rs. 564 are said to have been expended by the States in their maintenance. But no great reliance can be placed on these figures, as the persons whose duty it is to furnish them have little or no supervision over them, and are themselves too ignorant to appreciate the value of correct statistics.

60. *Vaccination.*—A Vaccination Department was established in this Agency in the year 1869, under a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, by name Rajab Ali Khan, who has well organised force of 68 vaccinators working under him throughout the Agency. If the Deputy Superintendent's figures can be relied upon, the establishment would appear to be doing very good work, the returns for the year under review showing a total of 25,704 vaccinators, of which 21,723 are said to have been successful, as against 25,017 operations, of which 19,862 were successful, in the previous year. The whole cost of the vaccination operations, amounting during the year 1883-84 to Rs. 7,307, is borne by the Native States. Unfortunately, however, it is difficult to accept unreservedly the figures given, and, as far as I have been able yet to ascertain, the work is carried on in such a manner as to make real check almost impossible, without the devotion to the question of a great deal more time than any Political Agent in this Agency is likely to have at his disposal for the purpose. In spite of the large numbers of children reported to have been vaccinated annually, small-pox appears to prevail to a large extent at certain periods of the year, and I am not disposed to place any reliance on the figures, though I give them as furnished.

61. With reference to the last two paragraphs of this report, it is right that I should point out that before much real good can be expected to result from the Native State dispensaries,

or from the vaccination operations, it is very essential that a separate Agency Surgeon should be granted for this Agency, even if one were only appointed for six months in the year, say the 15th October to 15th April, so as to cover the season during which such an officer could move freely about the Agency. At present the Agency Surgeon is one of the military surgeons of the Nowgong Garrison, and his primary duties prevent the possibility of his visiting the dispensaries in Native States, or exercising any practical check over the operations of the Vaccination Department. It can hardly be doubted that an officer whose chief duty would be to move about the Agency examining the work of the State dispensaries, checking the operations of the vaccinators, and generally directing the medical administration, would be able to do much good. In many of the States which maintain dispensaries there can be little doubt that the dispensary is maintained chiefly as an item of "eye-wash," to attract the favourable notice of the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor General, and not from any particular faith in the European system of medicine, or from any belief that the Hospital Assistant will be able to do much good. Considerable expense is incurred in the purchase of medicines, and much of this must be pure waste under the present system, under which no check or supervision of an incompetent Hospital Assistant, nor encouragement of a competent one, is possible.

62. The usual tabular statements are appended to this report:—

A.—Civil Justice.  
B.—Criminal Justice.  
C.—Criminal attendance of witnesses.  
D.—Police.  
E.—Jails.  
F.—Provincial Revenue.

G.—Education.  
H.—Public Works from Local Funds.  
J.—Post Office.  
K.—Military.  
L.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.  
M.—Registration.

NOWGONG,  
9th August 1884.

T. HOPE,  
*Political Agent, Bundelkhand.*



## APPENDIX E.

No. 119, dated Charkhari, the 18th April 1884.

From—MAJOR F. H. MATTLAND, Political Agent and Superintendent, Charkhari,

To—The Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the annual tabular returns and the following report on the administration of the Charkhari State for the year 1883-84 :—

### I.—General Remarks.

2. I proceeded on furlough to Europe for 7 months, making over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Law on the 14th April, and resuming charge on the 6th December.

3. The young Maharajah has continued to progress favourably with his studies, and has also improved in general deportment. He promises to be of large build, and has grown much during the past year. The Principal of the Rajkumar College from Nowgong kindly examined him in his studies a short time ago. The report upon his progress, submitted by his Native tutor, is marked A and attached. Though his book knowledge is not very extensive, and he has not made very rapid progress in this, his colloquial English is very much improved. This is due to my having impressed his tutor with the necessity of his understanding thoroughly what he reads, and being able to transpose the same in words, with which he has made himself acquainted. Thus, a good deal of time has been taken up in *vivā voce* exercises in English, which would otherwise have been devoted to book-work. He is an intelligent lad and is not inclined to be indolent. On the whole, he has made creditable progress.

4. In January the Maharajah proceeded to Calcutta with his father to see the Exhibition. They appear to have enjoyed their outing much. On the return journey certain pilgrimages were performed, the party finally returning to the capital in March.

5. The Maharajah's father continues to conduct all the ordinary routine work connected with the State under my directions, and is becoming more fitted each day to undertake the duties of Dewan, whenever they may devolve on him.

6. The rains were scanty; in fact, there had been less than the normal fall up to the 25th July; then came a break, which lasted to the 18th August. Subsequently a fair quantity fell until the 16th of September, when it ceased. There had been altogether 30·35 inches, against 44·49 in 1881-82, and 47·40 in 1882-83. Tanks and wells, though far from empty, are not nearly up to the average. Rain crops suffered more or less, but the rubbi crops have been good, owing to heavy dews, and notwithstanding that they have not had the benefit of the usual winter rain.

7. The general health has been good, though cholera was bad in certain parts of the district during the months of July and August.

The number of deaths recorded are 3,433, the births 3,682, being in the proportion, by the census of 1881, of 24·00 deaths and 25·74 births per 1,000 of the population, the proportions for the previous year being deaths 20·97 and births 26·27.

### II.—Internal Administration.

8. The Maharajah's father as Chief Counsellor conducts the ordinary administrative work under my immediate supervision, and hears appeals from the orders and judgments of the various other courts established in the State, his orders being further liable to final appeal to my court.

9. The Durbar members,—one a Moulvi, the son of a Mahomedan adventurer from Lucknow who came to the State during the Mutiny and died here a few years afterwards; the other a Pundit, also an adventurer, from Agra, of the mahajan or trading class, who obtained service in the State some 45 years ago,—have worked much as usual without distinguishing themselves in any remarkable manner. As I have mentioned in a previous report, these men have not been of much practical use. The Moulvi awaits opportunities to intrigue, whilst the Pundit is getting too old. From the 1st of April I have directed that the Moulvi shall conduct the duties of the Nizamut of Chief Magistrate's Court, and the Pundit those of the Chief Revenue Officer. This has been done with a view, if possible, to better utilise their services in the performance of some executive work in addition to their merely nominal joint duties as Durbar members, and to make each more responsible for distinct and separate work. The last man who held the post of



Chief Revenue Officer died during the year, and his duties have since then been jointly conducted by these two members in not at all a satisfactory manner. The work of the Chief Magistrate's Court has hitherto been carried on by a Mahomedan, who obtained service in the State some 17 or 18 years ago, and was nominated to this post by me about three years ago. He has had a fair trial, but has not done well. Under these circumstances, and considering the Maharajah's father as Chief Counsellor really performs most of the irksome and responsible duties under my directions which these two members have failed to perform and have not shown any aptitude for performing, I have thought it desirable that they should, in addition to their joint nominal functions as Durbar members, conduct duties each on his own undivided responsibility, and should they fail to do this in a satisfactory manner that they shall be removed from office.

### III.—Public Order and Tranquillity.

20. The tranquillity of the State has been undisturbed. There is nothing of any significance to notice under this head.

### IV.—Judicial.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—The following statement exhibits the number of criminal cases which have come before the various courts:—

No.	OFFENCES.	Persons	Cases
1	Offences against public tranquillity . . . . .	41	8
2	„ relating to public servants . . . . .	1	1
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants . . . . .	3	3
4	False evidence and offences against public justice . . . . .	6	6
5	Offences relating to coin . . . . .	2	2
6	„ „ weights . . . . .	1	1
7	„ „ affecting the public health . . . . .	3	1
8	„ „ life . . . . .	4	4
9	Causing of miscarriage, of the exposure of infants and of the concealment of births . . . . .	3	2
10	Of hurt . . . . .	248	128
11	„ Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement . . . . .	9	5
12	„ Criminal force and assault . . . . .	49	18
13	„ Rape . . . . .	3	3
14	„ Theft . . . . .	96	61
15	„ Extortion . . . . .	1	1
16	„ Robbery . . . . .	2	1
17	„ Criminal misappropriation of property . . . . .	22	15
18	„ Receiving of stolen property . . . . .	12	8
19	„ Mischief . . . . .	41	17
20	„ Criminal trespass . . . . .	26	20
21	Offences relating to documents . . . . .	3	1
22	„ „ marriage . . . . .	9	8
23	Of defamation . . . . .	3	2
24	„ Criminal insult . . . . .	62	48
25	Offences against local or special laws . . . . .	14	7
TOTAL		667	371

12. No persons escaped and none died, 1 was transferred, 108 were acquitted, 79 were discharged, the cases of 28 were compounded, 450 were convicted, leaving for trial at the end of the year 1, against 1 for 1882-83.

Of the cases disposed of 292 were warrant cases and 78 summons; 129 were cognizable and 241 were non-cognizable, 269 were bailable and 101 were non-bailable, 227 were compoundable and 143 were non-compoundable.

Of the convicted persons, 207 pleaded guilty and 243 not guilty. The percentage of persons who were convicted, transferred, or whose cases were compounded, was 71·92, and of those acquitted or discharged 28·07.

The average duration of cases was  $5\frac{5}{12}$  days against  $15\frac{5}{12}$  for 1881-82, under  $6\frac{2}{12}$  days for 1882-83.

13. There were 100 appeals, which were disposed of in the following manner:—

Confirmed . . . . .	50
Modified . . . . .	20
Reversed . . . . .	23
Otherwise disposed of, leaving 4 pending . . . . .	3

The average duration of these was  $14\frac{1}{12}$  days.

14. Five persons were made over to the State for trial under the Extradition Act. Of these, 4 were convicted and 1 was left pending. Four persons were made over otherwise than under the terms of the Extradition Act; these were all convicted.

Twenty persons were made over by the State for trial to British District Magistrates and 1 to Native States.

15. No cases of the murder of infant children by their mothers have been reported during the year—

16. *Jail*.—The number of sentenced prisoners in jail on the 1st April 1884 as compared with the number on the corresponding date of last year was—

	1st April 1883.	1st April 1884.
For a term of 10 years . . .	3	3
„ 5 „ . . .	0	1
„ 3 „ . . .	1	2
„ under 3 „ . . .	11	14
TOTAL .	15	20

17. Of those in jail on 1st April last 18 were Hindus and 2 Mahomedans; 17 were males and 3 females.

The daily average number of prisoners awaiting trial was 2.2. The average duration of prisoners awaiting trial was 5 days.

There were no deaths and no escapes.

18. The construction of the new jail was again unavoidably postponed, but this year I hope to have it finished.

19. *Civil Justice*.—The number of cases instituted was 524, the number pending from last year was 17, making 541 for disposal. The total value of suits disposed of was Rs23,889-3-7, giving an average of Rs48-8-10 per suit, exclusive of miscellaneous and non-money suits: 519 suits were disposed of; the classification of these is:—

For money . . . . .	368
Revenue suits . . . . .	124
Miscellaneous . . . . .	27

leaving 22 pending against 17 for the previous year. Of the suits disposed of, 59 were compounded, 9 were settled by arbitration, 10 by oath, 437 by the judgment of the court, and 4 by *ex-parte* decisions. The average duration of cases disposed of was 27 days against 44<sup>7</sup> for last year.

20. There were 256 appeals including those pending from last year. They were disposed of thus—

Confirmed . . . . .	121
Modified . . . . .	39
Reversed . . . . .	61
Remanded . . . . .	12

leaving 23 pending against 19 for last year. The average duration of appeals was 38<sup>6</sup>/<sub>11</sub> days against 36.71 for 1882-83.

Two hundred and eighty-six Decrees were executed in full, 3 in part, and 8 were not able to be executed.

21. *Police*.—There is no separate police force. The ordinary sepoy and chowkidars perform these duties in common with their other work. There is nothing special to notice regarding these.

#### V.—Public Works.

21. A qualified engineer has now been lent to the State; the works under this head are therefore carried out on a larger scale than it has been possible to do before. Irrigation works have been commenced, and others are in course of being undertaken. In a Native State like this it is difficult to get people to understand that these works are as much for their benefit as that of the State. I find objections raised in various ways to projects of this description. The fact is that the rural classes like to be left alone, and any attempt on our part to improve their condition is often misunderstood, and not appreciated. Many zemindars think that the bunding of tanks and the construction of wells, which are avowedly for their benefit as works of irrigation, are really executed with the ultimate design of extracting revenue from them, which they would otherwise not have to pay; whilst the immediate friends and relatives of the Chief and the Brahmin class with which a Hindu State is infested, consider that the money might be used in various other ways or be hoarded up. Notwithstanding, I have con-

structed 100 wells and bunded one large tank, besides executing other minor works of this description. I hope in the course of time to overcome the difficulties spoken of, and to carry out these works in a manner that the people of the country will appreciate, and to receive encouragement from them to do so.

22. Now that a railway from Jhansi to Manikpur is to pass close between the two largest pergunnahs of this State, which are divided by a strip of British territory about 12 miles across from border to border, I propose making feeder roads. There is some little difficulty in regard to these owing to the intervening British territory on either side of the railway line. I have, however, been in personal communication with the Magistrate of the adjoining British district, and I hope before next year to have some definite scheme fixed for these roads.

23. The expenditure for public works has been :—

	R
1. Original works . . . . .	23,357
2. Repairs . . . . .	20,000
3. Roads and bridges . . . . .	5,000
4. Tanks, bunds, and wells . . . . .	39,500
5. Public gardens . . . . .	9,088
6. Workshop establishment . . . . .	10,213
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,07,058</b>

The Engineer's report is marked D and attached.

#### VI.—Education.

24. *State School*.—There were 200 boys on the rolls, with a daily average attendance of 153; 67 boys were reading English, 20 Sanscrit, 9 Persian, 67 Hindi, and 40 Urdu.

25. Two boys passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. One of these obtained a Chaukhari scholarship of Rs10 attached to the Muir College, Allahabad, where he is now prosecuting his studies. Four boys composing the 3rd class were sent up for the Central India Schools Examination; they all passed with much credit. One of these gained the first place on the general list and obtained the Indore Residency School silver medal and three scholarships; another scholarship was obtained by one of the remaining 3 who passed. No other Native State school in Bundelkhand has yet passed any boy in the Calcutta University Entrance test. These results may, therefore, be considered as highly satisfactory, and reflect most favourably on the energy and good work of the teachers. The late Head Master resigned last year for a post offered him in Government service. He has been replaced by the 2nd Master, who has given every satisfaction.

26. Mr. Mitchell, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, examined the lower classes with the aid of Native teachers from Nowgong. There is nothing noteworthy in his remarks upon the examination, except that the results are satisfactory.

27. *Pergunnah Schools*.—These were inspected by the Head Master, who proposes some revision of teachers which will shortly be carried out. The attendance at these is small, being almost entirely confined to those boys whose parents live in the villages where these schools are located. The Head Master's report is marked B and attached.

#### VII.—Medical.

28. The services of an Assistant Surgeon have been lent to the State. There has been a considerable increase of attendance at the dispensary since he joined, which I attribute in some measure to his being a high-caste Hindu, as our medicines are really not appreciated in the way they should be. Most of the higher class of inhabitants here, such as the Rajputs, &c., show a preference to be treated by their own Baidis, or Hakims, even with the chance of dying under such treatment, rather than to partake of our medicines. As an instance of this I may mention that a short time ago one of the largest Jagirdars in the State suffered from an abscess in the loin; he was visited by the Assistant Surgeon, who gave him necessary advice. This he would not follow, and placed himself in the hands of a Hakim who had been treating him. He eventually died without again resorting to the services of the Assistant Surgeon. I could give many instances of this kind.

29. Not long ago I proposed to open a dispensary in one of the pergunnahs away from head quarters, but this was resisted both by the tehsildar, who is an old Bundela, and by others in higher position. They urged that the ordinary village population would rather be treated by their own men in their own way, and that few persons, if any, outside of the village where the dispensary was to be established would ever think of going there for treatment.

30. In order, however, to introduce our medicines and to get the people to appreciate their value, I have adopted the plan of sending out a native doctor with medicines into the district

once every three months. He is to make a tour through the pergunnahs, giving notice of his intended arrival at the various villages which he proposes to visit. In this manner I am in hopes that the benefits from our medicines will gradually make themselves felt.

31. The number of persons treated at the dispensary was, in-patients 76, and out-patients 10,414; the numbers for the preceding year being 44 and 2,379, respectively: 13 major and 393 minor operations were performed, against none for the preceding year.

The number of vaccinations was 3,429; of these, 2,553 were successful and 605 unsuccessful. The results of 271 are not known.

The annual report submitted by the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the Agency and the State dispensary is marked C and attached.

### VIII.—Finances.

32. These continue to be eminently satisfactory. The last instalment of succession nazerana was paid off during the year. The total receipts were R6,60,341, including R40,000 realised by the sale of certain promissory notes of the 1854-55 loan. The expenditure was R6,51,109, including R71,741, the last instalment of succession nazerana, and R1,07,058 for public works.

33. The following comparative statement exhibits the financial condition of the State during the past four years:—

#### *Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Charkhari State for four years.*

HEADINGS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue . . . . .	4,39,600	4,86,486	4,83,676	4,82,822	...	...	...	...
Sayer . . . . .	28,122	14,899	12,563	12,627	...	...	...	...
Abkari . . . . .	5,002	6,348	7,108	6,164	...	...	...	...
Stamps . . . . .	2,719	5,110	7,607	4,472	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice . . . . .	5,731	6,773	4,218	3,787	9,930	6,289	6,201	6,086
Public Works . . . . .	475	811	1,109	1,293	60,190	58,538	65,175	1,07,058
Tributes . . . . .	9,145	14,225	16,873	17,576	14,306	2,861	8,583	8,583
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,24,910	42,265	86,906	61,015	6,989	730	1,05,338	3,054
Interest . . . . .	6,756	29,191	26,169	31,216	...	...	...	...
Public Debt . . . . .	45,065	42,109	38,934	49,369	39,010	42,219	37,597	49,423
Allowances and Refunds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	91,565	1,05,693	98,869	95,116
Revenue Department . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,346	9,687	7,580	7,718
Allowance to District and Village Officers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7,820	8,048	9,594	8,912
Army . . . . .	...	...	...	...	77,130	77,397	72,890	76,778
Public Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26,324	34,412	39,581	38,789
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	31,200	29,028	27,764	27,939
Education, Science, and Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,280	7,803	8,329	8,262
Political Charges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	32,394	1,00,082	95,355	90,531
Pensions and Charities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	37,470	36,888	35,427	39,197
State Charges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,46,780	1,12,215	90,023	77,504
Civil Contingencies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7,406	10,431	10,604	6,159
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6,67,425</b>	<b>6,48,217</b>	<b>6,85,053</b>	<b>6,60,341</b>	<b>6,07,150</b>	<b>6,42,370</b>	<b>7,18,910</b>	<b>6,61,109</b>
<i>Deduct Extraordinary Items.</i>								
Sale of grain and old articles . . . . .	14,000	12,115	1,004	...	...	...	...	...
Sale of gold* . . . . .	*1,10,000	*14,647	*40,336	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on Exchange . . . . .	...	...	†32,429	...	...	...	...	...
Promissory and Stock Notes . . . . .	...	...	...	40,000	50,000	...	1,00,000	...
Succession Nazerana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13,038	75,000	75,000	71,741
Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,24,000</b>	<b>26,782</b>	<b>73,809</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>63,038</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>1,75,000</b>	<b>1,11,741</b>
Balance . . . . .	5,43,425	6,21,455	6,11,244	6,20,341	5,44,112	5,67,370	5,43,910	5,39,369
Difference . . . . .	-687	+54,085	+67,334	+90,973	...	...	...	...

\* Besides these sums gold and silver found buried and in the Toshakhana was sold and invested in Promissory Notes as per separate account in Toshakhana.

† This was the gain on copper coins purchased at their actual value from Government and sold at their nominal value.

33. The normal condition of the finances, taking the average of the past three years after deducting extraordinary items therefrom, may be fixed at—

	R
Receipts . . . . .	6,17,680
Expenditure . . . . .	5,53,549
The latter including an average expenditure of R63,590 for ordinary public works.	
The estimates for the current year are—	

	R
Receipts . . . . .	6,14,660
Expenditure . . . . .	5,94,492

The latter includes R86,030 for ordinary public works, and R10,000 for extraordinary or irrigation works.

#### IX.—Local Manufactures.

34. There are none worthy of report as previously noticed.

#### (A.)

Dated Charkhari, 8th April 1884.

From—BABU JAGESWAR PRASAD TIWARI, Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Charkhari,  
To—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Superintendent, Charkhari.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the studies of His Highness the Maharajah of Charkhari for the year 1883-84.

2. During the year there were 216 reading days, and the average number of hours per day was 4 against 251 days and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours in the preceding year.

3. The decrease in the number of reading days is owing to the indisposition of His Highness in June, and his trip to the Calcutta Exhibition during January, February, and part of March. But his average reading time is satisfactory.

4. *English*.—The Maharajah has read 50 pages of "Æsop's Fables," 20 of "Sandford and Merton," and has gone through more than half of Etymology *vivā voce*. He can write to dictation from his text-books and translate small sentences from "Practical English."

5. *Vernacular*.—His Highness has read 25 chapters of the "Prenmsagar" in Hindi, and 150 pages from the "Mufid-i-Subiyan" in Urdu. He can write easy names tolerably well in Hindi, but in Urdu he has had no practice. Urdu is decidedly more difficult than Hindi for all students, and he has naturally less taste for Urdu.

6. *Oral subjects*.—Stories from history and political economy, as usual, have now and then been told him and listened to by him with interest. Only the use of maps and no text-book in geography has been adopted. We stopped at the "Simple rules" in arithmetic. The object was to follow certain instructions which were to enable the young student to work his sums faster and ground him well in the elements of the subject.

7. Hitherto history, geography, arithmetic, grammar to some extent, and political economy, have been oral subjects. There was, therefore, some saving of time, and that time was employed in practising the pupil in speaking English. As long as the above method holds, so long will the speaking exercise be continued uninterruptedly to the advantage.

8. Immediately after the arrival of His Highness from his trip vacation followed. The annual examination by the Principal of the Rajkumar in some Nowgong succeeded this. We have thus scarcely had time to revise any subject though the whilst one or two subjects have remained untouched.

9. The following is an abstract from the remarks of Mr. Andrew P. Mitchell, of dying Nowgong College :—

"The young Maharajah has made very satisfactory progress in colloquial English. He is now able to converse with considerable fluency on easy subjects in this language. This he is able to read fairly parts of the book he had not studied, and to translate them with a fair aim. He also wrote a short passage to dictation with moderate success. In the vernacular he could give Maharajah has got through a fair amount of work; 129 pages of "Mufid-i-Subiyan"

\* Should be "Prenmsagar"

"and 14 chapters of the 'Ramaya' is away from which were both well known."

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Law, before leaving Charkhari, wrote the following letter to the progress of His Highness :—

"I have to-day examined His Highness in reading and translating English. He has been treated to the progress of His Highness :—  
"dictation and spelling, translation of short sentences from Hindustani into English, and arithmetic also in reading Hindustani into English."

“Considering that the young Chief has been under tuition so short a time,—some 2½ years only, I am quite satisfied with his progress; in fact, had the result of his examination been less satisfactory than it has been, I should still be quite happy as to what might be expected in the future, for I can see that the Maharajah likes his studies, and is willing to work, and I have every confidence in the devotion to his young pupil, the capacity, and conscientiousness of His Highness’s tutor, Pandit Jageswar Prasad.

“The Maharajah has evidently paid a good deal of attention to his English, and he reads his Urdu fairly well; what he most requires rubbing up is his arithmetic. He only gets half an hour a day at this. I think he should have more.

“I did not examine him in Hindi, in which doubtless the Maharajah is more proficient than in any other branch of his studies.”

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(B).

Dated Charkhari, 4th April 1884.

From—YUGUL KISOR VAJAPETI, Offg. Head Master, State School, Charkhari,

To—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Superintendent, Charkhari.

I have the honour to submit a report on the Educational Department of the Charkhari State for the year ending the 31st March 1884.

*State School.*—The year closed with 200 boys on the rolls; of these, 64 were reading English, 20 Sanskrit, 9 Persian, 67 Hindi, and 40 Urdu. This aggregate is precisely the same as that for the previous year; but there was a fairly satisfactory and encouraging increase in the average daily attendance, the figures having risen from 135 in 1882-83 to 153 in the past year. The total number of passed candidates who were sent up for the two public examinations was 6 as against 4 in 1882-83, and the salaries of the teachers amounted to R2,700 against R3,663 in the previous year.

Two boys passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, one in the 2nd division and the other in the 3rd. Thus Charkhari still holds its own, and we have every cause to be satisfied; for no other school in Central India has passed more than one candidate. The student who passed in the 2nd division has joined the Benares College, and the other has obtained one of the two Charkhari scholarships of R10 each attached to the Muir Central College, Allahabad, where he is now prosecuting his studies.

The four boys who appeared for the 3rd Class Central India Schools Examination passed with very great credit to themselves, and to those who had any share in teaching them and obtained certificates in honours. Umrao Sinha, holding the 1st position on the general list, carried off the Indore Residency School silver medal, besides winning three scholarships amounting to R13 per mensem. I may add that this distinction has for the first time been wrested from the Residency College boys, and reflects credit upon the State. Another scholarship of R2 per month was awarded to Deshraja of our school, who stood 1st in Sanskrit and 4th in the general list. These results speak for themselves and may be accepted as satisfactory.

The lower classes and Oriental Departments were, as usual, examined by Mr. Mitchell, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. The results of his examination were satisfactory.

As sanctioned, cricket and other games were introduced during the year and were much appreciated by the boys. The young Maharajah, who is fond of out-door exercises, frequently honoured us with his presence during some of our games.

*Pergunnah Schools.*—I have very little to say about these schools. The changes among them were the closing of the Maira School in the Ranipur pergunnah, which had for some time been in a hopelessly bad condition; and the opening of a new school at Bhatiya, 2 miles off from Maira. I inspected these 5 schools in February last, and found, with one exception of Isanagar school, which could show some classification, that there was much room for improvement. The aggregate roll numbers of these schools stood at 157 on the 31st March, with an average daily attendance of 114.6.

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(C).

*Annual Report of the Charkhari State Dispensary for the year 1883-84.*

*Medical Officer in charge.*—I took charge of the Dispensary from Native Doctor Nilcant on the 12th July 1883.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year amounted to 30.35 inches, which may be regarded as much below the normal supply,—the quantity for 1881-82 being 41.49, and for 1882-83 being 47.40.



The subordinate establishment consists of 1 Native Deputy Superintendent and 4 vaccinators. Vaccine operations began on the 15th November 1883, and ended on the 20th March 1884. The total number of vaccinations performed was 3,429; of these, 2,553 were successful and 605 unsuccessful, and the results of 271 were not known.

*Remarks.*—The prejudices of the people are strongly against vaccination.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Result of Major Surgical Operations performed at the Charkhari State Dispensary for the year 1883-84.*

Number.	DISEASE FOR WHICH OPERATION WAS PERFORMED.		Nature of Operation according to Circular No 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st March 1883	Performed during the year	Total.	RESULT.				Remaining under treatment.	REMARKS.
	Name.						Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
1	Deep lumbar abscess . . .	Incision of . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	.	..	All the major operations were performed by the undersigned  M S MORRIS, Asst. Surgeon.	
2	Deep abscess on the anterior triangle of neck.	Ditto . .	..	1	1	1	...	.	..	...		
3	Deep thigh abscess . . .	Ditto . .	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	...		
4	Deep axillary abscess . . .	Ditto . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..		
5	Deep abscess on the anterior aspect of neck.	Ditto . .	...	1	1	1	...	..		..		
6	Morbus Brighti . . . .	Paracentesis abdominis.	..	1	1	...	1	...		.		
7	Tumour (Fibro-tipomatous of left foot )	Removal of . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	.		
8	Cirrhosis of liver . . . .	Paracentesis abdominis.	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	.		
9	A big abscess on the posterior wall of pharynx.	Incision of . .	...	1	1	1	1	.	.	...		
10	Deep gluteal abscess . . .	Ditto . .	...	1	1	1	.		...	...		
11	A big abscess on the posterior wall of phorynx.	Ditto . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	.		
12	Cirrhosis of liver . . . .	Paracentesis abdominis.	...	1	1	...	1	..	...			
13	Calculus in bladder . . .	Lateral Lithotomy	..	1	1	1	.	.				
Total Number of Minor Operations performed .				13	13	10	3		..	.		

MAJOR T. H. MAITLAND,  
*Political Agent and Supdt.*

## D.

No. 21, dated Chaikhari, the 15th April 1884.

From—EKNATH RAMCHUNDER, Engineer, Chaikhari State,

To—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Superintendent of Charkhari.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of Public Works in the Charkhari State for the year 1883-84.

The grant to Public Works Department in the Budget of 1883-84 amounted Rs1,06,500.

*Works in Charkhari.*—One block of stables and coach-houses and Tehsil Bawun Chowias were constructed. A treasury building attached to palace and out-offices, Public Works godown, shed and office, and branch road from the Palace square to the west entrance of Nazarbagg, with two culverts, were commenced and completed.

Some additions and alterations to the Talki Kothi and Palace were executed.

Several improvements to Nazarbagg have been made, and one culvert was constructed on west approach road of Talki Kothi in the garden.

All State buildings in Charkhari and in the Fort were kept in repair.

About 1,400 road-side trees were maintained.

A temporary magazine was constructed.

Madwassin Ghat for bathing purposes was commenced and completed, and improvements to Madwassin Ghat and Kothi wells were made.



Big Rumna Chouki, Ranee Sahiba's sorace, or memorial, toshakhana and chupprass in Palace, and parapet walls in the bunds of new tank and Jaisagar, were nearly completed.

The earthwork of the new road from the sepoy's lines to the new tehsil building has been completed.

Several other improvements have been made to the Kothi tank.

All State articles, such as carts, carriages, &c., &c., were kept in order.

Plans and estimates for a post office and jail have been made.

*Pergunnah Bawun Chowrasi*.—In Maitland Gunj a malee's house and a well were constructed.

One well in Bugrown village was built. Sanoura garden-malee's house and bullock-shed commenced and completed.

A cattle-house in Small Rumna is approaching completion.

*Pergunnah Esanagar*.—In this pergunnah 101 wells are being excavated for irrigation purposes. Out of these, 60 wells have already got water. Some progress for reconstructing 2 sluices, which are in a dilapidated state, is being made in the Esanagar tank.

*Pergunnah Sutwara*.—Additions and alterations to Big Badoura tank, which was in a dilapidated state, are nearly completed. Two sluices for irrigation purposes have been added.

A new site for constructing a very large tank, about 1,800 bighas in area, at Choti Bamouree, has been discovered.

The expenditure during this year is as follows:—

	R
1. Original works . . . . .	23,257
2. Repairs . . . . .	20,000
3. Roads and bridges . . . . .	5,000
4. Tank, bunds, and wells . . . . .	39,500
5. Public gardens . . . . .	9,088
6. Workshop establishment . . . . .	10,213
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,07,058</b>

## APPENDIX F.

**Annual Report of the Baghelkhund Political Agency and the Administration of the Rewah State for the year 1883-84, by Captain D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent, Baghelkhund, and Superintendent of Rewah.**

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

## General Observations.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall, 29·85 inches, gauged at Rewah, was considerably below the average (45 inches); the deficiency was chiefly noticeable in the latter rains, September and October, and no rain fell during the winter months.

2. *Crops.*—The crops suffered considerably; rice, which is the principal crop grown over a large area in the Ramnagar and Burdi pergunnahs, was almost a failure, and the outturn of wheat and other rabi crops was deficient throughout the State. Owing, however, to large stocks from previous years, there was no scarcity, and the prices of food-grains remained easy throughout the year. Revenue collections were realised in full, and the condition of the people remained good. Cattle have suffered somewhat from want of pasture; but, on the whole, the agricultural prospects of the State were uninjured.

3. *Health.*—Public health has been unusually good; there was no epidemic of cholera, and fever was less prevalent than usual after the rains. Small-pox appeared in most of the districts of the State during the cold weather; but owing, no doubt, to the large area protected by vaccination, the disease did not extend in an epidemic or virulent form.

4. *H. H. the Maharajah.*—The young Maharajah has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made considerable progress in his studies. Dr. Goldsmith, Agency Surgeon, was, on his return from furlough in November 1883, appointed Tutor to the Maharajah. In December a class of sons of Sirdars of the Rewah State was formed to study with His Highness, and this arrangement has been found to work successfully. There was a good deal of emulation among the Sirdars to secure for their sons the honour of nomination to the class. After careful consideration of the claims of all candidates and their fitness from age and personal qualifications, the following were selected as the Maharajah's companions and school-fellows.

1. Brikodur Singh, Commander-in-Chief's cousin.
2. Lal Rampurshad Singh, son of Dhir Singh.
3. Ram Putap Singh, son of Rughotum Singh.
4. Rungdeo Singh, nephew of Nurhur Singh.
5. Janardun Singh, of Chamoo.

6. Sudurshun Singh, of Luchman Bagh.
7. Madho Singh, son of Kallian Singh.
8. Surujbulli Singh, son of Rughunath Singh.
9. Kashinath, son of Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., Dewan.
10. Ramraj Singh, of Naigurhi.

11. Narain Din, grandson of Murbuda Purshad.

Pundit Poorun Mull, a teacher in the Agra College, was appointed Assistant Tutor, and during the time he has worked under Dr. Goldsmith he has given satisfaction. The Maharajah and his companions are not called upon to undergo as yet any severe course of education: the hours of study are limited to two in the morning and one in the afternoon. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness and manners of the boys, and they are encouraged to learn out-door games and to take regular exercise. One or two of the class generally accompany the Maharajah in his drives, and Dr. Goldsmith is endeavouring to bring the boys up in a friendly association with His Highness, which will, I feel sure, be productive of happy results in the future. On the 5th December the Maharajah entered his new palace at Rewah; the building is healthy and well situated, with sufficient accommodation for the limited number of Maharanis and attendant Sirdars, who, it is proposed, shall reside with the Maharajah. The garden of the new palace is not yet completed. A design was very kindly prepared by Major Jacob, Executive Engineer of Jeypore, to whom I applied for suggestions; when completed, the garden will contain lawn-tennis grounds, a fountain, rookeries, aviaries, a small menagerie, terraces, grass-lawns, raised walks, and beds of flowers and flowering shrubs.

Dr. Goldsmith has been in constant attendance on the Maharajah, and by the exercise of tact and good temper has already attained a very valuable influence, not only over the young Maharajah and his companions, but with the Sirdars who live with His Highness. I have placed the management of the Maharajah's personal servants, as well as of the stables and other palace establishments, under Doctor Goldsmith, who controls all the Maharajah's movements, and

arranges as he thinks best for his comfort and health. In my next annual report I hope to attach a more detailed account of the Maharajah's education and training during the year. The present arrangements having only been in force during four months of the year under report, I did not consider it necessary to call upon Dr. Goldsmith for a report, and have here only briefly alluded to the commencement of a system of education from which I think we may hope for the best results.

5. *The Maharani.*—The Maharani Runawut has been absent from Rewah during the whole year. She has been the guest of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, and has made a pilgrimage to Dwarka. During her absence I have endeavoured, with the kind assistance of Colonel Walter, Resident in Meywar, to come to some definite arrangement with the Maharani regarding her relations with the Rewah Durbar, and her claim to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in her jagir villages. My negotiations have not, I regret to say, proved very successful, but, as the Maharani has been away for more than eighteen months, I have been able to insist upon the rights of the Durbar without any friction with the Maharani's officials, and I hope that the gradual institution of a more regular and legitimate control over her jagir villages by the Durbar will not be interfered with when the Maharani returns to Rewah.

The other Maharanis have given no trouble, and have generally conformed with the orders issued by the Durbar. I have found the system of referring all matters of dispute in which the Maharanis are concerned to the arbitration of the Council of Sirdars has worked satisfactorily. Some little resistance was made, as indeed I had expected, when the Maharajah left the old palace in the Rewah city for his new house, and it was announced that not more than two of the Maharanis could be accommodated in the new building; but it was eventually arranged that the Chundelin Maharani, His Highness's mother, should live permanently with the Maharajah, and that the other Maharanis should take it in turn to spend a month at the new palace.

6. *Council of Sirdars.*—Dulpertab Singh, Kurchuli of Raepur, one of the members of the Council of Sirdars, died on 25th May 1883. Dulpertab Singh was an intelligent young man of great promise, and during the time he served in the Council had worked well; his loss is much felt. As the Council was above the authorised strength of 10 members, his place has not been filled up. During the year the Council has continued to give me assistance and support, the members have been regular in their attendance, and, as will be seen from the periodical reports of meetings held, a good deal of work has been satisfactorily disposed of. In the adjustment of cases referred for its decision the Council has also done good work, disposing of 40 cases, the majority of which were those in which the Maharanis or State Sirdars were concerned.

7. *Committee for the Settlement of Debts.*—This Committee has continued its labours during the year, and has disposed of 415 cases, involving the payment of Rs15,982-15-8 in the adjustment of State debts. The Dewan again brings to notice the services of Lal Ram Singh and Vishwanath Shastri, who are the principal working members of the Committee.

8. *The State Army.*—Good progress has been made in the drill and discipline of the Rewah Army. Its present strength is as follows:—

	No of Officers.	Men.
Cavalry . . . . .	13	358
Infantry . . . . .	15	549
Artillery . . . . .	6	71 and 6 guns.

The new lines were completed in June last, and the advantages of having all the m quartered in regular barracks, instead of being scattered in different billets throu ghout t town, have already been very apparent. The cavalry, under the command of re tired R saldar Kurum Singh, of the Central India Horse, has been equipped with new sad, lery an uniform, and, thanks to the care the Commandant has taken in drilling and exc reising tl men, has improved greatly both in appearance and efficiency. In the infantry also much in provement has taken place; the strength of the regiment has been made up by Silk a recruit Great attention has been paid to the drilling of the men, and the duties of guard and escor have been creditably performed. Jemadar Mahtab Singh, of the Bhopal Battalion, has been appointed adjutant, and the men have been well taught by him; while Iluzora S, who commands the infantry, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has rformed his duties. During the year 15 men of the cavalry were pensioned and 9 enlisted. In the infantry the member of pensioned men was nil and of recruits 74.

The artillery have been lately moved into their barracks in the lines. Th eir duties are limited to firing salutes and to taking a small share in furnishing guards. The her of the men of all branches of the State Army has been good, and their conduct excellent.

9. *District Officials.*—During the year I visited all the tehsils of the State, save one (Burdī), and examined the work done in each office. The tehsildars and their assistants have been attentive to their duties, and the fact that the whole of the State revenue demands have been punctually collected without any demur on the part of the ryots or zemindars, after a season of scanty rainfall and poor crops, speaks well, I think, for the manner in which the tehsil officials have performed their duties. The Dewan of Rewah brings prominently to notice the good work done by Budi Ali, Tehsildar of Ramnagar, Budri Singh of the Rewah Tehsil, and Devi Prosad of Burdī.

10. *The Dewan and Durbar Officials.*—I have again to bring to notice the excellent services of Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., Dewan of Rewah. He has been of the greatest assistance to me, and it is with much pleasure that I bear testimony to his zealous and efficient discharge of his duties. Pundit Het Ram's services received a very fitting acknowledgment from the Government of India on 1st January last, when he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In presenting the Dewan with the Badge of the Order, I assembled all the Sirdars and officials of the State of Durbar at the Maharajah's palace, and after recounting the Pundit's services to the British Government, as well as to the Rewah State, invited all assembled to join me in congratulating the Dewan on the honour bestowed upon him as a mark of the approval of the Government he has so long and faithfully served. The Dewan's assistants, Pundit Mokund Rao and Baldee Sahai, have continued to give every satisfaction. Roghubar Singh, the Superintendent of Permit, has also done well, and has earned the approval of the Dewan and myself, by his attention to the working of his department and the supervision of his subordinates in all parts of the State.

### Principal Events of the Year.

11. *Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Colonel Bannerman, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, visited Rewah early in November. He was received by the Maharajah and a large number of Sirdars, and the usual ceremonial Durbars were held. The Agent to the Governor General inspected the Maharajah's new palace, the cavalry and infantry lines, the hospital and the Dewan's office, and held a parade of the State troops. He also made a short tour in the State and visited the waterfalls at Chachai.

12. *Superintendent's Tour through the State.*—During the cold season I made a tour which extended over three months. During a part of the time I was accompanied by his Highness the Maharajah and his attendant Sirdars. Marching from Rewah *viâ* Amarpatan, and Maihar to Kutni, my camp arrived at Umarīa, where I spent ten days at the coal-fields; thence I marched *viâ* Singwarra and Pali to Sohagpur, and returning by Kanoudi, Manpur, and Ramnagar, arrived at Govindgarh about the middle of January. I then visited the northern tehsils of the State at Sohagi, Toonthur, and Sitalha, arriving at Rewah by the middle of February. During this tour I had opportunities of visiting most of the tehsil offices and thanas of the State, of examining the work done by the revenue and judicial officers stationed in distant parts of the Rewah territory; of hearing any complaints that were made by the people; of seeing their condition and the manner of their lives; and at the same time of visiting and receiving a large number of the Thakurs of Rewah in their own holdings. I found everywhere evidences of the benefits which the people derive from the present administration. The country is perfectly tranquil. There are no discontented or outlaw Thakurs, and the people seemed well-to-do and happy. The chief complaints I received referred to the levy of the permit tax (which I purpose to notice under the head of Custom-collections) and to the system which has hitherto been in vogue of forcing labour and taking supplies without payment in the distant parts of the State. With a view to mitigating the evils of this system I issued rules regarding the rates of coolie labour, and ordered that no villagers were to be employed, either as coolies or to show the way from one village to another, until the prescribed rates had been paid. The offenders in this respect are for the most part sowars, sepoyes, and chuprassis of the different tehsils, and it is difficult to prevent men of these classes from exercising a certain amount of oppression on the villagers among whom they are sent on duty; but I hope that under the rules framed, and with the assistance of local officials, much of the annoyance which has hitherto been caused will be removed.

13. *Development of the Rewah Coal-fields.*—Work was resumed in the Umarīa field early in November,—Mr. Forster, mining engineer, and two assistants, Messrs. Münch and Hallet, being in charge. Two inclines were driven into the coal seam from its outcrop in the nullah, and two shafts were sunk. From the inclines about 300 tons of coal were extracted during November and December. Subsequently the Great India Peninsula Railway advertised for tenders for the supply of 2,000 tons of Bengal coal. With the sanction of the Agent to the

Governor General, I directed Mr. Forster to tender for this contract, and it was accepted by the Great India Peninsula at the rate of Rs 13 per ton of coal delivered at Kutni on the East Indian Railway. In spite of the difficulty and cost of carrying coal by carts along the rough country road from Umaria to Kutni (38 miles), the contract is in a fair way of fulfilment. Up to the end of March but little coal had been carried, but since that date some 300 tons have been delivered at Kutni, and a trial of the coal on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway gave very good results. Good progress has been made in the shaft-sinking. No. 1 shaft has been driven 90 feet, and has passed through a 7-ft. seam of coal. No. 2 shaft is not so far advanced, but good progress has been made in it also. All the bore-holes have been completed, and the extent of the Umaria field has been proved, while the quality of the coal is beyond all question. I have already submitted, in my letters marginally noted, a full report on the work done in the Rewah coal-fields, and proposals for the development of the coal. In September 1884, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, I informed the Council of Sirdars

No. 407A, dated 24th April 1882.  
 „ 559, dated 30th May 18 3.  
 „ 1057, dated 10th October 1883.  
 „ 125, dated 8th February 1884.  
 „ 246, dated 28th March 1884.  
 „ 429, dated 19th May 1884.

that it was the intention of Government to give a concession of the right to work the Rewah coal-fields to a company of capitalists in England, who in return were to construct a line of railway, 350 miles in length, from Saugor *via* Dumoh to Kutni, and thence through Umaria, the Johilla Valley, and Sohagpur to Bilaspur, paying such royalty as might be determined on by the Government of India, to the Rewah State on the output of coal. The Council of Sirdars gave their willing assent to this measure, and it was hoped that the scheme would have been readily taken up. Owing, however, to circumstances of which I have no knowledge, the negotiations with the company of English capitalists have not been productive of any results; and consequently, in February last, I submitted alternative proposals for the development of the Umaria coal-field and the construction of a railway from Kutni on the East Indian Railway to Umaria. These proposals are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and it is to be hoped that before the opening of the next season, some definite decision will be arrived at with regard to the future of the Rewah coal. Up to the end of the year under report the State has expended Rs 1,067-14-11 on the preliminary trials and explorations, which may now be considered finished. I have again to acknowledge the valuable assistance so cheerfully rendered to the Rewah State in the matter of the coal explorations by Mr. Theobald W. Hughes of the Geological Department, who has spent most of the past season in the neighbourhood of Umaria, and has spared neither time nor trouble in promoting the success of our endeavours to prove the value and extent of the coal-measures. Mr. Forster, mining engineer, has worked hard, and, although contending against many difficulties, has been very successful in securing so considerable a rate of progress, not only in the work of boring and shaft-sinking, but also in the cutting and carrying of coal to meet the contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

14. *Settlement Operations in the Mowgunge Tehsil.*—Pundit Mokund Rao, assistant to the Dewan, was appointed to the charge of the settlement operations in the Mowgunge Tehsil, and has completed a good season's work. The Sengurs, who gave so much trouble last year, have, with some few exceptions, been more amenable, and the work has been carried on with but little opposition. The chief object of the present settlement is to arrive at the true value of the villages held by Sengurs on a *chauth* (or one fourth) tenure. The villages had never previously been surveyed, and the assessments on which payment was made were notoriously inadequate. The principle upon which the settlement is conducted is, after the boundaries are marked and areas mapped, to fix the value of the lands for the new assessment by a punchayet composed of neighbouring lease-holders. In most cases these assessments have been further reduced by the settlement officer, with the object of making the terms on which the villages are to be held for a period of 10 years as easy as possible to present holders. The chief difficulty lay in separating lands granted free from those held on lease; for with no previous demarcation of *maafi*, or rent-free holdings, every lease-holder endeavoured to include as much land as possible in his rent-free tenure. With the exception of Bijai Nundun Singh and Chatrapal Singh of Saliya, most of the Sengurs accepted the decision of the Settlement Officer, and agreed to abide by the terms offered by him. The two Thakurs named, who were the leaders of the disturbance which occurred last year, were again obstructive; they would not allow their villages to be surveyed, and absented themselves on the plea that they feared that their rent-free holdings were about to be assessed. I called these Sengurs to my camp, and after explaining to them that their objections were groundless, informed them that unless they attended during the assessment of their leasehold villages, the survey would be completed in their absence, and the terms of their tenure,

which were clearly defined in the sunnuds granted by the Rewah Durbar as dependent on their submission to the State, would be enforced, and the lands would be taken from them and given to others who were prepared to abide by the orders of the Durbar. This warning had, for a time, good effect, and the work proceeded without much difficulty. But Lal Bijai Nundun Singh and Chatrpai Singh again left their villages and went to Allahabad, where they engaged a pleader to represent their assumed grievances to the Government of India. A report was submitted on this petition in my letter No. 562, dated 30th May 1883, and the Thakurs have since been informed that His Excellency the Viceroy declines to interfere on their behalf. The greatest care has been taken to treat these Thakurs with leniency, and only such an increase in their assessments has been made as to establish the rights of the State in lands which belong to Rewah, and which were they held by other zemindars would yield a far larger revenue than is demanded by the very easy terms of the new assessment. The following is an abstract of the settlement work done in Mowgunge during the year.

Of 1,368 cases instituted 758 have been settled. Measurements have been completed in 113 villages and assessments in 194, leaving 117 villages to be surveyed and 326 to be assessed in the pergunnah.

15. *Outbreak in the Rewah Jail.*—On the 16th September 1883, Pundit Het Ram, Dewan of Rewah, was assaulted when visiting the jail; he received a very severe wound in the face from a heavy stone thrown with great force, but was fortunately rescued before his assailants had time to inflict further injury. On enquiry it transpired that there was a plot to murder the Dewan among a number of prisoners under sentence. The men concerned were secured by the guard of the State infantry on duty at the jail, and after enquiry those convicted of complicity in the plot were severely punished; two of the ringleaders were at the time under sentence of death and others were under sentence of transportation.

16. *Opening of a Telegraph Office at Rewah.*—The town of Rewah was placed in telegraphic communication with the rest of India, by the construction of a telegraph line from Sutna to Rewah; the work was completed under the supervision of Mr. Boyd, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Allahabad Division; and the office was opened on the 29th October 1883, between which date and 1st April 1884, 280 messages were received and 260 despatched.

#### Details of Administration.

17. *Financial Condition.*—The following statement shows the income and expenditure during the year under report as compared with the estimates:—

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1883-84.	Actual for 1883-84.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget Estimate for 1883-84.	Actual for 1883-84.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	6,64,616 0 0	8,04,796 6 1	Land Revenue . . . . .	97,520 0 0	1,07,121 7 10
Land Revenue . . . . .	7,03,000 0 0	7,06,087 12 5	Forests . . . . .	51,390 0 0	52,863 0 6
Customs . . . . .	2,00,000 0 0	2,08,603 8 9	Customs . . . . .	47,372 0 0	51,939 7 11
Forests . . . . .	83,630 0 0	*90,210 0 0	Army . . . . .	2,53,800 0 0	2,48,362 12 0
Abkari . . . . .	22,000 0 0	36,723 12 3	Public Works . . . . .	3,65,790 0 0	4,90,754 2 4
Law and Justice . . . . .	9,200 0 0	34,591 10 5	Law and Justice . . . . .	17,504 0 0	17,665 13 8
Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,000 0 0	4,598 11 4	Police . . . . .	33,511 0 0	44,589 8 3
Interest . . . . .	20,000 0 0	16,501 1 7	Education . . . . .	9,312 0 0	7,495 8 3
Public Debt . . . . .	21,000 0 0	15,041 9 5	Political charges . . . . .	30,000 0 0	27,806 4 1
Coal . . . . .	.....	217 0 0	Pensions and charitable grants . . . . .	88,558 0 0	86,129 9 1
			State charges . . . . .	1,82,423 0 0	1,79,131 15 0
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	9,400 0 0	29,569 14 8
			Old debts . . . . .	3,00,000 0 0	24,394 6 7
			Other expenses . . . . .	.....	20,684 1 9
<b>TOTAL RUPEES . . . . .</b>	<b>10,74,830 0 0</b>	<b>11,12,575 4 2</b>	<b>TOTAL RUPEES . . . . .</b>	<b>14,91,570 0 0</b>	<b>13,96,537 15 11</b>
			Balance on 31st March 1884 . . . . .	2,47,876 0 0	5,20,933 10 4
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>17,39,446 0 0</b>	<b>19,17,371 10 3</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>17,39,446 0 0</b>	<b>19,17,371 10 3</b>

\* Includes R 77,453 2-11 actually collected by the Forest Superintendent.  
and R 13,756-15-1 actually collected by the Permit Superintendent, being Forest Revenue on account of grazing, &c.

TOTAL 90,21'-2-0

It will be seen that the actual receipts were R37,745-4-2 more, and the actual expenditure R95,032-0-1 less, than the estimates.

In receipts the increased revenue under the heads of Customs, Abkari, and Law and Justice make the surplus. For the first time in the annals of the Rewah State coal is entered as an item of revenue. The small amount (R217) shown under this head is, I trust, but a foretaste of a vast revenue which will accrue to the State in years to come from the wealth still lying dormant in the coal-fields of Umāria, the Jobilla Valley, and Sohagpur. In expenditure the chief items in which discrepancy is shown between the actuals and estimates are public works and old debts. The estimate and budget allotment for public works was R3,65,780, while the actual expenditure amounted to R4,90,754-2-4. The excess was granted as funds were available for the prosecution of works urgently required in the State, as it was considered advisable to utilise savings on public works rather than to accumulate them in the State treasury.

The payments of old debts only reached R24,394-6-7 instead of R3,00,000 for which provision had been made. The chief reason for this difference is attributable to the orders lately passed by the Agent to the Governor General limiting the liability of the State in respect of claims for money advanced during the administration of His Highness the late Maharajah. With these claims disposed of, the balance of old debt is now small. Only those debts remain unpaid the claimants of which dispute the award of the committee of adjustment, such as Joshi, Purmanund, Keshoji, and Rai Budri Dass, jewellers, who are not content with the liberal terms offered for the adjustment of their claims. Under the heads of Land Revenue, Customs, and Police, the expenditure in excess of estimate is due to increased establishments, found requisite for the due administration of the different departments. I would here refer to the Customs Department of the State, the receipts from which amount during the year under report to R2,08,603-8-9, and thus form a very considerable item of revenue. The principal source of collection under the head of Customs is the permit tax, which was first instituted in 1871 by the advice of Raja Sir Dinkur Rao. This tax is a percentage, varying according to a regulated scale on various commodities, taken on grain and other articles of food and commerce breaking bulk in, or taken out of, the State, as well as on the sale of cattle and produce taking place within the limits of the State.

From the experience of the past three years, I have no hesitation in condemning the permit tax as a burden which is becoming intolerable to the people, as a vexatious and impolitic means of raising revenue, and as a pretext merely for the more legitimate increase of land revenue, which, in point of fact, it represents. It is obvious that if no permit tax existed, the people would get more for their produce, and that therefore they would pay more for their land than they do. The tax is supposed to fall, not on the producers, but on traders; but this supposition is, of course, a fallacy. The Beoparis, who trade in Rewah, knowing that they have to pay permit on grain exported, fix their purchase rates so as to cover the tax; the producer therefore has to give more for his money than he would do if no tax existed; he pays in fact an enhanced land revenue to the Beopari, who makes it over in the form of permit duty to the State. Nor is this by any means the most important, or to the villager the most vexatious, part of the permit collections. Every sort of produce is liable to the tax; every sale effected, every bullock exchanged or sold, every movement of property, is watched by the myrmidons of the Permit Department, and it is not difficult to imagine that with such opportunities before them the collectors of this duty, in remote parts of the State, far from supervision and control, make the burden of permit one that is hard for the people to bear; above all, the tax hampers trade and stops traffic. I think the remedy is not far to find; assuming, as I think I am justified in doing, that the permit collections represent under-assessed revenue payments, I would propose to abolish permit altogether as a separate branch of revenue, and call upon the lease-holders of villages to make good to the Durbar in the form of enhanced rents the amount which the average of the past three years shows as annual permit collections. I feel convinced that this measure would be hailed with rapture by all those who are at present the victims of permit, and that not only would the State revenues suffer no loss, but we should get rid of an establishment the character of which cannot but be a reproach to the Administration, and which costs R40,000 a year to maintain.

#### Public Works.

Mr. C. Von Ahn's services were, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department in December last, and Mr. G. Harris was appointed Executive Engineer of the Rewah State. Mr. Harris has taken up the work with great vigour, and very satisfactory progress has been made in all the important buildings under construction.

The following is the Executive Engineer's report of work done during the year:—

*Report on Public Works during 1883-84.*

ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL.

*Residence for Maharajah at Rewah.*—This building, with quarters for Sirdars and necessary out-houses, was completed during January, and occupied by the young Maharajah by the end of that month. It is a mixture of Doric and local styles; a raised terrace extends round the western, which is the front, side of the building. It stands in a fairly-wooded compound, which is now being laid out, to be completed by degrees, after a plan kindly furnished by Major Jacob of Jeypur. This house, standing as it does away from the crowded quarters of the town, supplies a place which is healthily situated for the young Maharajah, the want of which has long been felt.

The cost of this residence, including subsidiary buildings, roads, &c., amounted to Rs3,000; another Rs10,000 will be required to lay out the grounds. This will be taken in hand during the ensuing year, 1884-85.

*Kutcherry in Rewah.*—This large building is being erected on a fine and conspicuous site immediately facing the Residency, with its north wing lying parallel with the Great Deccan Road and close to it. It is designed on a double tee-headed plan: the trunk containing the courts of the Dewan and his assistant with their offices; the northern tee, the offices of the customs department, with State records; the southern tee, the postal and some rooms for the revenue department clerks;—9-ft. verandahs extend along the front and back of all the offices and courts. The style of the building is Roman, and it is being stoutly built with the best materials. The foundations only were finished by December, but the work was carried on rapidly during the following months, the whole of the verandah arching being in position and the walls run up nearly to their full heights by the end of March. Rupees 20,000 in all were expended during the year. The building when complete will cost Rs75,000. It is expected that the offices, which are to occupy the north wing, will be able to go in in October, and the whole building may be gradually taken up towards the south end and fully occupied by January and February.

This kutcherry without doubt is much needed, all the State offices being now so scattered and badly housed. It needs no prescience to recognise that the collection of these offices in this large building will facilitate and promote the despatch of State business.

*Officers' Bungalows.*—Three bungalows, all on the same plan, were nearly completed during the year, for the Agency Surgeon, the Forest Officer, and the Executive Engineer.

They are comfortable, suitable residences.

The Forest Officer's bungalow will be shortly enlarged and converted into a Residency house for the Political Agent, since the existing Residency has been made over as the State school-house. It was originally intended to build a large school, which would have cost upwards of Rs50,000. The alternative proposal made by the Political Agent will lead to an expenditure only of some Rs5,000 or 6,000.

*New Jail at Rewah.*—Work was resolutely begun on the new jail in December, and by March the enclosure wall was completed, and all the wards, hospital, and offices were well forward. The jail will be ready for occupation in December.

It is built on the radiating principle, and will accommodate 350 prisoners. Rupees 17,000 were spent during the year; the whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs85,000. It has been thought advisable to alter one of the five association wards originally suggested into a line of separate confinement cells, and this has been done. The water-supply and bathing arrangements have been considered. A 3-throw pump, to be worked by prisoners on a crank, will feed a central cistern supplied with distributing pipes to the several wards. The supply well has turned out most satisfactorily, over 20 feet of water standing in it in June, although the water for all the buildings was drawn daily from it. This well will supply in the driest weather from 15,000 to 20,000 gallons of water a day.

The present buildings in which the prisoners are confined are in a most dilapidated condition. There is no pretence to any security in them, and proper sanitary arrangements can hardly be instituted. Two of the sheds have already fallen in, and without complete renewal of all the roofs, the place in a short time would become uninhabitable.

The above are the principal works that have been carried out in Rewah town itself.

Numerous other small works were taken up and carried through, or are in process of being carried through, the most important perhaps being the building of a telegraph office for Rs2,568 and office for the Political Agent at Rs4,800. Additional accommodation to the dispensary at Rs2,770, and on a chutri over the tomb of the late Maharajah Rs8,450 have been spent; this work is still in progress.



One other and exceedingly useful work in Rewah should be mentioned, which hardly comes into the category of original works—the conversion of the old camel-shed in Amaiya quarter into a general hospital. The old building is being converted into rooms and dormitories for patients, and will accommodate in all 100 persons. Quarters are being added to the building on the east for the hospital assistant. In the compound are new cook-houses, a small operating room, with top-light, for the Agency Surgeon, and latines.

The compound will be enclosed with wire-fencing, giving sufficient open space around the hospital.

#### ORIGINAL WORKS, SUTNA.

*Beopari's Parao.*—This work was not properly started till the end of February owing to difficulty with the contractor. It will, however, be ready for occupation in June. Rupees 3,000 were spent on it during the year, and it is estimated to cost Rs. 5,500.

The need of this building is much felt in Sutna, owing to the large and increasing grain trade. Upwards of 20,000 bags of grain, on an average, leave Sutna by rail every month of the year, and the grain-dealers squat and form markets in the streets of the town—a great discomfort to all concerned. A considerable income is anticipated from this parao. To further facilitate the transfer of grain from the country to the rail, a project is on foot to lay a 2' 6" tramway from the parao to the grain-shed of Sutna station at a cost of Rs. 13,000, and it is calculated to pay the State at least 30 per cent. on the above outlay: 16-lb rails and 7-cwt. wagons are proposed, and a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per bag will be charged to the station, one anna being the present cart-rate. From this at least Rs. 625 a month is anticipated, working expenses and up-keep estimated at Rs. 250, giving, say, 30 per cent. on outlay.

*Serai.*—This building is placed at the entrance to the town, and will be much used by travellers. Rupees 4,700 were spent on it during the year; it will cost Rs. 7,000 when finished. It is expected to be ready for occupation in July.

*New School.*—A school has been built on the main road, next to the Kotwalee, at a cost of Rs. 5,200. It is a plain building, containing three class-rooms, with out-offices. It has been occupied and found suitable and sufficient for school requirements.

A few other works were carried out during the year in Sutna; these will be found in the statement.

A few small works have been carried out in outlying stations,—a school at Mongunge costing Rs. 1,100; a permit chowkee at Madhopur for Rs. 1,200, &c.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The heaviest work done during the year was on the Popra and Goorsari Ghats which occur in the Govindgurih-Ram Naggar and Ram Naggar-Amerpaton Roads respectively. Rough crossings across these ghats had originally been made, but these have been re-aligned and laid to enable carts to cross them. The existing gradients are, comparatively speaking, easy. The heaviest is on the south side of the Goorsari Ghat at the commencement of ; the ascent being 1 in 12.5. It is intended to macadamise and consolidate these ways. The stone which lies all around the Popra Road is being collected and broken for 2 per cent. per 100 cubic feet, and this will be shortly consolidated during the first months of the rains over a distance of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is intended next dry season to collect metal on that portion of the road from the foot of the ghat to the entrance of Govindgurih, from which place a metal road runs right into Rewah, and by this means to establish a permanent highway between the Ram Naggar plain and Rewah, between which places there is much traffic, and which traffic it is thought is increasing and will increase very considerably. The Ram Naggar-Amerpaton it is also proposed to metal, and next season Amerpaton will be connected by a cross-road with Rampore on the Sutna-Bela Road; so that Ram Naggar will be brought into direct communication with Sutna.

Rupees 2,500 were spent during year on the Popra Ghat and 4,800 on the Goorsari. Some money was spent in keeping up the fair-weather roads on either side of these ghats, the cost of which is shown in the statement put in.

To further connect Southern Rewah, a kutcha road has been made between Ram Naggar and Deora-Manpur. This next season it will be extended as far as Chandia.

Another kutcha road was made during the year between Sobagpur and Munda in Southern Rewah at a cost of Rs. 2,400.

Other fair-weather roads were kept up at costs shown in statement under "Repairs."

Under this head, too, it will be found that Rs. 10,000 were spent in the maintenance of the Great Deccan Road, the up-keep of which has lately been entrusted to the State from 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ th mile to 199th mile, a distance of 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## ORIGINAL WORKS, MILITARY.

The regimental lines were started during the year and Rs. 32,000 in all spent upon them. They stand to the south of the town and are approached by the Govindgarh Road, the new jail being to the right of them, and the Bichia River to their left.

A broad road divides the infantry and cavalry lines. The infantry lines have 16 barracks standing in 4 parallel lines of 4 each, each barrack holding 24 men and 2 sergeants; in addition to this are quarters for the captain, adjutant, and 4 subadairs.

The cavalry lines have two similar buildings in 4 parallel lines of 4 each, each barrack holding 20 men; in addition to these are quarters for the commandant, adjutant, &c.

To the west of the cavalry lines are two barracks for the artillery to hold 48 men.

The infantry and artillerymen have each a room 10' x 9', with a verandah 10' x 5'; the sowars have each a room of 10' x 10', with a verandah of 10' x 5'; this extra space is allowed them for their saddlery.

The site of the lines is well and prettily wooded, and drains well into the Bichia River.

The buildings throughout were constructed of sun-dried bricks, with mud plaster. The roofing, which was hurriedly put on during the year, is very temporary: 10 of the barracks, and all the quarters, with the exception of the commandant's and captains', remained unroofed.

Preparations are being now made to roof these in, strongly and permanently, with local teak scantling and well-burnt tiles; and the gradual roofing of the remaining temporarily-roofed barracks will be taken in hand, and it is expected that the lines will present by the beginning of 1885 a symmetrical and permanent whole.

With the exception of a small line for 10 sowars at Madhogurh, no other military works were prosecuted.

There has been unfortunately this last hot season considerable sickness and mortality amongst the cavalry horses. The commandant is anxious to shelter the horses by next hot weather, and the regiment has come forward with a donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the expense of erecting stables. This the State will supplement with another Rs. 1,500 for the work, which will be put in hand after the rains.

## MAGAZINE.

A small expense magazine has just been commenced in the lines, estimated to cost Rs. 50. It will be completed by July.

## ENCAMPING GROUND.

A new encamping ground was formed at Rewah on the west of Gogra River and on the north side of the Deccan Road, the old encamping ground being taken up for the new bungalows. The other encamping grounds were all put to right and in good order during the marching season.

## Forests.

19. Mr. McKee's annual report is attached. (Appendix A.)

During the year three areas have been selected as Forest Reserves, viz.—

- (1) Majholi, about 54 square miles.
- (2) Bandogurh, „ 47 „
- (3) Beidi, „ 35 „

The first of these reserves has been surveyed and demarcated; the second has been marked out and will be surveyed during the next season; and the third has been reported on and will be reserved, if possible, during the year. The total failure of the lac crop in the Singrowli elaka, and partial failure in other parts of the State, has resulted in a considerable reduction of revenue. The receipts from lac, which were estimated at Rs. 57,500, only reached Rs. 43,584-1-8. It is satisfactory to note that the lac crop collected at the close of the year is above the average, and if prices are good a large sum will be realised by the sale of lac during the ensuing year.

The following is a statement of Forest Revenue for the year compared with that of last year:

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Timber and bamboos	15,430	10	5	26,092	10	1
2. Lac	93,252	14	10	43,584	1	8
3. Minor forest revenue	4,223	13	1	6,816	1	2
4. Commutation dues.	2,622	15	11	874	2	11
5. Miscellaneous	158	0	5	86	3	1
TOTAL	1,15,688	6	8	77,453	2	11



There are in all 19 civil courts in the State, *viz.*, 6 Honorary Magistrates', 10 Deputy Magistrates', 2 Civil Judges', 1 Dewan's court.

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases filed during the year (4,408, as compared with 4,147 in 1882-83); suits pending at the end of the year were reduced from 352 on 31st March 1883 to 276 on 31st March 1884.

The work disposed of during the year comprised 2,910 regular suits, 1,152 applications for execution of decree, and 422 miscellaneous cases.

There were 154 appeals to the Civil Judges at Rewah from the awards of the Honorary Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, 76 decisions were upheld, 28 reserved, 10 remanded for further enquiry, 3 compromised, 19 modified, 1 transferred, and 17 pending.

One hundred and ninety-six appeals were made from the Civil Judges' courts to the Dewan of Rewah, 62 decisions were upheld, 50 reversed, 29 remanded for further enquiry, 36 compromised, 2 modified, 6 transferred, and 11 remained pending.

Of 41 appeals from the Dewan's court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 22 cases were upheld, in 2 reversed, in 1 an *ex-parte* judgment was given, 1 was settled by mutual agreement, and 15 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

*Court Fees.*—The income realised from court fees was ₹24,937-14 annas, as compared with ₹11,933 in the previous year.

On the whole, I consider the working of the civil courts of the Rewah State has been satisfactory. I have supervised a great deal of the work myself, and am convinced that the attention paid to civil suits and the honesty with which cases are investigated and decided are creditable to the Administration, and will bear favourable comparison with the procedure of civil courts as they generally exist in Native States.

21. *Jail.*—The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail at the close of the year as compared with the return for 1882-83:—

YEAR	LIFE-PRISONERS.			TERM-PRISONERS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1882-83 . . . . .	6	4	10	174	20	194	204
1883-84 . . . . .	7	1	8	241	24	265	273
Increase . . . . .	1	...	...	67	4	71	69
Decrease . . . . .	...	3	2	...	...	...	...

The health of the prisoners was fairly good. During the year 2 prisoners convicted of murder were hanged outside the jail, and 9 long-term and life-prisoners were transported to the Andamans.

The old jail building, which has been so long pronounced unfit, will be given up on completion of the new pucka jail, which is under construction, and which, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation in October next.

### Schools.

22. The following return gives the average attendance of boys in the Rewah and Tehsil schools, as compared with the same statement for the previous year:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Description of Class.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
		1882-83.	1883-84
Rewah School . . . . .	English . . . . .	57	60 80
	Udu . . . . .	12	25 91
	Sanskrit . . . . .	11	14 74
	Hindi . . . . .	65	68 93
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	145	170 38
9 Tehsil Schools . . . . .	Urdu, Persian, and Hindi	255	349 47
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.....	400	519 85

The progress of education in the Rewah School is good. One boy passed the Calcutta University Examination, and another headed the list of passed candidates in the local examination prescribed for Central India. The increase in the average attendance of boys in the year under report shows that the schools have maintained their good character and popularity. The Agent to the Governor General visited the Rewah School in November.

### Medical.

23. Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith returned from furlough and took over medical charge of the Agency from Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell on the 6th November 1883, on which date he was appointed tutor to his Highness the Maharajah of Rewah in addition to his other duties. By accompanying the Maharajah while on tour in the State, Dr. Goldsmith was enabled to visit some of the dispensaries and to examine the vaccination work over a considerable area. The dispensaries have been well managed and continue to be popular among all classes of the people, affording much relief to the sick in all parts of the State.

*Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the working of the 9 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report:—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1883.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absent or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1884.
Agency Hospital . . . . .	20	1,352	1,372	1,217	20	80	3	22
Sutna Bazar Dispensary . . . . .	125	4,700	4,825	3,998	48	593	22	164
Rewah . . . . .	138	7,001	7,139	6,124	40	697	23	255
Sitalha . . . . .	97	3,817	3,914	3,769	...	9	1	135
Mungowan . . . . .	41	2,118	2,159	1,928	...	166	7	58
Ramnagar . . . . .	51	4,296	4,347	3,785	287	203	5	67
Chundia . . . . .	59	3,183	3,242	2,915	...	218	8	71
Bardi . . . . .	55	3,098	3,153	2,932	...	139	7	75
Rewah Jail . . . . .	33	1,954	1,987	1,941	...	...	7	39
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>619</b>	<b>31,519</b>	<b>32,138</b>	<b>28,669</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>886</b>

The total number treated was 32,138, as compared with 30,321 in the previous year.

The total number of deaths is given as 83, as compared with 405 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the entire absence throughout the year of any epidemic disease. Only cases of cholera were reported, and in each of these the patient recovered.

*Vaccination.*—The following Statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State:—

Season 1883-84.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE VACCINATION				Percentage Successful in Vaccination	Total Cases (Primary and Re-vaccination) including unknown
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful	Unknown	Total.	Successful	Doubtful or unsuccessful.	Unknown	Total		
Establishment . . . . .	41,622	3,435	3,232	48,289	50	2	4	62		

The number of vaccinations was 48,351, as compared with 51,997 in 1882-83.

The actual expenditure was Rs. 4,588-6-8, giving 1 anna 9 pie as the cost successful case. The number of vaccinations in 1883-84 is about 9 per cent. less than the number recorded in 1882-83. The statement received from the vaccinators shows that vaccination has been carried on in 2,070 towns and villages; but, considering that vaccination has been in the Agency for upwards of eight years, it is not likely that there was such a large number of unvaccinated children as the returns show. Dr. Goldsmith fears the returns are fictitiously filled up, and blames the Native Superintendent of Vaccination and his assistants for negligence in the examination of the work of the vaccinators.

## REPORT ON THE BAGHELKHUND POLITICAL AGENCY.

## Rainfall and Crops.

24. The rainfall, 39 inches, was below the average, and there was consequently a considerable falling off in the crops; both harvests being below the average. Prices, however, remained easy throughout the year, and there was no scarcity.

The health of the Agency was good, the year being marked by an absence of all epidemic disease.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Sutna in August and again in November, and on both occasions received the Chiefs of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul, and Kothi. The usual ceremonial Durbars were held.

## General Remarks.

25. The condition of the States in the Agency was good; the people are naturally of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and there was nothing to disturb the tranquillity of the District. There were no cases of *sutti* or *samadh*, nor were any reports received of murder, highway robbery, or violent crime during the year.

26. *Nagode*.—I regret to say that the Rajah has shown no improvement in the management of his State; he is apathetic and indolent, and takes no interest in the administration, which he leaves entirely to his Kamdars, Bishesur Singh and Bundho Singh. I fear that, owing to the Rajah's extravagance, the debts of the State have considerably increased, and that officials and servants are in arrears of pay. I have frequently addressed the Rajah on the subject of his misrule and waste, but I fear with little result, as he seems indifferent alike to advice and warning. I purpose shortly to submit a report on the condition of affairs in this State.

Revenue . . . . . R82,832-11-1

27. *Maihar*.—The Rajah of Maihar has maintained his character of a careful and intelligent ruler, and during the year there has been little of importance to notice in the affairs of the State. I visited Maihar in November and passed through the State on my way to the southern districts of Rewah.

Revenue . . . . . R70,964-13-3

28. *Sohawul*.—The principal feature in the history of Sohawul during the year under report was the resumption by the Chief of the Jagir of Raigaon. This measure, which was sanctioned by the Government of India on account of the obstinate refusal of the Jagirdar to obey the orders of his Chief, was carried out by the Rajah of Sohawul with much tact; no disturbance or resistance to the authority of the Sohawul Durbar occurred.

The Sohawul State has been well managed, and there has been an absence of violent crime. The Rajah's daughter was married in March to the Rajah of Pandon, and to enable him to meet the expenses of the ceremony the Rajah applied for a loan of R20,000, which was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Revenue . . . . . R41,339-1-8

29. *Kothi*.—The Rajah of Kothi has visited me frequently during the year. Affairs in this small State are prosperous, and the Rajah, with the aid of his Kamdar, Ram Kishen, manages well.

Revenue . . . . . R40,426-4

30. *Sitpura*.—The Jagirdar of Sitpura is still a pupil at the Residency College at Indore, his estate being under the direct management of this office. The claims of the Nagode Durbar for arrears due on account of Obari and Dijawun were settled during the year for a cash payment of R21,077-1-2.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance . . . . .	22,962	15	9
The revenue of Sitpura was . . . . .	7,879	11	9
Expenditure . . . . .	28,409	13	8
Balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	2,432	13	10

## Judicial.

31. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of in the Political Agent's Court. The number of cases tried was 5, involving 8 persons, as against 2 involving 2 persons in the preceding year. Of the 8 persons brought to trial 4 were acquitted and 4 convicted. The average duration of cases was 33 days as against 19 days in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt to murder . . . . .	1	1
Theft of cattle . . . . .	1	1
Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	3	6
TOTAL . . . . .	5	8

There were no cases of *sutti* or *samadh*.

32. *Police*.—The Agency Police, strength 48 men, costing Rs5,998 per annum, were well behaved. The health of the men has been good.

#### Education.

33. The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul, and Kothi have been fairly attended.

#### Public Works.

34. *Communications*.—

(1) IV and V Sections, Nowgong and Sutna road (23½ miles), metalled and properly maintained.

(2) I and II Sections, Great Deccan Road, metalled and maintained. Certain petty works have been carried out on both these roads.

#### Post Office.

35. The following statement shows the work done during the year :—

DIVISION.	Number of letters papers, books, parcels, &c, for dispatch.	Number of letters parcels, books, &c, for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements
Sutna Division . . . . .	182,594	2 14,567	397,161	12,232-7-6	6,800

There was no case of mail robbery.

#### Military.

36. The following shows the strength of the detachment, 8th Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Sutna :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line . . . . .	...	...	8th B. C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### Medical.

37. *Dispensaries*.—The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency :—

The Rewah dispensaries, 9 in number, have been separately reported on in the chapter on the Administration of Rewah.

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April.	Admitted during the year.	Total treat- ed during the year	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1894.
Nagode . . . . .	23	1,845	1,868	1,747	5	83	4	29
Maihar . . . . .	37	2,706	2,743	2,054	310	234	105	34
Sohawul . . . . .	44	2,217	2,291	2,044	...	200	4	43
TOTAL	104	6,798	6,902	5,845	321	517	113	106

38. *Vaccination*.—The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawul, and Kothi. The work done in Rewah shown in the separate report on the Administration of that State.

SEASON 1883-84.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Dispersed of
	Successful	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown	Total.	Successful	Unsuccessful or doubtful	Unknown	Total.	
Establishment . . . . .	2,803	280	430	3,513	...	...	...	760	248 788 3,018 430 79

The number of vaccinations performed was 3,513 as compared with 5,239 in 1882-83. The actual expenditure was ₹390, giving annas 2-3 as the cost of each successful case.

### Boundaries.

39. The following figures show the number of cases filed and disposed of during the year.

Disputes on file at close of 1882-1883 . . . . .	5	Settled during the year . . . . .	0
New cases in 1883-1884 . . . . .	0	Disputes left at end of year . . . . .	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	5	TOTAL . . . . .	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The usual annual returns are enclosed.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*  
*Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.*

### A.

No. 30, dated Superintendent's Office, Sutna, the 18th of April 1884.

From—J. MCKEE, Esq., Superintendent of Forests, Rewah State,

To—CAPTAIN D. W. K. BARR, Superintendent of the Rewah State, Sutna.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Forest Report for the year 1883-84.

2. The principal features of the past year, from a forest point of view, have been—

- (a) The marking out and surveying of certain areas for "Reserved Forests."
- (b) The complete failure of the lac crop in Singrowli, and partial failure of the same in other parts of the State.
- (c) The remission of all forest dues on local consumption outside the large towns of Rewah, Govindgurb, and Sutna.

3. Under the first of these heads a small area of waste has been surveyed in the neighbourhood of Rewah. This area, locally known as the Kathulliá forest, is a small patch of pallas jungle, and came under the direct control of the Durbar at the death of the late Babu Ramraj Singh of Madhogurb, whose estates, for want of direct heirs, lapsed to the head of the State. It contains about 500 acres, and first attracted attention as being valuable for the propagation of lac, its entire cover being made up of pallas, one of the special trees suitable for producing that article. It was found, however, that the cultivation of lac in Kathulliá interfered with certain grazing privileges which had been exercised for years, and that it would be more convenient to utilise the little jungle as a fuel reserve, and grass "rhumna" for supplying palace and cavalry requirements. With this end in view, the area has been divided into five compartments, one of which will be cut over each year.

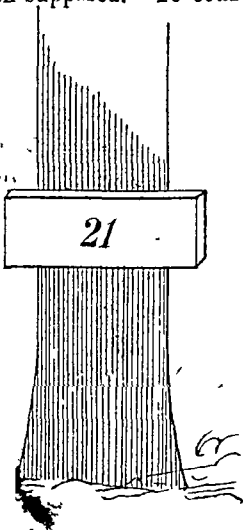
During the year under report, the net revenue collected from the above has amounted to ₹1,833, exclusive of the value of the grass crop, which latter was transferred to the Officer Commanding the Cavalry.

4. The Makandpur forest, which was reserved and demarcated last year, has yielded during the present season a net revenue of ₹6,121.

5. The forest area known as the Majboh Block, which was proclaimed a reserve last year, was marked out on the ground by the Superintendent of Forests during the present camping season, and is now being surveyed.

6. It was found advisable to make considerable alterations in the boundaries of this tract proposed in my No. 81 of 9th January 1883, principally owing to the fact that the area of cultivation situated inside the forest turned out, on careful inspection, to be much in excess of what had been supposed. To counteract the deficiency of forest area thus caused, the original

boundaries of the reserve were extended on the north-east to include a piece of good waste adjoining the river Sôn, which now forms the border of the forest in that direction. The limits of this forest have been approximately marked on the accompanying topographical survey sheet, from which it will be seen that natural features have been chosen for the greater length of boundary. This latter has been marked along its entire length at intervals of about 200 or 300 yards, with "chandás," or large heaps of stones collected round a stout post. It is also proposed to mark the boundary by affixing to trees, midway between these "chandás," boards of seasoned teak wood, 1' 9" x 1' 6" x 1", on which a consecutive number is engraved, as shown in the margin. And fur-





ther, when the boundary travels through continuous forest, where there is no stream, hill, or footpath to mark its direction, a line, 10 feet wide, will be cut over the above marks.

7. This plan is a very cheap method of demarcating a forest.<sup>1</sup> It is not, of course, adapted to the strict system of conservancy observed in a British reserve, where the boundary, besides being used as a visible line of demarcation, is employed as a means of isolating the forest from fire, and is sometimes cleared of all forest and undergrowth to a width of from 50 to 80 feet. But it is, in my opinion, of a sufficiently permanent and obvious character to constitute a boundary, which will soon be recognised by the neighbouring villages as demarcating limits within which they may and may not exercise certain forest privileges, and as such it will answer present purposes. If the time comes when the Durbar is prepared to increase the restrictions now proposed to be introduced within the reserves, and to extend them to grazing and fire protection, it will be easy to make the boundary a more defined and thorough demarcation.

8. The area of this reserve according to rough map measurement is about 54 square miles, of which perhaps about 40 square miles consist of forest waste, and the remainder of cultivation.

9. Another area, containing an estimated 47 square miles (see accompanying topographical sheet No. 23) has also been marked on the ground with "chandás," in the Baudhogurh district. This work was completed too late in the season for commencing the survey of the forest during the present official year. It will be undertaken in the ensuing cold weather, and the demarcation of the tract completed, as described in paragraph 6.

10. The forests bordering the Sôn in Berdi were also visited with the view of choosing an area for a reserve in that neighbourhood. It was found on enquiry, however, that, of the 51 village areas included in the Superintendent's selection, as many as 23 had been alienated by the Durbar under "múafi" tenures, which, in the opinion of the Diwan, preclude the State management from reserving them, or removing timber from them for Durbar revenue purposes. In this direction, it has been found practicable to block together only 12 khalsa village areas, as shown in the accompanying maps Nos. 4 and 6, which may be brought under the rules framed last year for reserved forests. This tract would contain about 35 square miles, and fortunately it includes as good forest as any other part of the Berdi-Sôn waste lands, and is especially rich in good Pursid (*H. bindata*) and bamboos.

11. I would here make a few cautionary remarks regarding these reserves. Should they ever be inspected by a competent forester, who was also acquainted with the forests of Rewah as a whole, it is probable that his first impression, with respect to the choice of these particular areas, might be unfavourable, for they by no means represent the best areas of forest as regards quality that exist in the State.

12. The fact is, that in choosing them, the Superintendent has been obliged to consider several questions that have each had some influence in determining the choice. Chief among these has been the remission of all forest dues on timber and bamboos consumed by the local population, for, owing to this policy, it has not been deemed practicable, in a poor State like Rewah, to spend money on reserving forest for the general good, from which no receipts would be forthcoming. This consideration has made the Superintendent search for areas whose situation would enable them to supply either an *outside* or a *special* demand, and the portions of Rewah so situated are limited, as has been very fully detailed in former reports.

Secondly, the Superintendent has been restricted to lands that belong wholly to the khalsa; and thirdly, he has had to choose areas which do not include extensive cultivation or valuable land that some day may be required for cultivation, while at the same time it has been necessary to take up tracts sufficiently extensive, and which contain forest of sufficiently good quality to make them worth reserving.

13. It has not been found possible to find areas which combine all the essentials of good situation and good contents with an absence of cultivation or soil fitted for cultivation; but the Superintendent thinks the areas selected do combine as many of the above "desiderata" as it was possible to obtain under the circumstances. It would have been easy to indicate other areas containing better forest, but such are either situated in taluqdari territory, or they are small in extent and intersected by valuable and broad stretches of cultivation, or they are situated too far away from the markets intended to be supplied. These latter, it has been already specified, are (1) The cities of Rewah and Gobindgurh, (2) the country between Myhere and Allahabad, (3) the proposed railway from Katni to Umeria with the coal-pits at the latter place, and (4) the country in the Sôn and Gangetic valleys in British territory.

14. I would also caution the Rewah management against expecting an immediate revenue to accrue from these reserves. At present the collection of a large income from them would be

<sup>1</sup> It is estimated to cost about Rs 6 per mile, exclusive of supervision.

impossible. All of them have been subjected to contractors, who have exhaustively exploited their big timber, and most of them, notably the tracts in Bandogurh and on the Sôn, have been cut over and over by the dhya-maker. But, if strictly protected in future, they will, no doubt, repay the small amount of money required to conserve them; and in the meantime their protection will not interfere to any appreciable extent with agricultural interests. Until the timber contents of these areas are sufficiently matured to find a market, the State should exercise its forest rights in other lands for supplying any local trade or demand. The reserves below the Kaimurs should be most strictly closed against all felling, either by the department or by contractors, for at least 10 years to come, during which period the requirements of the railway coal-pits can be easily supplied from khalsa and taluqdari lands situated outside the reserves.

15. *Lac*.—Under the head of lac I regret having to report a very bad season. In the district of Singrowli, the Katki crop of 1882 turned out a poor one, which, combined with low prices, made it difficult for the contractor, Gulzar Singh, to meet his payments.

The Bysaki crop which followed, in April-May 1883, was also a very short one, chiefly owing to frosts in January and February, and hail later on. The contractor now fell over ₹7,834 into arrears and petitioned to be allowed to throw up the contracts for the third year 1883-84, as he was quite unable to pay the Durbar demand of ₹24,000. This application was so far allowed by the Superintendent of Rewal that the Forest Officer was authorised to make arrangements for working the district departmentally for this latter period, and the contractor was informed he would be held responsible for any loss that might result. Gulzar Singh, besides the above ₹7,834, should have paid in, on 1st November last, a sum of ₹10,000 in advance on account of the lac year 1883-84, but, as this was the third year of the contract above mentioned, the payment was not made. So far, therefore, as Singrowli is concerned, our collections have been ₹17,834 less than they would have been in a favourable year.

16. The Katki crop of 1883 was a complete failure. Only 793 maunds were collected into godown, as it was considered advisable to leave the lac on the trees as seed for the Bysaki crop of 1884 that would mature in the following April and May, and on which now depends our only chance of recovering some portion of the unpaid contract dues. When the Forest Superintendent was inspecting the Singrowli district last January, he was glad to see that the chances of a good Bysaki outturn were very hopeful. It is hazardous to estimate the value of it, but it is hoped that a large portion of the contract payment of ₹20,500 will be recovered by its sale. Unfortunately the contractor is a man of no assets, and his payments are quite unsecured, so that we have no means of recovering any moneys that may be lost on working the district for this third year; and it will be difficult to obtain even the full payment of ₹7,834 in arrears for the second year.

17. In Sohagpur, Chendia, and Singwara also, where the lac cultivation is managed wholly by the department, the two crops belonging to the year under report were partial failures.

Last year we sold from these districts as much as 6,274 maunds of lac of all kinds for a sum of ₹46,993; whereas this year we have brought to market only 3,745 maunds, of which 3,429 maunds have been sold for a sum of ₹33,542. Prices fortunately, until quite lately, have been better than last year, but the wretched outturn has caused a falling off in the revenue of those districts amounting to ₹13,000 at least.

18. The failure in the lac crops seems to have been general all over this part of India and the Central Provinces. It is principally attributable to severe frost during the cold season of 1882-83 and hail-storms in the following March.

19. A sum of ₹1,940 was also recovered on account of a balance of shell-lac that remained on hand from last year. And in this connection I may note that a sum of about ₹500 was expended in building a rough lac factory at Chendia; but that, owing to the extremely small quantity of Nagolee lac collected during the season, without which kind it is impossible to make good shell-lac, we have not yet had an opportunity of utilising it.

20. The following statement is a correct account of the year's transactions under the head of lac:—

	R	a.	p.
Total receipts from sale of lac and shell-lac . . . . .	43,584	1	8
Expenditure on lac and shell-lac, including building and repairs of factory and godowns . . . . .	15,229	2	9
Gross balance in favour of year . . . . .	28,354	14	11
Deduct difference between receipts and expenditure on account of year 1882-83 . . . . .	6,895	3	3
Net balance in favour of year . . . . .	21,459	11	8

To which may be added a sum of R15,638 on account of outstanding revenue made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
By arrears of payment due from Gulzar Singh on account of the Singrowli contract	7,834	0	0
By estimated value of 316 maunds of lac in stock in the Sohagpur Sub-division	3,581	0	0
„ 793 „ „ Singrowli „	4,220	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

21. With regard to these three items of outstanding revenue, it may be observed that Nos. 2 and 3 are owing to lac sales having been stopped by the Forest Superintendent in consequence of a sudden and very considerable fall in prices.

Item No. 1 will, it is hoped, be recovered in full, but the Forest Superintendent has found it necessary to grant a period of two years for its repayment, owing to the fact that the contractor has no assets to speak of from which the amount could be immediately raised.

22. *Remission of all dues on local consumption outside the Town of Rewah Gorindgurh.*—It is only necessary to remark under this head that the new rules introduced from the 1st April 1883, by which the population of the State outside the above towns are practically allowed to remove all their forest requirements free of payment, have resulted in a falling off in revenue of R6,000.

23. *Financial.*—The attached abstract of receipts and charges gives a detail of the departmental transactions of the year, under each head of revenue and expenditure. The following is a brief statement of the above:—

	R	a.	p.
Total receipts for 1883-84	77,453	2	11
Total expenditure for 1883-84	50,966	8	4
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>27,086</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

	R
Lac	15,638
Bamboos in Dehrihat, 3½ lakhs at R8 per 1,000	2,800
	<u>18,438</u>

To which should be added, for account purposes, a sum of R18,138, as per margin, being the value of lac and timber outstandings and stock in hand at the close of the year.

24. The small surplus is entirely owing to the failure of the lac crops described above, for it will be seen on reference to the following comparative statement of receipts that a satisfactory increase has taken place under the other principal heads of revenue, and this in spite of the remission of R6,000 noted in paragraph 22, and also in spite of no big timber work having been undertaken during the year.

*Comparative Statement of Receipts for 1882-83-84.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Timber and bamboos	15,430	10	5	26,092	10	1
2. Lac	93,252	14	10	43,584	1	8
3. Minor Forest Produce	4,223	13	1	6,816	1	2
4. Commutation dues	2,622	15	11	874	2	11
5. Miscellaneous	158	0	5	86	3	1
	<u>1,15,886</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>77,453</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

\* Includes R22,750 on account of 1881-82.

† Includes revenue dues remitted in 1883-84.

25. When preparing the estimates of receipts and expenditure (forwarded with this office No. 58 of 1st December 1882) it was anticipated there would be a demand for 20,000 broad-gauge sleepers during the year 1883-84. This demand never occurred, and the figures of the actuals are in consequence very different from those of the estimate. And, as the construction of the above railway is believed to be only postponed, and to be an eventual certainty, it was considered advisable to undertake no other big work which would have considerably curtailed the standing timber stock of the Rewah forests. Such works might have been carried on with profit; but it is certain that the profit so obtained would not benefit the State nearly so much, even from a financial point of view, as the fact of being able to supply the timber when required for State works of so remunerative a character as those in view.

26. *General Remarks.*—I will conclude this report by noting that the members of the Forest Department, both of the working and office establishments, have done well during the year.

## Appendix to the Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Political Agency for the year 1883-84.

### IRRIGATION IN NATIVE STATES.

Sir Lepel Griffin in his letter No. 4R.—139, dated 11th May 1882, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, has entered fully into the causes which render irrigation difficult in Rewah, and his remarks apply equally to the other States \* of the Baghelkhand Agency, where the conditions as to soil, natural configuration of the country, and water-supply, are precisely similar.

\* Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Ko-thi.

2. The only form of irrigation which finds favour in Baghelkhand is the system of *bandh*-making. This is a very simple means adopted for keeping land moist after the rains have ceased; it consists of the construction of *bandhs*, or dams of earth, varying from 6 feet to 15 feet in height, at the ends of fields, so as to retain the rain-water. *Bandhs* are generally built on *mair*, or black cotton soil, on gently sloping ground, the *bandhs* being raised at the lower part of the slope; or sometimes, where the slope is long and the amount of land large, there is a system of *bandhs*, thus dividing the land into a succession of fields. The water is retained by the *bandhs* until the season for sowing the *rabi* crops, when the dams are cut and the water allowed to escape: the land is ploughed as soon as the surface is sufficiently dry, and the seed is then sown. This method of irrigation, if it may be so called, is found to be very remunerative. *Bandh* lands will produce from 25 to 50 per cent. better crops than similar land in which water has not been retained; and experience has shown that the system is preferable to the more costly process of irrigating land from tanks or canals: for the soil is so porous that it will not retain water when supplied during the growth of the crop, while the *bandhs* have the effect of water-logging the soil for a period after the rains, and when the dams are cut and the land ploughed, the water still retained below the surface is sufficient to give vigour to the crops: the fields are also enriched by the silt which year by year lodges in *bandh* lands.

So great is the importance attaching to the construction of *bandhs* that a code of rules was for many years in force in Rewah regulating the conditions under which they were to be made.

Under these rules no *bandhs* were allowed to be made in jagirs, the Durbar resuming any land on which they were made. On the other hand, in khalsa villages, where much land was lying waste and uncultivated, the people were encouraged to make *bandhs*. Cultivators who made them at their own expense acquired a permanent right of occupancy, paying a fixed rent of one seventh of the produce in kind; but the right to construct a *bandh* was restricted, and only those who obtained permission from the Durbar were allowed to build, and a *nuzerana*, varying according to the means of the applicant, was demanded before this permission was granted. In certain villages *bandhs* were made by the Durbar, and the land under irrigation was then let on lease, the lessee paying a tax called *kandai*, in addition to the ordinary *bhūg*, or payment in kind.

During the past year the rules regarding *bandhs* in Rewah have been revised; and with a view to holding out inducements to the cultivators to improve their lands, the following terms were offered, and have already proved attractive.

All restrictions have been removed; pecuniary aid is offered to those who are willing to make *bandhs*.

Lands thus affected are to be let on lease for a term of 20 years—

For the first 4 years the land is to be held rent-free;

For the next 6 years the rent is fixed at 8 annas per *khauri* (two bighas);

For the next 5 years the rent to be 12 annas per *khauri*; and

For the last 5 years of the lease at one rupee per *khauri*.

At the expiry of the lease, the land to be re-assessed and the rent fixed at one seventh of the average produce of the last 3 years.

These rules were framed by the Dewan after consultation with the principal lessees of the Manpur purgannahs, and were confirmed by me, after discussion and approval by the Council of Sirdars, and are to be extended to all the purgannahs of the State.

Many applications have already been received, and I hope during the current year to see a very large extension of the *bandh* system in parts of the Rewah State where vast areas of land have, for many years, been lying waste.

At the same time I have instructed the Executive Engineer to devote his attention to the repairs of several large *bandhs* belonging to the Durbar, which, owing to neglect and to the difficulty of inducing cultivators to occupy the land, have been practically valueless to the State for many years past.

The chief difficulty to be dealt with in Rewah is the sparse population, and the natural apathy of the cultivators. In a good season the rain-crops produce sufficient for the wants of the people, and there is not sufficient energy or competition to impel cultivators to take up waste land; the rules hitherto in force were, moreover, prohibitive, for, unless a cultivator had sufficient capital to construct a *bandh* for himself, and thereby obtain a permanent right of occupancy, he was no gainer by the improvement of the land, for there was no proprietary right, and he was liable at any time to be ejected by the village lessee; while the rent paid for the irrigated land, which, with the two items of *bhag* and *khaudai*, amounted, as a rule, to about one fifth of the produce, was not sufficient inducement for the undertaking of the extra labour and expense which the cultivation of *bandh* land involved.

I hope that by the introduction of a system which provides for the advance of money, required for the first operations of throwing up earth and preparing the land, and by the institution of a gradually increasing rent, instead of a fixed payment from the first, we shall induce the people to accept the leases now offered, and that when once the advantages of a 20 years' settlement are appreciated, a very considerable increase will be made to the extent of land under *bandh* cultivation.

Experiments will also be made for the storage of water by damming up some of the streams running from the flour-mills; but from the information I have gathered from the cultivators, as well as from personal observations made, while on tour in different parts of the State, I am led to believe that irrigation of the ordinary kind will be of little advantage to the country, and that it could only be used for the higher kinds of cultivation, such as opium and sugarcane, of which there is no appreciable quantity grown in any part of Baghelkhund.

For these reasons I am of opinion that by far the most practicable method of protecting the country against the evil resulting from a scanty rainfall, is to encourage and extend the system of *bandh*-making alluded to above; for it is not only well understood and appreciated by the people, but is simple, inexpensive, and fairly remunerative.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*  
*Political Agent, Baghelkhund.*

## APPENDIX G.

### Report on the Administration of the Western Malwa Agency, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, for the year 1883-84.

The past year has been a good one as regards the state of crops in this district. The total rainfall during the year amounted to 40.7 inches; during August, there being a break of 25 days, it was anticipated that the grass-supply and cultivation would suffer heavily. But, owing to a timely fall in September, all fears on this head were dissipated, and a more than average kharif crop of mukha and jowari was in consequence obtained. The opium, wheat, and gram outturn during the winter was also good, and prices of cereals have been lower than those of several years past. Owing to the purchase of large quantities of opium for Government, a good amount of Malwa opium remaining over from previous years was disposed of, and prices rose, enabling the cultivators to pay their arrears of rent. Cultivation of wheat, I am informed by the different Chiefs, increased somewhat during the past winter. But, although the increase of export of wheat from India to England has been prominently brought to their notice, sufficient attention, owing to the conservative tendencies of the cultivators, has not, as yet, been paid to this important subject. Several parts of Western Malwa were unfortunately visited by the scourge of cholera during the months of July and August, especially the city and neighbourhood of Agar, Ujjain, Jaora, and Sitamau; the mortality from this disease at Agar alone was 178 out of a population of 6,193. Beyond this some 50 deaths occurred in the villages of the immediate neighbourhood. The usual remedies were largely made use of, and a temporary cholera hospital erected near the city of Agar. But the inhabitants objected to be segregated, and but little use was made of it.

2. The state of the city jail at Agar requires to be strongly commented on; the area being quite insufficient for the number of unfortunate prisoners, usually over a hundred, whose fate it is to be confined therein. The matter was last year strongly brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharajah through the Resident at Gwalior, and promises were held out for the erection of new jail buildings, but as yet no steps have been taken towards their commencement.

3. During the winter I visited the different Chiefs and most of the Thakurs under the Agency, staying for a few days at each place to allow of my seeing how affairs were being conducted and for enquiry into certain complaints. I also accompanied the Agent to the Governor General in his tour through Western Malwa in December and January, when the states of Sitamau, Jaora, Sailana, Rutlam, and Piploda were visited, and Durbars held at the first four places.

4. As regards crime, the number of cases reported are on a par with those of the last year. Only one case of murder was tried, the accused, Gobiah of Sailana, being convicted and a sentence of death carried into effect. No serious case of highway robbery or dacoity occurred, and most of the charges were for cattle-lifting or other petty miscellaneous offences. But few, and those trivial, cases of theft have occurred on the Indore and Shajapur road, and between Ujjain and Agar. Reports of the commission of serious crimes in the district of Jaora have not, in all cases, been brought promptly to notice, but the matter has been represented to the Chief, and he has promised to ensure this being done in future. There were no reported criminal cases remaining unsettled at the end of the year. I should, however, remark that not more than one-tenth of the cases of cattle robbery are brought to the court of the Political Agent for settlement, such offences being generally settled either by the Durbars, or the disputant themselves by restitution of cattle or payment in compensation.

5. With reference to the above, I would point out that the crime of cattle-stealing would be greatly checked by the addition to the international rules for the settlement of cattle-lifting claims, of a clause to the effect that, in the event of stolen cattle being clearly traced to any village, the State in which the village is situated be held responsible for the production, within a reasonable period, of the thief or receiver of the stolen cattle, or, in lieu thereof, be made to pay compensation in full. The clause directing registration of cattle when changing hands appears to have been entirely neglected in all the States in Western Malwa. This omission is now being brought prominently to the notice of the Durbars, and if carried out in its integrity will, undoubtedly, largely tend to check the crime of cattle-lifting; for, as long as the

demand exists and purchasers of stolen animals are able to escape with impunity, the supply will not be wanting.

6. The affairs of the Gwalior pergunnahs under this Agency appear to have been fairly administered during the past year. There has been no change in the officials of the district, Bulwant Khande Rao being still in charge of this Subbat.

The annual fair of Baijnath, near Agar, was held as usual in the spring. Rs500 were distributed in prizes from British local funds, for the best horses, mares, and colts, the classification being as follows :—

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (1) | Three prizes for 4 year-old colts.        |
| (2) | " " " 4 " fillies.                        |
| (3) | " " " 3 " colts.                          |
| (4) | " " " 3 " fillies.                        |
| (5) | Two " " the best mares with foal at heel. |
| (6) | " " " the best horse or mare of any age.  |

The first four classes were confined to district-bred animals. Improvement in the mares and the young stock was visible, but there was a singular absence of ponies, the few shown being useless for baggage purposes.

As the fair is held in the Gwalior district, great encouragement would be given if His Highness the Maharajah would lend his aid in contributing towards the prizes and in continuance of sanction for remission of all duty on goods at the fair. Over 4,000 head of cattle were brought for sale, and many large cattle-dealers from Khandesh and other districts in the Bombay Presidency attended the fair and invested largely.

7. *Indore Pergunnahs.*—Regarding the conduct of business with the Indore Durbar, I have again to bring to notice the serious difficulty there is in obtaining replies and surrender of criminals. More than a hundred cases, several of which are of long standing, are still unsettled owing to the neglect of the local officials, and total disregard to orders and enquiries issued through the Vakil of the State. The example set by the Indore officials is most prejudicial to the interests of justice, as other States, finding that their disputes with subjects of this territory remain unsettled, are naturally apt to retaliate, and endeavour also to cause unnecessary delay in adjustment of cases, when they are responsible for the production of defendants. This matter was strongly brought to notice in a separate letter last month.

8. *Jaora.*—A full report on the past mismanagement of the affairs of this State was submitted for the information of Government in April. Subsequent to that date Syed Hadi Hosein, Khan Bahadur, was nominated to the post of adviser to His Highness, and is now assisting him in the administration of that Chiefship. This valuable officer, who for many years held the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, where he earned a high reputation for intelligence and straightforwardness, appears to be acting with much discretion, and I earnestly trust that with his sound judgment many and much-needed reforms will, ere long, be visible in this State. I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Nawab fully approves of the appointment of Mr. Hadi Hosein, and assures me that he will gladly give him his warm co-operation and support.

9. The land in this State is as valuable as any in Western Malwa, the greater part being well cultivated; with a good system of revenue collection the income should increase, and the debt, which now amounts to 10½ lakhs, could be liquidated within a period of about 8 years. It will, however, be absolutely necessary for His Highness to strictly carry out the curtailment of his private expenses, and this, he informs me, he has every intention of doing.

10. The case of the Thakurs of Mulhargurh alluded to in my last year's report still, I regret to say, remains unsettled. After enquiries had been duly made into the complaints brought forward by them, His Highness was advised to offer them more lenient terms, and this he readily consented to do, reducing largely the amount of the new leases. The Thakurs, however, in the hopes of obtaining better terms, have unwisely declined the liberal offer made to them, and their land is therefore now undergoing measurement by a well-trained surveyor, on the completion of which renewed leases will be offered them, according to the ascertained value of their land, and in conformity with that of the neighbouring districts.

11. The request of the Chief for the resumption of the village of Supra, which was confiscated by the Maharajah Holkar some 30 years ago, and to which I also alluded in my previous report, still remains uncomplished with.

12. A new opium godown and quarters for the Assistant Opium Agent being much required, the Chief has purchased one of the buildings in the neighbourhood of the railway station for the latter purpose, and a godown is in course of erection. Mr. Wright, Executive Engineer, Raj Malwa Railway, has kindly consented to supervise the work.

13. Many valuable jewels and some curious specimens of native workmanship in arms, swords, &c., were sent by His Highness the Nawab to the Calcutta Exhibition, and were much admired. A bronze medal and certificate of merit have been awarded to Ahmad Buksh, mistry, of Jaora.

14. *Rutlam*.—The management of this State continues most satisfactory. His Highness pays great attention to public business, and endeavours to the best of his ability to administer justice to all his subjects. In March last the Chief visited Bombay and Guzerat, and was absent from his capital for a period of two months. He made a stay of about a fortnight in Bombay, during which he visited several of the members of Council and principal European officials, and interested himself much in watching the course of business in the law courts. During his absence affairs of the State were temporarily conducted by his new Dewan, Rai Bahadur, Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, who was appointed to that post at the end of February, on the death of his late Kamdar, Lakshuman Rao.

15. The dispute between this State and that of Sailana regarding the collection of sayer, or customs dues, was enquired into last winter. Some further details have still to be ascertained, and after that has been done I propose to submit a full report, as a settlement of this long-standing question is urgently needed. At present the customs duties are unitedly collected, Sailana receiving 7 per cent. and Rutlam 93 per cent. of the total amount. After an adjustment of the collections which have been made during the last seven years, the simplest method of putting a stop to future disputes would be for Sailana to pay an annual sum to Rutlam, and obtain the sanction of that Durbar to its levying dues independently within its own limits. Some difficulties might at first arise, as the villages of these States are much intermixed; but with a little forbearance on the part of both Durbars, the matter might be satisfactorily arranged. The abolition of the levy of rahdari, or transit dues, in the States of Rutlam and Sailana, is very desirable, and with this view I have addressed both Chiefs on the subject.

16. During my visit to Rutlam last winter certain complaints were brought forward by the Thakur of Namli regarding the position held by him with the Chief of that State, and he claimed the village of Bajerah as granted to him in jagir. He wished to be considered as a guaranteed Chief, but after a careful enquiry into the matter, I was unable to find that he had any *locus standi*. He could not produce any sunnud mediated by a British officer, and from a reference to the Durbar records it appeared that he had merely held the village of Bajerah on lease and had always been required to pay the customary dues levied from all non-guaranteed Thakurs. He was informed that any claims he might have to bring forward, or disputes he wished enquired into, would have to be settled by the Rajah or by his duly-constituted courts.

At the request of the Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, His Highness the Rajah sent to Calcutta a handsome collection of gold and silver jewellery; some specimens of cloths, ivory-ware, and other miscellaneous articles manufactured at Rutlam, were also forwarded.

17. *Sailana*.—Affairs of this Chiefship have been well supervised by the Kamdar, Mohun Lal, during the past twelve months. The State debt, which at the beginning of the year amounted to 22,000 rupees, has now been cleared off. The Chief, Rajah Dule Singh, continues in a weak state of health, but has fulfilled his promise of living economically, and has been more temperate in his habits. He has no son, and is very anxious to be allowed the privilege of adoption. If Government would grant this boon it would be of much value to him and be advantageous in the interests of the State. In the month of July last year his daughter was married to the Chief of Pertabgarh in Rajputana, and the sum of Rs40,000 was expended on that occasion. This amount, however, was chiefly obtained by donations from the different Jagirdars of the State, who, according to the local custom, freely gave assistance. No fresh burden of debt has, therefore, been imposed on the State finances. When I visited the Rajah, he expressed himself much pleased with the able management of the Kamdar; and his tact and courtesy when dealing with the Jagirdars of State was specially mentioned by several of them to me when on tour through the district.

The Thakur of Sheogurh, who holds a jagir under this Chief, is still much in debt, but his affairs are being looked to and measures of economy advised.

18. *Sitamau*.—There is little of importance to mention regarding affairs in this State. Bajah Bhowani Singh has been living economically during the past year, and has reduced the State debt by Rs16,990. The total amount now due is Rs92,970. No interest, however, is chargeable on Rs27,930 of this. The net revenue only amounts to Rs78,000, after payment of Rs55,000 as annual tribute to the Gwalior Durbar, so but a small margin remains from which to repay outstanding liabilities.



Some boundary disputes between this State and Gwalior territory were satisfactorily settled by Mr. Dane last winter, and only two now remain to be disposed of.

But little crime has occurred in the district and all cases are promptly reported.

The former Kamdar, Bhowani Bux, has been reinstated and gives much satisfaction, working well and efficiently in the interests of his master.

Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia, a cousin of the Chief, still continues to give trouble and to cause annoyance to the Rajah and his officials. He has been warned to desist, or serious notice will be taken of his misbehaviour.

19. *Piploda*.—The present Thakur, Dooley Singh, is a pleasant, gentlemanly Rajput, and looks closely after his business affairs. He owns some 25 villages, and his land is fairly well cultivated. He has paid off some 20,000 rupees worth of debt, and 76,000 remains to be settled.

In April one of the Thakur's followers was shot during the night whilst watching his corn-fields. Much suspicion rests on Lall Singh, the brother of the Surwan Thakur, but as yet sufficient evidence has not been produced to allow of a conviction. The case is remanded and further investigation will take place.

20. *Guaranteed Chiefs*.—There are 22 of these holding sunnuds granting land or

1. Diwan Mokum Singh of Lalgurh.	12. Thakur Ruttun Singh of Bichrode.	money payments from
2. Rawat Lall Singh of Jawasen.	13. " Puteh Singh of Dhaolatia.	Scindia, Holkar, the
3. Rao Omeid Singh of Kaloorkhera.	14. " Bhowani Singh of Dutana.	two families of Dewas,
4. Rao Dhokul Singh of Burra.	15. " Zalin Singh of Nowgaon.	Jhallawar, and Jaora.
5. Rawat Achal Singh of Peeplia.	16. " Perbut Singh of Dabri.	Some 5 of them, viz.,
6. Thakur Sumrat Singh of Biloda.	17. " Devi Singh of do.	the Rawat of Bhat-
7. " Bhagwat Singh of Nowalana.	18. " Bhowani Singh of Bhojakheri.	kheri, and the Thakurs
8. " Moti Singh of Sheogurh.	19. Rawat Shoo Singh of Bhatkheri.	of Bhojakheri, Sha-
9. Rao Ragnath Singh of Nuiwar.	20. Thakur Khusal Singh of Shajawta.	jawta, Khojunkhera,
10. Thakur Dowlat Singh of Ajraoda.	21. " Bhukhtawar Singh of Khojun-	
11. " Madho Singh of Bichrode.	khara.	
22. Thakur Luchman Singh of Uperwarah.		

and Uperwarah, are in possession of guarantees signed by British officers in A.D. 1821-23, but whose sunnuds have not as yet been published in the Book of Treaties. They are, however, being submitted with a separate report for publication in the revised edition about to be printed.

In the above Thakurates the only changes which have taken place during the past year are those of Bhyro Singh, of Jawasen, who died in May 1883, and was succeeded by his son Lall Singh, a man of 27 years of age; and Deo Singh of Dabri, who died in October 1883, and was succeeded by his son Parbut Singh, a child of 7 years of age. The succession of these two Thakurs to the guaranteed talukas has been confirmed by Government.

21. *Jhallawar*.—In the Cha-mehala, or four pergunnahs of this State, viz., Dug, Gungaar, Awar, and Pachpahar, business matters have been transacted smoothly and well. Owing to the great attention and care which have been bestowed on the new settlement of Jhallawar by Major Abbott, the Political Agent of that State, the zemindars are contented and prosperous. In November I had the pleasure of meeting H. H. the Maharaj Rana and the Agent at Dug; and in January the Rana, a bright, intelligent young Chief, having attained his majority, was on the occasion of the visit of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana formally entrusted with the charge of the State.

22. *Pirawa*.—The outlying pergunnah of Pirawa, belonging to the Tonk territory, is also under the jurisdiction of the Western Malwa Agency. It being far from the head-quarters of his district, is seldom if ever visited by the Nawab; and the Amil there is consequently left to carry on affairs much as he chooses. A visit by the Chief to the pergunnah is desirable. In an affray which took place in that district in the winter, a man of one of the adjoining Gwalior villages was killed. The case was enquired into at Agar, and the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The son of the ex-Amil, who had taken part in the fray and was responsible for the commencement of the row, was fined ₹ 200, but on appeal to the High Court this was remitted.

23. *Mehidpore Cantonment*.—Only a small detachment of Native Infantry, consisting of a native officer and 35 men, has been quartered there during the last 12 months. The question of the abandonment of the cantonment is still under the consideration of Government. The station is completely isolated during the rainy season, as several deep and rapid rivers have to be crossed before the railway, either at Ujjain or Jaora, can be reached. The site of the cantonment is low and unhealthy, and the men located there suffer much from malarious fever. Some of the graves of the officers of Sir Thomas Hislop's force who fell at the battle of Mehidpore on 21st December 1818, when Holkar's army was attacked and dispersed, are situated on a spit of land which will shortly be washed away by the action of the river. A memorial

tablet has, therefore, been removed to the enclosed cemetery on the west bank of the river, where a large number of the officers and men of the left column were also buried.

24. *Neemuch*.—The annual report by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant on the working of this cantonment magistracy is herewith forwarded with the usual returns. Three officers during the past year at different times held charge of the office, *viz.*, Major Dalrymple, Lieutenant Westropp, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, the latter having been appointed permanently in July last.

No case of serious crime occurred beyond an attempt at house-breaking, but the Magistrate brings to notice the great tendency prevailing of late in cantonment on the part of persons to commit the offence of making false statements in judicial cases.

25. The action of the Soobah of the district in not enforcing the service of summonses issued by the District Judge on persons residing beyond cantonment limits causes much inconvenience and obstruction to the course of public business. The matter has been prominently brought by me to the notice of the Resident at Gwalior, and he has been requested to arrange with the Durbar that the system which is in force in the Gwalior territory adjoining other British Cantonments may in future be applied to that of Neemuch. The system, however, whereby a Magistrate is empowered to pass a decree in civil cases against the property of persons residing beyond the limits of his jurisdiction must, to a great extent, be a faulty one, for after passing the decree, it is beyond the Magistrate's power to enforce execution and attachment of property; the claimant, therefore, has often no opportunity of obtaining redress unless he secures the assistance of the local native officials.

26. The work in the Cantonment Magistrate's office at Neemuch appears to be heavy. Since the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the population of the cantonment bazar, and proportionately litigation, have largely increased. In addition to his ordinary magisterial work, Colonel Grant has to perform the duties of District Civil Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, both for the cantonment and a section of the railway line. The appointment of an additional officer, such as is sanctioned in most military cantonments, with a small increase to the office establishment, is urgently needed, and is worthy of the consideration of Government.

27. *Agar Cantonment*.—The detachments of infantry were withdrawn two years ago. The lines occupied by them are now much dilapidated, and will, ere long, be level with the ground. A useless expenditure of Government money is incurred in keeping up an establishment of 5 chowkidars over them; and, as it is unlikely that native infantry will again be located at this station, the sale of the materials of these buildings and discharge of the chowkidars would be desirable.

The station has lately been brought into telegraphic communication with the office at Shajapore on the Agra and Bombay Road, 30 miles distant. This was much needed and will prove a great boon to the residents of the station and the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts.

28. *Public Works*.—A new railway station has been opened at the Dewas gate of the Ujjain City, and much progress made towards completion of the bridge over Sipra river, the works being ably superintended by Mr. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer. A new telegraph office has been erected close to the railway station, and it is in contemplation to build a new dâk bungalow alongside.

The road between Ujjain and Agar has been metalled, two steam-rollers being employed for that purpose.

29. *Postal*.—The usual return is forwarded. No mail robberies have occurred. The postmaster at Agar has been transferred to Goona, and his place has been filled by Gopal Babajee, postmaster of Rutlam.

30. *Irrigation*.—Regarding this subject there is little to note, for, as shown in my last year's report, the district of Western Malwa has never been seriously affected by famine, and the Chiefs therefore are naturally disinclined to consider the matter as one much worth their attention.

During my tour throughout the district during the winter months, I took every opportunity of bringing the subject prominently to the notice of the different Durbars, and impressing on them the good derivable by a regular system of tuccavi advances, or loans to cultivators, for the purpose of constructing masonry wells and making embankments for tanks, repayable in small annual instalments, such as are often granted by the Government of the Punjab to zemindars of good character.

I was on several occasions informed by the Durbars that this system was in force, but from enquiries made from the cultivators it appears to be to a very limited extent; and this probably arises from the natural unwillingness of the Durbars to advance large sums when adequate security of obtaining repayment from the cultivators is unattainable.

In a country like Malwa, where States and villages are so intermingled, a cultivator, after obtaining an advance from the Durbar, has frequently only to remove his family, goods, and cattle a mile from his village to be beyond the limits of the State who granted the loan, and once across the border he can safely defy all attempts of the authorities to recover payment, excepting through the officials of the State in which he has taken refuge, who for a small sum are usually willing to accept his version of the story and decline to compel him to refund the amount due.

Western Malwa only possesses three rivers of any importance, *viz.*, Kali Sindh, Lakhundar, and Sipra, all tributaries of the Chambal. Even these contain but little water during dry seasons, and irrigation from them to any large extent, such as the formation of canals, would be quite impossible, though in some places along their banks a few opium fields are cultivated by water raised in the ordinary leather bucket. The jhalar, or Persian wheel, so common in the Punjab and North-Western districts of India, seems to be here almost unknown, the depth of the water from the surface being the general reason assigned by the cultivators for its non-existence.

31. *Dispensaries.*—There are five of these charitable institutions under this Agency; the benefit to the country from them is inestimable, and the good done by them is much appreciated by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, many of whom come long distances for treatment.

The Agar Dispensary, which is supported by grants from the Indore General Hospital Fund and Agar Cantonment Local Fund, is supervised by the medical officer of the corps stationed here. Dr. Sedgfield reports that the buildings are in a good state of repair, though accommodation is only afforded to some 10 patients. The surgical cases treated have given satisfactory results. Out of 24 operations performed, 1 only, a case of cataract, failed to give relief. The number of admissions for in-patients during the year was 164, whilst 4,108 out-patients have also been treated.

Seventeen deaths have occurred in the hospital from different causes, but these chiefly were travellers who had been admitted when their condition was obviously incapable of relief. It is difficult to know what to do with these applicants, who generally appear in great poverty and distress, and to whom admission could not be refused. Their presence, and in many cases subsequent death in hospital, cannot, however, but act as a deterrent to men of the district, who otherwise would be able to obtain admission, and who would be benefited by treatment if room and means permitted.

32. The Sarungpore Dispensary in the Dewas State, being badly situated and much out of repair, has been abandoned, and a substantial new one is fast being erected at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and will, it is hoped, be completed in the course of a few weeks. This dispensary is visited monthly by the medical officer from Agar.

33. The Rutlam and Sailana Dispensaries are well supplied with medicines, and are carefully kept in repair at the expense of the States in whose territories they are built. Dr. Keegan, who takes a great interest in these institutions, frequently visits them, and monthly reports of cases treated are forwarded to him.

34. It is to be regretted that the dispensary at Jaora is not placed under European medical supervision, as in that case the native doctor would not only obtain the benefit of the Indore Residency Surgeon's advice and assistance, but the funds would be much aided by the privilege of obtaining all medicines from Government stores at cost price. The matter has been suggested to His Highness the Nawab, but as yet he prefers that the present system should continue in force. Wazir Khan, the native doctor in charge, takes great interest in his work, and much relief is reported to be afforded by him to the residents of the Jaora city.

35. *Boundary Disputes.*—Much good and satisfactory work has been performed during the past camping season by Mr. R. Dane, Boundary Settlement Officer for Central India, and Captain Muir, Assistant Boundary Officer for Western Malwa.

The former officer settled 3 cases, 2 of which were accepted by both parties, and the appeal submitted by the Gwalior Durbar regarding the dispute between the villages of Rubal (Gwalior) and Mauadia (Dewas) was dismissed.

The appointment of Mr. Dane as Chief Boundary Officer gave great satisfaction, although his salary had to be defrayed by the different States. Owing to his tact, good judgment and methodical arrangements, far more work in settlement of boundaries was effected in winter than had been done in former years.

It is much to be regretted that he was compelled to proceed on sick leave before he had terminated his work; and it is earnestly to be hoped in the interests of the States that Government will see fit to re-appoint him to the post on his return to India.

36. Captain Muir settled 17 cases, of which 10 were approved of by both sides and 7 appealed. The latter are still under consideration. This officer gave great attention and care to his work, and, although so many cases were appealed, no blame whatever could be attached to him, the Indore and Gwalior Durbars considering it a point of honour to appeal in all cases where the greater share of the land was not awarded in their favour.

37. There are, however, I regret to say, 72 cases still remaining to be adjusted, and to ensure this being done it will be necessary for Western Malwa to have a special officer again deputed during the ensuing cold season. Much ill-feeling unfortunately is caused between neighbouring States regarding these boundary disputes, and it would be a great boon if they could all be decided by some officer this winter.

38. *Moghias*.—This tribe have given little trouble in Western Malwa during the last twelve months; as yet only 950 have been registered, but, roughly speaking, I calculate that over 1,500 exist in the districts of this Agency, the greater number being in the two Indore pergunnahs of Naraingurh and Turrana, in pergunnah Mandsaur of Gwalior, and Mulhargurh of Jaora. The smaller States of Rutlam and Sailana, and Piploda, also contain about 60 to 80 each. Only 2 cases of robbery have lately been reported against them.

They are, undoubtedly, taking to agriculture where land has been assigned to them, and are beginning to feel that if they behave themselves well they will be assisted by their Durbars.

The colony which had been started in Sailana at Deolan was not a success, and, as the head men of the villages to which they belonged promised to give security for their future good behaviour, they were on my recommendation permitted by the Moghia Superintendent to return to their different villages.

The tact and judgment shown by Captain Martelli in dealing with them appears to be yielding good results, and, as most of the Durbars seem willing to co-operate, I trust ere long this predatory class will be partially, if not fully, reclaimed.

39. *Military*.—A separate report of the Central India Horse is herewith attached. The 1st Regiment has been quartered at Agar during the past year, and has furnished the usual detachments of various strength at the following places in Western Malwa: Jaora, Mandsaur, Mehidpore, Shajapore, Muksi, Sarungpore, and Pooniakheri, on the borders of the Bheel country. A detachment of 30 sabres has also been stationed at Indore as an escort to the Agent to the Governor General.

40. The health of the regiment has been remarkably good in spite of the outbreak of the cholera at Agar in July last, only 4 deaths having occurred, 2 of which were from accidental causes.

The corps sustained a most serious loss in the death of Surgeon P. M. Grant, a most valuable officer, indefatigable in attention to the sick both of the regiment and the district, prompt with remedies and untiring in his devotion to his profession. Although he had only been at Agar for the short space of seven months, his professional skill and invariable kindness to all sick had won for him a wide reputation throughout the neighbourhood.

41. Good work was performed by Ressaldar-Major Isri Pershad, who, with a detachment of the corps during the most trying season of the year, effectually broke up the notorious gang of dacoits under the leadership of the Bheel outlaw Nana Ravat, who, by a successful course of plunder, had caused his name to be held in terror throughout the Ali Rajpur District. A special report on the Ressaldar-Major's long and distinguished services, which extend over a period of 47 years, was lately forwarded to Government, and his name submitted for some substantial reward. In recognition Government has been pleased to confer on him the grant of a jagir of half a village in the Oudh district, amounting to the value of Rs 371 per annum.

42. *Studs*.—There are 4 stallions maintained at Agar at Government expense, 2 stud-breds and 2 Arabs. As the former are now old, it would be advisable to have them replaced. An application to this effect has been forwarded to the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. The location at Agar of two good Arab pony stallions would also prove of much benefit, as there are a large number of pony mares in the district, from which a good supply of transport animals might, in course of time, be obtained. One hundred and seventy-one mares were covered by the stallions during the past year; but several of the former were ill-conditioned and badly limbed, and were not likely to throw foals of much value.

43. The following returns accompany:—

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Civil Justice.                    | G. Education.                     |
| B. Criminal Justice.                 | H. Public Works from Local Funds. |
| C. Criminal Attendance of Witnesses. | J. Post Office.                   |
| D. Police.                           | K. Military.                      |
| E. Jails.                            | L. Vaccination.                   |
| F. Revenue.                          |                                   |



## APPENDIX H.

No. 926, dated Sirdarpur, 17th July 1884.

From—MAJOR J. BUENE, In charge, Bhopawur Agency,

To—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bhopawur Agency for the year 1883-84.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddulph held charge of the Agency during the whole year under report, but, owing to all the reports from the States not being received in time, he was unable to submit the report before leaving for England. The report is based on notes drawn up by him before giving over charge.

## CHAPTER I.

## General Remarks.

2. The year has been an uneventful one. Nothing of general political importance has occurred in the Agency.

In January last the Agent to the Governor General visited the Bheel States, his camp proceeding from Rutlam *via* Jhabua, Jobat, Ali-Rajpur, and Sirdarpur to Dhar.

3. *Health*.—The general health of the population was good. Two brief outbreaks of cholera occurred in Nimar in November and February, but the disease did not take an epidemic form.

4. *Crops*.—The kharif crop was, on the whole, a fair average one. Owing to an unusually long break in the monsoon, some loss was sustained in places along the line of the Ghâts, where the soil is light; but in the Bhil country to the westward, the harvest, especially of cheaper food-grains, like "Sowni," was particularly good. The rabi harvest was everywhere above the average. Owing to recent fluctuations in price, a smaller amount of opium was grown than usual.

5. *Judicial*.—The judicial work of the Agency has been as follows:—

*Civil*.—Eighty-three suits, involving a total value of Rs2,591-8-3, were disposed of in the Political Agent's Court during the year. One case remained pending at the close of the year.

Twenty-three suits, involving a total value of Rs677-13-3, were disposed of by the Deputy Road Superintendent during the year. None were pending at the close of the year.

*Criminal*.—The subjoined table shows the number of criminal cases tried by the Political Agent and the Deputy Road Superintendent during the year:—

CRIME.	Cases	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
Murder and attempted murder								
Culpable homicide								
Dacoity								
Highway robbery								
Cattle theft								
Miscellaneous offences								
TOTAL								

## Roads.

6. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—The traffic that passed over this road during the year is shown in the subjoined return:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
Opium . . . . .	312	78,000	...	...	312	78,000	
English Manufactures . . . . .	...	...	135	13,500	135	13,500	
Country " . . . . .	495	22,275	1,065	47,935	1,560	70,210	
Raw Cotton . . . . .	1,020	30,720	2,220	35,520	4,140	66,240	
Brass and Copper Vessels . . . . .	375	10,535	015	27,075	900	41,570	
Sulphur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coin . . . . .	375	30,000	...	...	375	30,000	
Fireworks . . . . .	685	25,800	...	...	685	25,800	
Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groceries . . . . .	16,365	1,21,079	10,530	95,485	27,185	2,16,564	
Timber . . . . .	15,900	15,900	3,630	3,630	19,530	19,530	
Grain . . . . .	4,155	7,740	1,815	3,533	5,970	11,272	
TOTAL . . . . .	40,652	3,49,409	20,310	2,27,277	60,592	5,75,686	

The collections from opium dues taken in the interests of the Native States concerned amounted to R4,777-12, as compared with R5,223-10 of the previous year, showing a decrease of R445-14. The collections of the year under report, together with R617-2, the balance which accrued after distributing R25 per share last year, will be disbursed to the co-sharers after deducting the fixed amount of cost of police.

7. *Malwa and Guzerat Road.*—The following table shows the amount of traffic that passed over this road during the year:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
Opium . . . . .	33	5,027	23	4,163	56	9,195	
English Manufactures . . . . .	180	13,500	200	16,825	380	29,425	
Country " . . . . .	24	820	1,091	90,627	1,115	91,747	
Raw Cotton . . . . .	...	...	185	2,340	185	2,340	
Brass and Copper Vessels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sulphur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fireworks . . . . .	...	...	6	240	6	240	
Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Groceries . . . . .	34,315	2,52,345	22,438	1,31,420	56,753	3,83,765	
Timber . . . . .	23,634	19,310	15	8	23,649	19,318	
Mhowa Fruits . . . . .	26,500	20,391	35	26	26,635	20,417	
Tobacco . . . . .	12,324	1,26,642	5	60	12,327	1,26,711	
Grain . . . . .	12,725	21,109	20,604	75,303	39,389	96,412	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	5	1,225	5	1,225	
TOTAL . . . . .	1,09,736	4,59,141	50,615	3,21,551	1,60,351	7,80,695	

After deducting the cost of collection, the dues amounted to R7,784-11-3, each coming to R54-7-6 (Shah-Alum-Shahi). Owing to the extension of railway towards the traffic on this road is decreasing.

8. *Jhabu Road*.—The total collections, after paying the cost, amounted to R555-4-4, against R640-3-6 of the year preceding. The cause of decrease was the same as noted in respect to the Malwa and Guzerat Road.

9. *Dhar and Sirdarpur Road*.—The earth-work has been almost finished. The metal is being collected and will be put down this year. An inspection bungalow has been built at Sirdarpore. The road will most probably be opened for traffic during the current year.

10. *Telegraph*.—Before the close of 1883 the sanction of Government for connecting Sirdarpur with the general telegraph system was received. Owing to the difficulty in procuring telegraph poles at short notice, the line could not be completed by the end of March. The wire has now, however, been laid up to Sirdarpore, and the instruments for working it are expected soon to be in position.

11. *Local Funds*.—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are—

- I. Agency Road Fund.
- II. Maunpur do. do.
- III. Ditto School do.

The receipts and expenditure of these funds are shown below :—

*Agency Road Fund.*

	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Cash balance in Treasury Government Securities . . . . .	42,000	0	0	Expenditure during the year . . . . .			
				Balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	9,925	11	1
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	19,842	7	2	Government Securities 42,000 0 0			
Receipts during the year . . . . .	11,762	3	9	Opium dues for distribution . . . . .	2,934	14	0
				Balance credit . . . . .	18,744	1	10
					63,678	15	10
TOTAL . . . . .	73,604	10	11	TOTAL . . . . .	73,604	10	11

*Maunpur Road Fund.*

	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	314	13	6	Expenditure during the year . . . . .	262	9	11
Receipts during the year . . . . .	126	11	8	Balance on 31st March 1884 . . . . .	178	15	3
TOTAL . . . . .	441	9	2	TOTAL . . . . .	441	9	2

*Maunpur School Fund.*

	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	252	14	7	Expenditure during the year . . . . .	154	12	4
Receipts during the year . . . . .	99	6	3	Balance on 31st March 1884 . . . . .	197	8	6
TOTAL . . . . .	352	4	10	TOTAL . . . . .	352	4	10

12. *Boundary Disputes*.—At the beginning of the year there were 140 cases pending for settlement. Nine cases were filed during the year, making a total of 149. Of this number, 9 were settled by Mr. Dane; 36 by Lieutenant Evans Gordon; 1 was mutually settled between Bagod (Dewas) and Indore; and 2, which were twice entered in the list of boundary cases, struck off the list,—making a total of 48. There will thus be left 101 cases for settlement during the next cold season.

13. *The ex-Treasurer Chogmull Nuthmull*.—The liquidation of debts due by this bankrupt firm has proceeded slowly. All the Sirdarpur assets have been realised, and the creditors at that place paid at the rate of thirteen annas in the rupee. At Maunpur the assets are all in small debts and are less easily realised. A dividend of three annas in the rupee has been distributed, and money still continues slowly to come in.

14. *Mail Robbery*.—On the 17th May 1883 Government mail going from Mhow to Dhar was attacked by robbers in the territory of the Jagirdar of Piplia (Gwalior), but the contents of the bag were entirely recovered within a few hours. Suspicion was directed towards a gang of coolies working on the repair of the road, but the affair could not be brought home to them.

15. *Irrigation*.—The large tank which was mentioned in last year's report, and is being built in the vicinity of Maunpur by His Highness the Maharajah of Holkar, is approaching



The large tank at Amhera (Gwalior), which had given way in September 1882, has been re-built by the Durbar during the year. The water is used for drinking and irrigation purposes.

No other works of any importance were undertaken.

## CHAPTER II.

### MAUNPUR PERGUNNAH.

16. The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows :—

REVENUE.	1882-1883	1883-1884	EXPENDITURE.	1882-1883	1883-1884.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue . . . . .	5,334	5,244	Land Revenue . . . . .	1,184	1,202
Sayer and Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,392	2,304	Public Works . . . . .	2,744	961
Abkari . . . . .	2,234	2,005	Law and Justice . . . . .	1,289	1,293
Stamp . . . . .	491	734	Education . . . . .	1,030	996
Law and Justice . . . . .	203	367	Forest Establishment . . . . .	694	840
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	10
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>11,654</b>	<b>10,654</b>			
Cash balance from preceding year	2,627	1,603	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,941</b>	<b>5,302</b>
			Cash rent to Indore . . . . .	5,737	2,500
			Book credit for grass supplied to Commissariat Department . . . . .	..	200
			Cash balance at end of year . . . . .	1,603	4,255
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>14,281</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>14,281</b>	<b>12,257</b>

The receipts show a falling off of R1,000 under the head of Forest during the recent changes in the regulations for felling timber, which will be alluded to further on. The Abkari contract realised R218 less than in the previous year. R560-9-3 of land revenue remained uncollected at the close of the financial year.

The expenditure amounted to R5,302-2-3, against R6,940-8-2 of the previous year. The reason of the diminution will be mentioned later.

17. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall for the year was 42·20". The monsoon set in early (28th May), and lasted till 20th October.

18. *Crops*.—Owing to a prolonged break in July and August, the kharif crops were again below the average, and on the lighter soils failed almost entirely. The rabi harvest was an exceedingly good one.

19. *General Health*.—The health of the pergunnah has been good during the year. No cases of cholera occurred. Three thousand three hundred and forty patients were treated at the Maunpur Dispensary; 62 children were vaccinated.

20. *Education*.—The subjoined table shows the school attendance for the year :—

	No. of Schools.		Average Attendance.		Cost.			
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
Maunpur . . . . .	1	1	57·5	53·0	1,187	15	1,141	3 6
Sirpur . . . . .	1	1	5 00	6·5				
Khurdi . . . . .	1	1	13·6	6 00				
Kolani . . . . .	1	1	4·5	3·8				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80·5</b>	<b>71·3</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>3</b>

No boys were sent up for the Indore examination.

21. *Judicial*.—The judicial statistics are shown in the following tabular statement:—

## CIVIL.

Year.	Suits remaining at close of 1882-1883.	Suits filed during 1883-1884.	Total	Disposed of	Pending at close of 1883-1884	Total value of Suits.	Average Cost of Suits.
1883-84 . . . . .	3	80	83	82	1	2,488	R a. p. 2 5 7

## CRIMINAL.

	No of Cases	Persons implicated
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	1	1
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . . .	11	15
Miscellaneous offences . . . . .	44	71
TOTAL . . . . .	56	87

Of the persons convicted, 1 was flogged, 20 were fined, and 6 were imprisoned.

22. As mentioned in last year's report, special measures were adopted for supporting the Bhil population owing to the scarcity of food arising from two years' bad kharif harvest in succession. Between 12th June and 20th September grain advances were made at a cost of Rs2,800-15-6. A considerable proportion of this sum has been collected, and the remainder will be recovered during the current year. The expense has temporarily been borne by the Agency Road Fund.

23. *Forest*.—Much attention has been paid to Maunpur forests, which are fast increasing in value. In August they were inspected by Mr. McKee, the Superintendent of Forests at Rewah, who drew up a series of proposals, which have been submitted to Government. Mr. McKee recommended the employment of a special forest establishment at an increased yearly cost of Rs792, in place of the old system of employing policemen on a small extra allowance. This has been sanctioned by Government, and has been in working order since the beginning of the current year. Mr. McKee's principal recommendations were briefly as follows:—

1st.—To allow timber to grow to a fair size before cutting, instead of cutting saplings as has hitherto been done.

2nd.—To divide the pergunnah into eighteen compartments for forest conservancy purposes.

3rd.—To cut out all bad and crooked timber during the next six years at the rate of three compartments a year.

Mr. McKee computed that a net income of nearly Rs30,000 yearly would be yielded by the forest when the scheme has got into working order. Instead of three compartments, only one containing very small timber was taken in hand this year. The result will be shown in the accounts for 1884-85. As far as can be judged at present, the expense of clearing out the bad and crooked timber is greater in proportion to the receipts than was expected. The old wasteful practice of the Bhils was to cut trees at some height from the ground. This has left thousands of old stumps 2 and 3 feet high, which in the future interests of the forest must be got rid of. The cost of cutting these stumps is as great as that of cutting large trees, while the timber obtained is almost valueless.

Arrangements have been made for preparing and selling charcoal, for which there is a large demand in Mhow and Indore.

A considerable income is also procurable from grass, which has till lately been grazed down and burned. A book credit of Rs200 is shown in the accounts for 1883-84, on account of a grass Rs made over to the Commissariat in 1882-83. A new arrangement was concluded with the Commissariat in August, by which a profit of Rs793-3-6 was realised. It will appear in the accounts for 1884-85. A much larger profit may be expected when the arrangements have got into working order.

24. *Public Works*.—Out of the grant of R1,700, for constructing wells R1,076-4-9 was expended. Owing to an oversight only R392-15-6 of this was drawn before 1st April. A supplementary grant of R683-5 will therefore be required for 1884-85. R334-13-9 was expended on repairs of public buildings, but for the same reason as above stated R200 of this remained undrawn on 1st April, and will have to be shown in the current year's accounts. R437-7-0 was spent on roads out of the grant of R600.

27. The Kamashdar, Ram Kishen Punt, was transferred to Ali Rajpur in December. His place has not yet been permanently filled. Kishen Lal, the Mahalkati of Bagode, was temporarily transferred to Maunpur, but has now reverted to Bagode. The office is now tentatively filled by Assad Khan, who has been employed in the Bhopawur Agency for several years in various capacities and lately held charge of Bagode for nearly a year.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Native States.

##### DHAR.

26. The following statement shows the financial results of the Fasli year 1290 :—

RECEIPTS.	1883-84	Expenditure	1883-84.
	R		R
Land Revenue . . . . .	5,16,783	Khasgi . . . . .	2,20,042
Customs . . . . .	93,219	Revenue Establishments . . . . .	1,14,856
Law and Justice . . . . .	8,194	Refunds . . . . .	1,793
Tributes . . . . .	87,097	Treaties and Engagements . . . . .	12,370
Stamps . . . . .	15,585	Religious and Charitable Grants . . . . .	65,371
Municipality . . . . .	12,672	Public Works . . . . .	69,489
Printing Press . . . . .	1,593	Municipality . . . . .	9,936
Miscellaneous . . . . .	9,219	Postal . . . . .	2,486
Interest on Government Paper . . . . .	15,965	Law and Justice . . . . .	19,497
Local Funds . . . . .	9,051	Police . . . . .	36,934
		Education . . . . .	8,731
		Pensions . . . . .	10,352
		Dispensaries . . . . .	6,310
		Printing Press . . . . .	2,265
		Military . . . . .	1,09,271
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	7,017
		Total Expenditure . . . . .	6,96,723
		Balance . . . . .	72,715
TOTAL . . . . .	7,69,438	TOTAL . . . . .	7,69,438

The total receipts show a falling off of R12,607 as compared with those of the preceding year. This decrease is under the head of Miscellaneous.

The expenditure also shows a decrease of R22,812. This is chiefly under the heads of Religious Grants, Public Works, and Miscellaneous.

27. *Health*.—The public health has been good throughout the year, with the exception of a few cases of cholera in Dhurumpoorce pergunnah in November.

28. *Crops*.—Owing to want of water for irrigation, the opium crops suffered to an appreciable extent. The outturn of the kharif crops was much below the average, but rabi crops yielded a bumper harvest. The cultivators were able to raise large quantities of wheat and gram, so much so that they will not be under the necessity of borrowing seed grain from bunias as usual for some years to come.

29. *Judicial, Civil*.—The number of suits that were filed during the year was 3,386, their total value being R1,28,204. The number of cases decided was 2,140, leaving a balance of 1,246 for the next year.

*Criminal*.—The number of offences registered was 2,540, the offenders remaining at large in 925 cases. Of the 1,200 cases which came up for trial, 1,170 were disposed of during the year, 30 cases remaining for trial during the next year. Convictions were procured in 852, the number of persons implicated being 1,265.

30. *Jails*.—There were 89 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year, and 31 were admitted during the year, making a total of 389. Of this, 4 died and 293 were released leaving 92 prisoners at the end of the year. The health of the prisoners was good. 1, hundred and sixty-six prisoners were admitted for medical treatment.

Nothing has been done towards improving the present building, which requires considerable alterations to make it suitable for the accommodation of the number of prisoners.

31. *Education*.—In the 19 schools maintained by the State, 766 pupils received education during the year. The High School at the capital sent up 4 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and only 1 passed in the Second Division with success. This boy is getting a scholarship from the Durbar, and is studying at the Deccan College in Poona in order to pass the higher standards of examination.

32. *Dispensaries*.—These institutions are doing good work; 18,172 patients took the benefit of medical treatment: of this number, 79 died and 379 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number, of vaccinations performed was 124, the successful cases being 81.

33. *Post Office*.—A scheme is under consideration of Government, whereby the duties of the Post Master and the Telegraph Master will be combined and entrusted to one man, the work of the latter official being very small, as compared with other places.

#### GUARANTEED THAKURS AND BHOOMIAS.

##### MOOLTHAN.

34. The Thakur has paid up the arrears of the tribute which were due to the Dhar Durbar, but ₹6,000 remain to be paid on account of interest on the arrears. The Thakur has been called on to furnish a statement of all his liabilities, but he has not yet done this. The debts are heavy, and unless prompt measures are taken to curtail his personal expenditure there is no hope of his getting out of the difficulty.

##### BAKHTGARH.

35. The death of the Thakurani, the widow of the late Bhagwant Singh, in July, put an end to the rivalry between her and the young Thakur.

The Thakur's health has been very bad for several months past.

##### DHOTRIA.

36. The Thakur being above fifty years of age and without male issue, has adopted as his son Jowan Singh of the Sarungi family.

This is the third adoption that has taken place in Dhotria in three generations, the present Thakurs, Bhom Singh, and his predecessor, Salum Singh, having been adopted from the Sarungi (Jhabua) family.

##### CHOTA BARKHERA.

37. In December last, the Bhoomia, Bhowani Singh, died, and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh. Moti Singh has received the assurance that the same guarantee that was given to his father will be continued to him.

##### JHABUA.

38. The financial results of the year are reported to have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.		1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Cash balance of last year	21,873	7,311	<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Receipts from all sources	1,25,231	1,31,363	Administration charges	80,699	83,043
			Khasgi, or personal expenses, of the Chief	35,000	35,000
			<i>Extraordinary.</i>	1,15,699	1,18,043
			Arrears due to establishments	9,361	...
			Paid to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar on account of Thandla Pitlawad Exchange	10,000	...
			Miscellaneous debts paid off	4,733	15,156
			Arrears of khowasa Tribute (1st instalment)	...	2,550
			Cash balance at close of year	1,39,793	1,35,749
				7,311	2,925
TOTAL	1,47,104	1,38,674	TOTAL	1,47,104	1,38,674

The receipts show an increase of Rs.132 over those of the preceding year. This is chiefly attributed to arrears of land revenue having been realised and some land brought under cultivation during the year.

The expenditure on administration of the State shows an increase of Rs.344, which is attributed to some addition to the establishment and payment of the first instalment of the arrears of Khowasa tribute, which His Highness the Maharajah Holkar had so long refused to take since the settlement was made in 1861.

The debts due by the State at the close of March 1883 amounted to Rs.1,32,877-0-3, and Rs.24,971-6-9 have been added during the year, the Chief having exceeded his fixed allowance of Rs.35,000 and incurred debts from local Sawkars and others. Of this, Rs.17,706-9-9 was paid during the year, leaving Rs.1,40,141-13-3 due at the close of March 1884.

39. *Justice, Criminal.*—The following is a statement showing the result of administration of criminal justice :—

Nature of Crime.	Remaining at Close of last Year.	Filed during the year	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of March 1884	Value of Property Lost.
						R a. p.
Murder . . . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...
Culpable homicide . . .	5	6	11	3	8	...
Robbery . . . . .	6	4	10	2	8	54 11 0
Dacoity . . . . .	3	9	12	6	6	638 2 0
Arson and mischief . . .	1	1	2	0	2	275 0 0
Suicide . . . . .	...	7	7	6	1	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	114	285	399	215	184	...
TOTAL . . . . .	129	314	443	233	210	967 13 0

The number of "Miscellaneous" cases appears to have decreased from 342 in the previous year to 285 during the year under report, and the Dewan states that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of cattle-lifting owing to good management of the Khoosalgurh and Bauswara Bhils who reside on the Jhabua frontier.

*Civil.*—

Cases pending on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	69
Filed during the year . . . . .	637
TOTAL . . . . .	706
Disposed of during the year . . . . .	560
Pending on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	146
TOTAL . . . . .	706

Hitherto no payment for court fees was made in cash, but by means of notes of hand. This practice has been put a stop to, and stamped paper introduced instead.

40. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the amount of work done by these useful institutions during the year :—

DISPENSARIES	Remaining on 1st April 1883	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Recovered	Absent	Died	Total	Remaining on 1st April 1884.
Jhabua . . . . .	110	5,857	5,967	5,693	103	46	5,532	135
Ranapur . . . . .	39	2,045	2,084	1,917	121	14	2,032	32
Thandla . . . . .	52	2,973	3,025	2,666	288	8	2,962	63
TOTAL . . . . .	201	10,875	11,076	10,266	512	68	10,846	230

The number of admissions does not show any appreciable difference as compared with the preceding year. A new building has been erected for the dispensary at Jhabua, and the want of accommodation hitherto felt has been removed to a great extent.

41. *Education.*—The four schools maintained by the State are doing good work. The attendance has been 206. A girls' school has also been opened, and was attended by 20 pupils. It is worthy of note that, as an initiatory step, 10 boys of the Bhil class have been selected and placed under tuition at Jhabua, the State bearing the cost of their food and clothing. They have made good progress and are able to read Hindi and solve examples in addition and subtraction.

#### BARWANI.

42. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for the past year.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1882-83.	1883 84.		1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue . . . . .	58,762	57,706	Land Revenue . . . . .	7,406	8,738
Sayer . . . . .	7,519	9,176	Customs . . . . .	4,820	4,701
Excise . . . . .	20,200	17,927	Law and Justice . . . . .	10,776	12,685
Law and Justice . . . . .	6,154	7,486	Public Works . . . . .	28,307	37,461
Customs . . . . .	45,273	38,357	Police . . . . .	18,157	18,416
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10,070	7,725	Education . . . . .	4,766	4,850
Interest on Government Paper . . . . .	8,250	.....	Political Charges . . . . .	6,308	6,549
			Pensions and Charity Grants . . . . .	4,231	4,602
			State Charges . . . . .	25,243	38,985
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	11,238	7,718
TOTAL . . . . .	1,56,228	1,38,377	TOTAL . . . . .	1,21,252	1,44,705

The receipts for the year show a decrease of ₹17,850 in comparison with those of the preceding year. This is principally due to the interest on Government paper, amounting to over ₹14,000, being drawn too late to be credited in the accounts for last year. There is also a slight decrease in land revenue caused by a jagir having been assigned to the Rānis of the late Maharana Juswant Singh. There has also been a decrease in the sales of timber. On all essential points the revenue has not suffered.

The expenditure has been ₹23,453 in excess of the previous year. Of this, ₹9,523 is on account of debts contracted by the Rana before he succeeded to the Gaddi. ₹9,400 has been spent on commencing a new jail, which will be finished this year; the total cost when finished will be ₹17,000. A considerable increase in the police force has been made, and the services of a trained inspector have been procured from the Central Provinces. The Rana's personal allowances have also been increased from 1st June 1884.

43. As a preparatory step to giving the Rana charge of his State, the important pergunnah of Anjar has been made over to him to manage entirely on his own responsibility from the commencement of this financial year. When Colonel Biddulph was in Barwani in December, several cases were referred to the Rana for opinion, and it was found that he had a fair knowledge of Barwani affairs and considerable aptitude for business.

44. During the cold-weather tour Colonel Biddulph visited the Julgone pergunnah south of the Satpura range, and found that it had made great progress in the last eleven years. Since 1872 twenty-eight deserted villages have been partially or wholly re-populated, representing an increase of 3,121 souls and 500 ploughs. The land revenue has increased from ₹286 to ₹2,425, and other receipts have increased in like manner. The net revenue of the pergunnah has risen during the last nine years from ₹3,635 to ₹11,500. Owing to the favourable terms on which they are allowed to occupy waste land, great numbers of cultivators from Madhes are settling in the pergunnah.

*Crops.*—The outturn of kharif and rabi harvests has been good and equal to the

46. *Public Health.*—Cholera prevailed in the pergunnahs of Pati and Salawad, Barwani, and Anjar from 25th May to end of July. The total number of patients attacked was 172, of which 47 proved fatal. Otherwise the general health was good.

47. *Education.*—The average daily attendance at the town and district schools was 539. Five boys attended the annual examination of the Malwa school. One passed in the first class and three in the second. These examinations were conducted at Barwani.

ALI RAJPUR.

48. The financial returns of the year are as follows:—

*Abstract.*

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.		1882-83.	1883-84.
	R a p.	R a p.		R a p.	R a p.
I. (1) Land Revenue . . .	36,025 4 0	46,150 11 0	I. Land Revenue . . .	6,079 2 9	7,572 8 7
Arrears . . .	...	8,773 14 0	II. Treaties and Engagements . . .	10,576 3 6	11,200 0 0
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous . . .	7,700 5 0	7,770 1 10	E. Public Works . . .	1,849 15 6	1,325 12 6
(3) Abkari . . .	10,007 6 3	12,007 0 6	III. Law and Justice . . .	6,494 6 9	8,855 7 3
Arrears . . .	...	8,241 2 9	IV. Police . . .	12,268 6 8	16,268 9 9
III. Customs . . .	16,192 13 6	14,200 2 10	V. Education . . .	1,571 6 6	1,150 6 6
IX. Law and Justice . . .	2,037 13 9	4,569 5 9	VI. Political Charges . . .	250 0 0	1,025 0 0
XV. Miscellaneous . . .	831 15 1	6,378 14 6	VII. Pensions . . .	3,135 15 7	3,495 6 6
			VIII. State Charges . . .	12,559 1 9	14,179 11 0
TOTAL . . .	75,694 9 7	1,04,051 5 2	IX. Miscellaneous . . .	3,217 9 3	6,730 9 0
Cash Balance . . .	37,274 1 3	40,318 9 10	G. Interest . . .	2,743 4 3	1,738 0 9
			TOTAL . . .	60,745 8 6	74,538 8 7
			II. Public Debts . . .	2,000 0 0	34,149 3 8
			Extraordinary . . .	....	618 4 10
			TOTAL . . .	62,745 8 6	1,09,300 1 1
			Cash Balance . . .	50,423 2 4	35,063 13 11
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,13,168 10 10	1,44,369 15 0	GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,13,168 10 10	1,44,369 15 0

The total receipts from all sources amounted to R1,04,051-5-2.

In consequence of the recent rising and the strong feeling shown by the cultivators with reference to the land assessment, great care was observed in preparing the estimates; the estimated receipts from land were put at a lower figure than they have yet been estimated for since the State came under management. The actual receipts from land assessment amounted to R54,921-9-0, of which R46,150-11-0 was on account of the year just concluded, and R8,773-14-0 on account of arrears for the preceding year. The arrears of land revenue for 1883-84 still uncollected amount only to R357-13-0. These figures include the Patwari's cess, which, though levied separately, has in recent years been credited to the State. On the occasion of his tour in Ali Rajpur in January the Agent to the Governor General directed that this cess shall no longer be levied, and its collection will accordingly cease from this year. The announcement of the abolition of this cess gave much satisfaction to the people. Some instances of unjust assessments came to light, but as a rule the general rate of assessment was maintained, except in two pergunnahs, Nanpur and Khatali, where a general reduction of 8 annas per plough was found necessary. It may be taken as a good sign that this year very few instances have occurred of cultivators selling their crops while they were still standing. In previous years the custom had become common and naturally caused loss both to the State and the cultivators.

The Abkari receipts for the year yielded R16,208-3-3, of which R8,241-2-9 represent arrears for the preceding year. The new arrangements under which in small outlying villages the liquor contracts are leased to patels, or where in some instances a house tax is levied if abkari, appears to be giving satisfaction.

At the time of taking over the Phoolmal pergunnah no data existed for form estimate of receipts. Phoolmal contains 19 villages, of which 4 are held in jagir is good, and much of it is of the best quality. When taken over, the p. was found to contain only 121 cultivators, representing 172 ploughs. Of these,

representing 25 ploughs, had settled in the pergunnah a few months previously. Since then a number of new cultivators (mostly old cultivators who had emigrated) have settled in the pergunnah, representing 111½ ploughs. The 97 old cultivators have paid revenue at the rate of Rs 5 per plough, those who came in 1882 were assessed at half rates, while nothing was taken this year from the latest comers. Since the close of the year a great number of new cultivators have settled in the pergunnah. The pergunnah receipts for the past year amount to Rs 1,860-5; a considerable increase may be expected in the current year. The currency previously in use was Baba Shahi; it has now been assimilated to that in use in the rest of Ali Rajpur. A considerable portion of the revenue was formerly levied in kind, in addition to a very heavy cash assessment; revenue has only been collected in cash during the year that has closed.

The arrears due to the patels on account of their huks, the with-holding of which was a source of so much dissatisfaction, have been paid up.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 1,08,687-12-3. Of this, Rs 34,149-3-8 represent repayment of debts to money-lenders and the patels' huks. The only increase of recurring expenditure that demands notice is an increase of nearly Rs 4,000 under the head of Police.

The practice of mixing up the State and amanat accounts, by which the borrowings from money-lenders were made to appear as transactions with a fund in the keeping of the State, has been put an end to; and the ordinary practice that is observed in these matters by other States under management in the Agency has been reverted to. The balances now shown are actual cash balances, and do not include assets of a more or less uncertain nature.

49. Under the management of the Thakur, Joowan Singh, the State has prospered during the past year, and there was a perceptible change for the better in the temper of the patels and people when the Agent, Governor General's camp visited Rajpur in January. The discharge of all Mekranis, suspected of complicity in the late rising, from the service of the State has been most beneficial. It has, however, proved a matter of difficulty to fill their places with Rajputs. Of those who have been brought in several have died, and many have refused to stay after a few months' experience in the malarious jungles.

50. Ramkishanpant, late Kamashdar of Manpur, was finally transferred to the State in December after six months' service on probation as assistant to the Thakur. He has worked well so far.

51. The following men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and transportation for acts committed in the rising last year:—

NAME.	Caste.	Residence.	Sentence.	REMARKS.
Cheetoo . . . . .	Bhilala	Ali Rajpur	Transportation for life.	
Bhowan . . . . .	Bhil	Do.	Do.	
Nankia . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Bahram . . . . .	Mekrani	Do.	Death	Commuted to trans-
Allah Rasan . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	portation for life.
Nekbakt . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Transportation for life.	Do.
Mahomed wd. Ibrahim . . . . .	Do.	Khandesh	Do.	Commuted to trans-
				portation for 7 years.
Ibrahim . . . . .	Do.	Ali Rajpur	Do.	
Munnawar . . . . .	Pathan	Do.	Do.	
Majid Khan . . . . .	Do.	Khandesh	Do.	
Abuulla wd. Sangor . . . . .	Mekrani	Nundode	Do.	
Dad Mohomed . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Dadoobhai . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Kahi . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Oomar . . . . .	Do.	Oodeypur	Do.	
Mohomed wd. Mir Dost . . . . .	Do.	Mekran	Do.	
Sorab . . . . .	Do.	Kathiawar	Do.	
Pir Mohomed . . . . .	Do.	Dharampur	Do.	
Kalooghachi . . . . .	Nagori	Broach	10 years' rigorous im-	
			prisonment and	
			Rs 900 fine.	
Abdulla wd. Mohomed . . . . .	Mekrani	Khandesh	Transportation for life.	
Karimulla . . . . .	Pathan	Oodeypur	Do.	

52. *Crops.*—Owing to a lengthened break in the monsoon, the kharif crops slightly failed, but the outturn of rabi crops was equal to the average.

*Health.*—The public health has been generally good throughout the year, excepting absence of fever during the malarious season in October and November.

*Schools.*—There are in all four schools in the State, of which one is in Ali Rajpur and three in the districts.



The average daily attendance at the Rajpur School was 98, and that of the districts was 62.

55. *Dispensary*.—The number of patients treated during the year was 2,126, against 1,951 of the previous year.

## JOBAT.

56. The financial results for the year have been as follow :—

	R	a.	p.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	3,491	11	5
Receipts from all sources for 1884 . . . . .	19,474	6	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,965</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

*Expenditure.*

Ordinary . . . . .	16,018	9	2
Liquidation of Debts . . . . .	1,800	0	0
Extraordinary . . . . .	248	13	9
	<b>18,067</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
Cash Balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	4,898	1	2

The receipts have increased by R871, as compared with the previous year.

The expenditure has increased by R364. The debts have been reduced by R1,800.

57. The young Rana was married in March last to a daughter of Ram Singh, a Rawal Rajput and resident of Chowiágrá in the Baroda territory.

58. The crops have been good.

59. Health as usual.

## MUTHWAR.

60. In May 1883 the young Rana was given charge of the management of his State, and has so far done well.

## KATHIWAR AND RATANMAL.

61. There is nothing calling for report.

62. The minor son of the Dowager Thakurani Indeiba of Ratanmal is in his sixth year. The Thakurani is managing the affairs of the estate under the orders of this office.

## BAGODE PERGUNNAH, DEWAS.

63. The receipts show a decrease of R565-11-7 in comparison with 1882-83, due principally to the decrease in cultivation of opium.

The expenditure shows an increase of R392-5-6 in comparison with 1882-83, due to a number of small incidental expenses, but not to any increase of establishment. R5,217-10 were available for distribution between the two Chiefs of Dewas.

64. Two thirds of the road from Padlia towards Balwara station have now been completed ; the rest will be finished this year.

There is already much traffic on the completed portion.

65. Arrangements are being made to open a dispensary at Padlia. It is hoped that the building will be finished and the dispensary open for patients by 1st October next.

66. The health of the people has been good. Both kharif and rabi crops were good, especially the latter.

## GUARANTEED BHOOMIAS.

(Under management.)

## 67. KALI BOWRI.

*Finances.*

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	1,281	4	5
Receipts . . . . .	4,923	6	0
	<b>6,204</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

*Expenditure.*

Ordinary . . . . .	3,841 6 9
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	2,065 0 0
Interest . . . . .	
	<hr/>
	5,966 6 9
Cash balance of 1st April 1884 . . . . .	298 3 8
	<hr/>
	6,204 10 5
	<hr/>

The debts due by the estate on 1st April 1881 amounted to R1,277.

## 68.—BHARUDPOORA.

*Finances.*

Balance on 1st April 1881 . . . . .	R a. p. 43 13 0
Receipts for the year . . . . .	5,715 1 10
	<hr/>
	5,758 14 10
	<hr/>

*Expenditure.*

Ordinary . . . . .	2,773 13 0
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	1,100 0 0
Extraordinary . . . . .	1,881 0 5
	<hr/>
	5,754 13 5
	<hr/>
Cash balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	4 1 5
	<hr/>

The debts due by the estate on the same date were R1,464

## 69.—KOTIDEH.

Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	464 7 6
Receipts from all sources . . . . .	1,092 3 9
	<hr/>
	1,556 11 3
	<hr/>

*Expenditure.*

Ordinary . . . . .	R a. p. 947 13 3
Extraordinary . . . . .	99 15 6
Debts paid . . . . .	67 3 0
	<hr/>
	1,114 15 9
	<hr/>
Balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	441 11 6
	<hr/>

The debts due by the Bhoomia on the same date were R350.

## 70.—CHIKTIABUR.

*Finances.*

Balance on 1st April 1883 . . . . .	1 2 8
Receipts for the year . . . . .	689 8 8
	<hr/>
	690 9 4
	<hr/>

*Expenditure.*

Ordinary . . . . .	R a. p. 675 12 0
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	13 2 3
	<hr/>
	688 14 3
	<hr/>
Balance on 1st April 1884 . . . . .	1 11 1
	<hr/>

The debt due by the estate on the same date was R417-4-4.



## APPENDIX I.

No. 420, dated Goona Agency, the 28th June 1884.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. G. GERARD, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Goona Agency for the year 1883-84.

During the greater portion of this year, up to about middle of January, when I rejoined the Central India Horse from furlough, Captain A. Masters, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Central India Horse, was Political Assistant at Goona.

2. *Health*.—Though famine seemed imminent in August last owing to an apparent failure of the rains, a late fall removed this fear,—total registered for the year ending March 1884 being 31.37 inches. A favourable season and good crops have had their usual beneficial effects on the general health and tranquillity of the villagers. The wheat crop is above the average, but near the rivers about one third of gram crop was damaged by the late frost.

3. *Native States*.—The Sooba of this district of Gwalior, Waman Rao Tantiya, a Dekan Brahmin and good English scholar, seems to administer his charge satisfactorily.

4. *Chuppra*.—The Amil of this district of Tonk is now Hakim Samad Khan, appointed in January to replace Sahebzada Mahomed Aman Khan. He has held various offices at Tonk in the last 14 years, but has not previously acted as Amil.

The land settlement of this district expired this spring, and the new Amil, assisted by Sahebzada Ahmedyar Khan, one of the Nawab's chief advisers, and brother of the late Amil of Chuppra, is charged with effecting a new one. Administration and transaction of business have been carried on, in the past year, as mentioned in former reports, without anything noteworthy having occurred.

5. *Ragoohar*.—The present Raja, Jaymandal Singh, now 65 years of age, still enjoys good health. His son and heir, Bikramajit, is now 35 years old, and resides with his father.

The debt of this State, mentioned in former reports, is now R13,900, and should be cleared off in another two years. Fifteen villages have been established within the last ten or twelve years, generally on the sites of old and long-abandoned ones; and consisting, as this petty State does, almost entirely of hill and jungle, it is naturally much resorted to by the cattle-lifters and dacoits.

Two villages, Dangor and Sakatpur, yielding a revenue of R5,000 a year, escheated to the State, owing to the death of Rajah Jaymandal Singh's stepmother in November 1883.

Business with this Agency has progressed much as in former years.

6. The Rajah, Balbhadar Singh, is now 15 years of age, and the State is under the supervision of this Agency. Jemadar Khushal Singh, 2nd Central India Horse, appointed as Superintendent in September 1883 of this, as well as of Parow, Bhadowra, Umri, and Sirsi, all of whose chiefs are minors.

The Kamdar, Dowlat Ram, is an excellent man, though perhaps a little too easy-going. The accounts for the year show receipts R23,556-9-6, expenditure R18,427-15, leaving a balance of R4,128-10-6.

There is a debt of R2,500 on the State, which, it is expected, will be discharged during current year.

Like most of the others, the young Chief tries to escape attendance at the school, as far as possible. He has gone with his mother on a pilgrimage to Muttra, where he married his elder sister in February last to the Chief of Sikar in Marwar.

7. *Parow*.—The young Rajah, Gajandar Singh, is 15 years old, was installed 23rd November 1883, and his affairs are under the supervision of Jemadar Khushal Singh. He is fond of riding and shikar, and, like most of his race, indisposed to study. He went on pilgrimage, *via* Allahabad and Benares to Gya, this spring, where his mother died of cholera at the end of March 1884, and he married the daughter of the Chief of Sohawal in Rewah at the same time.

The Kamdar, Mahomed Shaffiuddin, is a good man.

The receipts for past year were about R26,000, and expenditure about R25,000.

Questions as to whether the present Rajah is to receive the pension of R1,000 per annum "in perpetuity" (or till land of equal value be assigned) to the late Rajah Maun Singh have been most unfairly raised by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, has been referred to the Governor General for decision.

8. *Bhadora*.—The young Rajah Madho Singh, 8 years of age, was installed 10th May 1883 and is a promising boy. Kamdar Kanbai Ram manages affairs under the general superintendence of the above-mentioned Jemadar.

For last year receipts amounted to Rs3,314-12-0, and expenditure to Rs24,020-1-6.

There is no former debt on this State.

9. *Umri*.—The Rajah of Umri, Pirthi Singh, is also a minor, 13 years old, and his affairs are managed by Jemadar Khushal Singh.

The receipts for the past year are Rs7,090-12-3, and expenditure Rs5,774-11-5.

The young Rajah attends the Goona school, and is the cleverest of the young Chiefs attending it, but, as seems almost a necessary corollary in such cases, he appears to be less manly than some of the others.

10. *Sirsi*.—The young Diwan, Bijey Bahadur Singh, 17 years of age, has his affairs still under management by Jemadar Khushal Singh. Chandar Bhan is at present the Kamdar.

Owing to the very wild character of the country, this State has been always notorious for harbouring dacoits. The notorious outlaw Bankaji, most of whose accomplices have been apprehended, long inhabited this district, as did Ramdhir Singh before him; and owing to the difficult nature of the ground, and the contiguity of different boundaries, all attempts to capture them failed.

Owing to the above and unfavourable nature of the country, the revenue is smaller in proportion to the population in this than in the other States under this Agency. Last year receipts amounted to about Rs4,000, and expenditure to about Rs3,800.

The young Diwan and his brothers attend the Goona school fairly well. He is a good rider, and manly youth.

11. *Dhananda*.—Thakur Bhim Singh, 25 years of age, is well-meaning, but indolent. His younger sister was married to the Chief of Barlas in Mewar in February 1884.

The revenue of this State for past year was Rs10,000, and expenditure Rs17,000. There is a debt of Rs7,000 on the State.

12. *Judicial*.—All sessions cases were ordered to be sent to the Resident at Gwalior for trial by Government Notification No. 1770 of 27th June 1883.

There have been 60 civil cases disposed of during the year, against 105 for last; most of which were for paltry debts. On account of the exceptional position of Goona, the cases ordinarily belonging to a Cantonment Magistrate's office are brought to this Agency, and vastly increase the amount of work the Political Assistant has to perform.

The total number of criminal cases this year is 47, against 54 of last. Of the more serious cases (generally cattle-lifting) investigated, 5 prisoners have been committed for trial in the court of the Resident of Gwalior. In most cases investigated direct evidence is singularly deficient. In almost all the only clue to the actual robbers is supplied by a "Punniab" informer, who, usually for about Rs5 per head, discloses where the lost cattle are to be found, but who is never, conformably to custom, produced in evidence, nor even named. As the complainants almost invariably seek to improve on this testimony and swear to their having actually identified the robbers in the act of removing their property, under more or less improbable circumstances, they generally succeed in invalidating the whole of their evidence.

13. *Boundary Disputes*.—Three boundary disputes were settled during the year, viz.,—

Miana	versus	Bhadowra;
Guria	"	Tonk;
"	"	"

and seven remain unsettled.

Captain Masters has been appointed to investigate three of these, viz.,—

Motipura	versus	Alinagar
Gwalior		Tonk
Maharajpura and Ganeskhhera	"	Sumeir
Gwalior		Umri
Khejra, Moonka, and Pipawan	"	Muradpur
Gwalior		Dhananda

but in spite of all efforts, the delay in every single case being caused by the Durbar authorities who are apparently afraid of allowing them to come on for hearing, he has been unable to commence work, no representative on the part of Gwalior having, up to the end of the year under report, been present.

14. *Police*.—Five cases of dacoity were reported during the year, and were of much the same nature as for 1882-83. On 22nd January last the mail was looted about 10 miles south of Goona in Dhananda territory, and one of the sepoys accompanying it killed. None of the

bags nor contents were ever recovered. On 15th October 1883 the mail was looted near Bhadowra, but all the articles were recovered.

15. *Dispensary*.—The attendance has been for past year about 4,420. A shed for contagious diseases was made this year.

The funds for past year show R2,209-0-1 receipts and R2,140-10-0 expenditure,—this being met from the same sources as detailed in last year's annual report.

16. *Education*.—The Agency School has been well attended, and its funds are in a very satisfactory state. A verandah has been added to the school-house. A girls' school was started last January, but as yet is not very successful.

17. *Post*.—Both Postal and Telegraphic services are well conducted. The hours of departure from Goona of the mails were altered in March, in consequence of the above-mentioned mail robberies, so as to permit of the runners traversing the tracts of jungle in the neighbourhood of Goona by day-light. A considerable amount of money now passes through the Post Office, amounting at times to receipts of R9,649 per month.

18. *Public Works*.—The highroad within this Agency has been kept in excellent repair, and is in very much better order than that portion north of Sipri. The regimental armourer's shop was completed this year.

19. *Stallions*.—There are three Government stallions now at Goona.

One, an English, the well-known Arab ex-racer, "Revenge" and an Arab galloway. About 84 mares were covered last year, but they are generally weedy, and their young stock starved; and very few remounts indeed are obtainable by the regiment from this source.

Large tracts of the dry, grassy, and almost uninhabited jungle, extending for nearly 100 miles to the north, are, I consider, admirably adapted for horse-breeding; but none of the Native Chiefs owning them care to turn their attention that way.

20. *Irrigation*.—From the nature of the country the only mode possible is by tanks, but owing to the fact that a large majority of the small nullahs contain water throughout the year sufficient for their cattle, and that the black soil yields more or less plentiful winter crops, without irrigation, these are now-a-days totally neglected.

The entire country here abounds with remains of old artificial tanks, some of which must have contained 100 to 200 acres of water, repairable at a fraction of the labour that their construction must have entailed; and if the ancients found it worth their while to construct these, their repair would surely prove a source of profit to the present inhabitants. The difficulty is, however, not only the immediate cost of repair, but the temporary loss of revenue of the submerged area, which is, as an effect of its former submersion, generally the richest soil in the district.

There cannot be the slightest doubt, however, that the improvement that would accrue to the large areas round the shores of the tanks, and the increased value of the land below the bunds, would alone amply compensate for this loss; whilst the enhanced security against deficient rainfall, the one cause productive of years of scarcity hereabouts, ought of itself to prove sufficient inducement for this undertaking. But a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy stands in the way.

2. *Jail*.—There were in the jail at the commencement of the year under review 15 prisoners, 27 more being admitted; of these, 20 have been transferred and 6 discharged, 16 remaining on 1st April last.

The jail establishment consists of 1 jemadar, 1 duffadar, and 10 barkandazes, maintained at an annual cost of about R930, whilst the rations of prisoners and contingent charges amount to about R600 a year.

A new cook-house was constructed for use of the prisoners.

22. *Military*.—The head-quarters of the 2nd Central India Horse, with an average strength of 300 sabres, has been stationed here throughout the past year, with a detachment at Sehore, and 11 smaller ones along the Indore-Agra road.

The Regiment was inspected on 5th March by Brigadier-General Dunham Massy, Commanding at Gwalior.

23. *Returns*.—The following thirteen returns are herewith attached:—

A. Civil Justice.	G. Education.
B. Criminal Justice.	H. Public Works from Local Funds.
C. Ditto; attendance of witnesses.	I. Post Office.
D. Police.	K. Military.
E. Jail.	L. Hospital and Dispensary.
F. Revenue.	M. Registration.

Abstract of General Report.



